

BRYAN HAS GRILED

Democratic Candidate Shown Up in True Colors.

JUDGE WILLIAMS AT LA GRANDE

Boy Orator a Blatant Demagogue and in No Way Fitted for the Presidency.

LA GRANDE, Oct. 26.—Judge George H. Williams, of Portland, spoke at Steward's Opera-house last night to an audience of about 100 people. His speech was a scathing arraignment of Bryan and his Democratic party, and was the guest of the local Republicans during the day. A committee of 10 met Judge Williams at the train and escorted him to the parlors of the Hotel Foley, where a public reception was held for one hour.

In the afternoon, in company with prominent Republicans, he visited the postmaster's factory. Following the procession had been planned for the evening, but a heavy downpour of rain prevented its being carried out.

Judge Williams' remarks were delivered extemporaneously, but were replete with simplicity and vigor that won the favor of the audience. The speaker related in the outset that, inasmuch as other speeches had been delivered here, he would not cover the same ground, but would confine his remarks chiefly to Candidate Bryan. He proposed, he said, to convince his auditors that the Fusion nominee for the Presidency is not worthy of the support of the people, and that he is not a safe man to trust with the affairs of the Government.

"There are two candidates," he said, "and you intend to support? In making up your answer, consider well the candidates and their principles. One is racing about the country bearing and pleading for votes, telling us that he is a demagogue and a blatant demagogue. With such a man there is great danger that in office he would descend from the plane of statesmanship to mere demagoguery, for, according to the definition, a demagogue is a demagogue pandering to the people to influence their prejudices and their passions."

"His actions during and preceding the present campaign have been a demagogue in several instances. First, in the matter of the treaty with Spain. It required a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and therefore a number of Democratic votes to ratify it. Knowing this, Bryan rushed to Washington and bent every effort to secure the ratification. This he admits, and Senator Hoar and others claim that without Bryan's influence the treaty would not have been ratified, and all of the Democratic party would have been disgraced. I ask without party prejudice whether such a candidate is worthy of support?"

"McKinley is criticized because he does not withdraw the treaty. He has no right to do so. The treaty is binding. It declares our title and ownership. McKinley is bound by the Constitution to execute the treaty, and the Government to execute the treaty would be to remove from office."

"A second instance in which Bryan reveals himself a demagogue is in his efforts to divide the people as to labor and antagonism, especially between the laborer and the employer. The whole drift of his speeches is that the men who employ laborers are the unpriestly enemies of those whom they employ, and that the laborer is in the majority, and hopes by arousing their prejudices to influence their votes. He holds up the business man to scorn as if he were engaged in criminal activities, and accuses all people who have accumulated wealth."

"A third example of Bryan's many inconsistencies is his attitude on the trust question. He continues to make the false assertion that the trusts are within the Republican party, when as a trust Democrat, unaffected by politics, their object is to make money, and business Democrats are just as anxious to avoid themselves of the means as are the Republicans. There is no difference between men in this respect, and Bryan therefore false witness against a large part of our people when he asserts that trusts are restricted to the Republican party."

Judge Williams was vigorous in his denunciation of Bryan's inconsistency in this regard. He pointed out that the trust question, but emphasized the fact that whatever might be made of imperialism, the trusts and other similar issues, the real issue was whether the American people were to be ruled by present property or enter upon a period of doubt, uncertainty and depression. He said, with words that were not without effect, that it was not of his own volition that he was speaking with such freedom, and that he was speaking with a change of Administration.

JOINT POLITICAL DISCUSSION

Representative Tongue and G. E. S. Wood Were the Speakers.

GRANT'S PASS, Oct. 26.—It was a great day in the history of the present campaign in Oregon when Hon. Thomas H. Tongue and G. E. S. Wood appeared on the platform in the opera-house in joint discussion yesterday afternoon and evening.

Large audiences greeted the speakers at both meetings, and followed their debate with close attention. It was evident from the outset that Mr. Tongue was master of the situation, and as the discussion proceeded impartial judges could see that Mr. Wood was not much for the hour's discussion from Hillsboro.

In a two hours' speech, Mr. Tongue reviewed the present prosperous conditions and how they came about, pointed out that the promises made by the Republican party four years ago had been fulfilled, and that it was wrong to retain the Philippines. It was also wrong to hold Porto Rico, Alaska, California or Texas. He was interrupted by frequent applause.

Mr. Wood's reply occupied but half an hour. He stated that it was impossible for the Administration to do anything to help the people. He said that he was going to make it out.

In the evening, Mr. Wood spoke for 2 1/2 hours, on imperialism, comparing Acapulco to the Philippines, and stated that the Philippines should be as free as Cuba. He plainly said that he was in favor of the gold standard, and that it would be a great economic fallacy to have free coinage of silver.

Mr. Tongue ably replied to every point made by Mr. Wood. The debate ended just before midnight.

CHANGING TO MCKINLEY

Idaho Democrats Looking Ground in Former Strongholds.

WILL BE MUSTERED OUT.

Second Division, Oregon Naval Reserves—Due to Lack of Interest.

ASTORIA, Oct. 26.—The Second Division, Oregon Naval Reserves, of this city, will be mustered out of service Wednesday, October 31. This action has been taken by Lieutenant-Commander Davis, after being fully convinced that the members of the division do not desire its continuance, at least a majority of them do not, as is shown by their refusal to attend drills. Those members who are in good standing will receive honorable discharges equal to three years of service.

Will of Judge Milton Elliott.

The will of Judge Milton Elliott, deceased, was filed for probate today. The instrument is dated June 3, 1906, and names Clifton R. Johnson as the sole executor. After providing for the care of his children, he leaves the bulk of his estate to his wife, Mrs. Elliott.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN IDAHO

MISS JESSIE M. RILEY.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 26.—Miss Jessie M. Riley, Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a graduate of Mount Carroll Seminary, of Mount Carroll, Ill. She also took a special course in English at the University of Chicago. Miss Riley has had eight years' experience as teacher, all of it having been in the schools of Idaho. By reason of this fact, and a residence of 20 years in the state, she is familiar with the needs of the country, and is thoroughly well qualified for all the positions for which she has been named. Miss Riley is the daughter of an old soldier, Hon. W. T. Riley, of Hatley, past commander of the G. A. R. of this state.

University of Oregon, with the degree of master of arts, and of Harvard, with the degree of bachelor of science. Prior to being appointed a member of this surveying expedition he occupied the chair of science at Willamette University. His specialty has been geology.

The party was supplied with a sufficient number of camp assistants, and the scientists could give all their attention to the work at hand. During three months spent in the Nome country they surveyed its territory within 30 miles east and west from Nome City, and 30 miles back into the interior. The primary object of their work was to study the geological formation of the country in order to gain data for a report upon that subject, and also to determine the location of the department to give in this report such information as is sought and needed by men who contemplate active mining operations in the region covered. Professor Collier is not at liberty to give in detail any of his observations, and cannot say when the report will be completed. If the matter shall be made the subject of a "special" report, the pamphlet should be ready for distribution early in the Spring. It is hoped that the publication of the report will be hastened so as to be available to those who go to Nome next year.

The surveying party found mining being carried on in every section of the country they visited, operations being conducted to the extent of a creek adding to the opinion that the benches and veins will be mined this winter to considerable extent, and with profit. He thinks that much more gold will be taken out of that region next year than has been this year, for the reason that more careful prospecting will be done. This year he says the miners went to that country in a sort of stampede, and ran over a whole lot of country without doing much careful prospecting. Next year they will be more careful and will meet with better results.

The map of the Nome country, with which the geological survey was supplied, was found to be far from correct. A topographical surveying party was also in that country this summer, and a map made by that party will be published in connection with the report of the geological survey.

Professor Collier went on this expedition with the idea that the mineral resources of the country would be permitted the use of packhorses, but he found that horses could be used to advantage, and that there was grass sufficient for feed. While the party was engaged on a creek about 70 or 80 miles from Nome, the men were surprised to see a negro drive up in an express wagon. He drove from Nome and back again. The party was very much interested to do their cooking, but found wood enough, so that the stoves were not used.

Bryan and Oregon's Negro Law.

That Bryan's misstatement of Oregon's negro law has had a widespread effect is indicated by the letter received by Governor Geer on that subject. The letter is from Monon, Ind., and presumably from a negro. The writer inquires whether the Oregon law prohibits a negro from coming into this state, and obtaining work or gaining citizenship. The inquiry was answered fully by a letter stating, among other things, that "no negro can come into Oregon and live here, if they like, with the assurance that they have all the rights, privileges and protection of any other citizen."

OREGON HOPS AND PRUNES.

90,000 Bales Former, 250 Carloads Latter. In Westward of 1000 Crops. S.A.L.M. Co., Oct. 26.—General Freight and Passenger Agent C. H. Markham, of the Southern Pacific Company, was in Salem today, giving general attention to matters relating to the shipment of hops and prunes. He says that judging by the demand for freight cars, the Oregon hop crop this year will aggregate 90,000 bales, which would be nearly 10,000 larger than last year's crop. The prunes, which were expected shortly before picking time, last year's crop did not begin to move till after January 1, 1906, but this year's crop will be shipped within a period of two months after the first bales were received at the warehouse.

Mr. Markham expresses the opinion that the price crop of Oregon will make 1906 a very good year for the growers. He says that the price of hops, which is now about 10 cents a bushel, will be 15 cents, making 300 carloads of

EXPLORED NOME SECTION

RETURNED MEMBER OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEYING PARTY.

Is of Opinion That the Country Will Be a Great Producer of Gold—Conditions in General.

SALEM, Oct. 26.—Professor A. J. Collier, who has recently returned from an exploring expedition in the Nome country, expresses the opinion that future mining operations in that region will develop many paying properties. Professor Collier was a member of the United States geological surveying party, of which Alfred H. Brooks of Washington, D. C., was the head. The third member of the party was Professor G. V. Hitchcock of Johns Hopkins University. Professor Collier is a graduate of the

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WITHOUT PEER FOR CAVALRY SERVICE IN PHILIPPINES.

Burchgrass Stock Has Been Found Especially Valuable—Owners Realize Good Prices.

BAKER CITY, Oct. 26.—Captain R. F. Page Walwright, who is purchasing cavalry horses for the United States Government in the Northwest, received 170 head at Baker City today. This is a portion of the last 600 asked for by the Government, and which are being secured in Oregon and Washington by Captains Walwright and Cheever. Captain Cheever went into Eastern Washington, and his success is not known at this time. The animals purchased in Baker City were last evening loaded into seven cars and shipped to Portland. From there they will go to Vancouver, and await the arrival of the heavy animals taken from the Eastern Oregon range as well adapted to hard service in the tropics. Last year, Captain Walwright purchased 1000 horses, securing the greater number in Eastern and Western Oregon and Eastern Washington. During the latter part of the year, Captain Cheever was also in the field, and made an equal number of purchases.

For the past two years the Northwest has been furnishing most of the animals used by the United States cavalry in the Philippines. It seems to be an established fact that the heavy animals taken from the Eastern Oregon range are well adapted to hard service in the tropics. Last year, Captain Walwright purchased 1000 horses, securing the greater number in Eastern and Western Oregon and Eastern Washington. During the latter part of the year, Captain Cheever was also in the field, and made an equal number of purchases.

So far this year, Captain Walwright has bought about 1000 horses. He has taken the animals from the "Willamette" range in Southern Oregon until the present contract, while Captain Cheever operated in the Northwest. No reports have been received from the Philippines on the endurance of the Eastern Oregon horses sent to no island, but the fact that calls for more follow each other in rapid succession would indicate that the animals are satisfactory.

The horses seen on the present trip are a fine lot. No diminution in the quality or quantity is noticeable because of the large demands made by the Government during the past two years. When seen after the war, the regular cavalry horses had been finished Captain Walwright expressed himself as well pleased, and in the course of conversation paid a high compliment to the regular cavalry horses of the Eastern Oregon range. "The bunchgrass horse of this section," he said, "has been found especially valuable, on account of his excellent wind and good feet. He is probably the best horse for good, hard service that can be purchased anywhere."

"For the regular cavalry service a little better-bred animal of larger size is required than the regular cavalry horse for inspection now. But I must say many of the horses now being received for service in the tropics would make excellent animals for the regular cavalry. They combine proper size and breeding with all the qualities of endurance. Good wind and fine feet are characteristics of the bunchgrass animal. When I say that this class is not so suitable for the regular cavalry, I refer to the general run of range horses. I have bought horses in Baker City today which, with their very little handling, would combine the regular cavalry horse as I have ever seen."

It is well known that these Western horses have a streak of what used to be known as broncho blood. This is what gives them their peculiarities. But this taint of broncho blood does not at all detract from the value of the horse for the service, if he is constantly handled. The perfect cavalry horse should combine the hardy and good qualities of the Western horse with the docile disposition which is found mainly in the horses of Kentucky and Missouri. All good cavalry horses must be thoroughly broken, in the fullest sense of the term, obedient to the will of his rider, but in seeking this disposition he cannot lose sight of the hardy qualities which are characteristic of the Western horse in such a pre-eminent degree.

In choosing horses for the cavalry of the Philippines, Captain Walwright has kept within given limits. His action is well indicated in his definition of the most desirable animal for that service, which is as follows: "My type of a cavalry horse for the Philippines is one from 15 to 15 1/2 hands high, weighing between 850 and 1100 pounds, closely built, short-coupled, fine feet, large barrel, good, solid color, which means I would take an iron gray, but a dark brown, by preference. The animal filling these requirements should also be properly broken. Of course there are many other minor points taken into consideration in passing on a horse, such as his legs, how he sets up, his movement and carriage, etc."

The result of sending Eastern Oregon horses to the Philippines will be watched with great interest by stockmen of this section of the state. Until the past three years, demand for Eastern Oregon horses was nothing. They were generally regarded as a burden, almost without value. Increased use of cavalry in bringing horses to the front, as there are more than United States Government agents in the field. A short time ago an agent for the German Government who had failed to find what he wanted in California, spent considerable time in Eastern Oregon and made some purchases. The Philippines will fully demonstrate the value of the heavy cavalry for general service. Should it be found, as stockmen believe will be the case, that Eastern Oregon horses rival those from any other portion of the country in the field cavalry service, a market is opened that will again range horse-raising on the ranges profitable.

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The heavy rain of the past few days was a great help to the loggers in this vicinity, and a large quantity of logs were brought down to tide-water. The price continues strong, and there is a great demand for good timber. Those logging on an extensive scale are getting \$8 per 1000 feet, the smaller loggers receiving \$6 per 1000 feet.

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EVIDENCE

Letters to Mrs. Pinkham from Women.

Female Weakness 15 Years

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM.—For fifteen years I suffered with every form of female weakness and had almost given up hope of ever being well again when a friend insisted that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine. I took four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and still I was sick and giving up again when the same friend prevailed upon me to try another bottle. I did so and began to get better right away, and now I never have any of my old pains and consider myself cured. I think your remedies the best in the world for curing the troubles of women, and feel very thankful that I ever found such remedies. If any suffering woman wishes to write to me privately, I will be pleased to tell her about the benefits I derived from the use of your medicine."—Mrs. E. F. MARSHALL, 312 Montclair St., San Francisco, Cal.

General Weakness of System

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM.—I write to thank you for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier have done me. I felt tired and all worn out, suffered with severe pains in my back and limbs. Since taking your remedies that tired feeling is gone, and I am very much better and able to work. I would advise all suffering women to write to you for I feel sure they will find help. I wish you much success."—Mrs. MARY H. LOVE, Hillsboro, Va.

Throbbing Pain in the Back

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM.—About two years ago I was taken suddenly with a terrible bearing down feeling, low down across me and such a throbbing pain in my back, that at times it would seem that I could endure it no longer. I had heard Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound spoken of very highly and I commenced taking it at once. After a short time, I was feeling very much better, but continued its use until I had taken six bottles and was completely cured."—Mrs. S. E. WADE, Fremont, Mich.

Backache and Bearing Down

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM.—When I first wrote to you for advice I was in a very bad condition with falling of the womb, backache and bearing down. Could not stand five minutes. I followed your advice strictly and have used seven bottles of Vegetable Compound, two of Blood Purifier and four packages of Sanative Wash and am now perfectly well."—Mrs. HELEN GALEBRA, 1825 Charles St., La Crosse, Wis.

These grateful letters from women prove conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the woman's safe refuge when sick is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

is the Rod and Gun Club two or three years ago. The Lighthouse Board has authorized Eastern Oregon and several others in the vicinity of the state mill, in range with the present state-mill March light, and two northward of Marshfield.