REMARKABLE SPEECH

BRYAN'S ARGUMENTS.

Filipine Testimony to Palseness of "Anti-Imperialist" Assumptions-Brynn's Remedy for Trusts.

Filhu Boot, the Secretary of War, in his peach in Canton, O., October M, put the Democrats and other followers of Bryan

on the defensive. He said:
A heavy burden of proof rests upon
those who ask the American people to reject the further services of the Republican
Administration. Under that Administration the legitimate objects of government have been attained to a degree which chal-lenges comparison with the happiest periods in the life of any netion in any age. Never in business bletory enywhere on earth have security for life and property. unfettered opportunity for intelligence and energy, individual freedom and the self-respect of manhood attained a higher level than now marks the condition of this fortunate republic.

The material results of wise and suchand. We never before have had so many smillion people owning their own homes unencumbered, so many million people with accumulated earnings in savings banks, such universal employment of inbor at such good wages, such abundant pro-duction from farm and factory and workshop of all material things which meet the necessities and contribute to the com-fort and pleasure of life. The markets for our products are extending over the whole

Of course, this happy condition has not been created by Government, but without good government it could not have been Government does not make enterprise; but wise government svokes enterprise by the certainty of reward for its activity.

Prosperity does not come by chance.
After a brief review of the Spanish War and the suppression of the Tagal rebellion in the Philippines, Secretary Root turned to the Chinese situation and said: When the Democratic Convention met at Mansas City in July last, all Europe be-Heved that dreadful massacre had swept into oblivion all the Minleters and Lega-tions of the civilized world in Pekin; but American diplomacy opened the scaled gates of the Tartar City and revealed to the world the representatives of civiliza-tion living, defending themselves against almost overwhelming hordes, under constart fire of shot and shell with ammunition and food nearly gone, hoping, but almost despairing, for the relief which never would have come but for American

faith and American persistency.

Then American soldiers and American sallors pressed for rescue, for impediate movement, and now, the Legations saved, we continually press for peace and reason-ableness and justice. I think we may watchy any that during all this trying time in China not one act of wrong or instice, and not one moment's faltering the assertion of American rights mars

What Bryan Would Do.

Bryan and his associate leaders, who would make up his Administration if he were elected, are not convinced. They do not accept the verifict of 1886. They in-tend now, as they intended then, to put this country on a silver basis by the free and untimited coinage of silver at the ratio of if to i; to sacrifice our National honor and credit, and substitute in the wages of labor, and the payment of honest debts, the 50-cent dollar in place of the dollar worth 100 cents the world over, under which all our prosperity has been

They intend now, as they intended then. to destroy the protective tariff, which they declare to be une natifutional, and subject our manufacturing industries again to the fate which befell them under the Wilson then, to deprive of power that great but-wark of constitutional liberty the Federal Judiciary. They work now, as they sought then, to excite arimosities and foment discord among the people; to deceive by false promises of the demagague, and to profit themselves by creating a warfare of class against class. The issues of 1536 remain open, avowed insisted upon.

They have inverted a new issue which they call "imperialism," and upon this issue they ark the people to give them the 196 is let them to. "This," says the Ransas City platform. "we regard as the paramount issue of the compaign." To this air. Bryan practically confined nim-self in his speech of acceptance. What is the meaning of paramount is-

one is paramount? We should naturally suppose that to treat one particular issue as peramount involved leaving all other source that to treat one particular issue as returnment it welved is aving all other questions in absymble and undetermined, to be taken up and decided at rome future time when the one all-important and humbing question has been disposed of. Is that when the one all-important and humbing question has been disposed of. Is that when the their issues of his party in aboyance, amitting future decision? Does he decided any and the support of their own governance, amitting future decision? Does he decided at rome future the possibility of inference—that his party, if put into power at the roughts elsevian will not set. of inference—that his party, if put into power at the country election, will not not upon the elever question, will not act on

the tariff question, will not act on the fullicitary question. Not He proposes to act, and he will act, if elected and a Democratic Congress will act if elected to reverse the judgment of 185 upon every issue then before the peo-ple. Imperialism is not paramount enough for him to abstach arything. It is not paramount for him. It is paramount only for those who were appeared to him in 1996, and the effect of its being paramount is merely that the sound-money men, the protective-tartif men, and law-and-order men of 1896 are to abandon their prin-object and their convictions, and surrender upon every lasue of the Democratic

The charge is that President McKinley has been guilty of something called im-perfallem in his treatment of the people of the Philippine islands. What has President McKinley done in the Philip-

On February 8, 1838, the Scunte of the United States approved the treaty of peace with Spain. By the third article of that treaty, Spain ceded to the United States the archipelago known as the Philtopine lalands; the United States agreed to pay Spain \$30.000,000, and in the ninth article the treaty provided that the civil rights and political status of the native lubabitants of the territory ceded to the United States should be determined by

No Alliance With Aguinaldo.

Nothing can be more preposterous than the proposition that these men were entitled to receive from us sovereignty over the ontire country which we were invading. As well the friendly Indiana, wit have helped us in our Indian wars, might have claimed the sovereignty of the West. They knew that we were incurring no such obligation, and they expected no such reward. Their plan was to obtain from us arms and ammunition and protection while they collected an army; to use us to capture Manila, and then to take it from us by force of arms. In their valogiorious and half-savage estimate of their powers they believed they could do this. They believed they could drive us into the sea when the time came, and are employing the labor and increasing the wealth of America is a good campaign continent took merines freely and the february 4, 188, was in pursuance of a deliberate purpose and long preparation. Their plan was fully formed before they left China, and it was with truly Oriental treschery in their hearts that they accepted the hospitality and the assistance of our Nay.

In denying that the United States Government: the other is a law forbidding any business connected therewith in another to the Control of them in the Federal Government: the other is a law forbidding any business connected therewith in another true.

We have in our possession an original document, signed by Mabini, the president of Aguinaido's Cabinet, his chief adviser, and the brains of the insurrection. It is a paper of instructions to a com-missioner sent upon a secret mission by the insurgent government, dated Janu-ary 4, 189, and among its statements of fact for the commissioner's guidance is

found the following:
"The chief of the Philippine people has not made any agreement with the Government of the United States, but inspired by the same idea of destroying the sovereignty of Spain in these islands

Nothing can be more misleading than a principle resemplied. Countless crimes have been committed by men quoting texts of Scripture or maxims of political philosophy wrested from their true context and meaning. The doctrine that government derives its Just powers from the consent of the governed was applicable to the conditions for which Jeffurson wrote it, and to the people to whom he applied it. It is true wherever a people exists capable and willing to maintain a just government, and to make free, intelligent and efficacious decision as to who shall govern. But Jeffarson did not apply it to Louisiana. He wrote to Galiatin that the people of Louisiana were as incapable of self-government as oblidiren, and he governed them without their consent. Consent of the Governed.

oblidren, and he governed them without their consent.

Lincoln did not apply it to the South, and the great struggle of the Civil War was a solemn assertion by the Anerican people that there are other principles of law and liberty which limit the application of the doctrine of consent. Government does not depend upon consent The immutable laws of justice and humanity require that people shall have government, that the weak shall be protected, that cruelty and lust shall be restrained, whether there be consent or not.

whether there be consent or not.

The true question in the Philippines was whether the withdrawal of the Spanish power which we had destroyed left a people capable of establishing and maintaining a free constitutional government, whether the humble and peaceful inhabwhether the humble and peaceful inhabitants who constituted the great mass of the population were competent to protect themselvas; whether the wealth and commerce of Manila, the merchants from all the nations of Europe who were gathered there, the producers of hemp and tobacco and rice, would be protected by a rule of law and order and justice, or whether, on the other hand, the people, incapable of governing themselvas, would become the subjects of a distatorship or and pray of bloody discord.

Let me read you what high authority dechares as the universal lesson of history regarding the people of countries situ-

regarding the people of countries situ ated as are these islands when left to themselves. In a speech on the annexa-tion of Santo Domingo, in the Senate of the United States, January II, 18II, my friend, Mr. Schurz, who now charges that it was cruel injustice not to leave the Filipines to govern themselves with-out control or guidance, said: "Read that history, read that of all

ther tropical countries, and then show me a single instance of the successful me a single instance of the successful ostablishment and peaceful maintenance for a respectable period of republican insulutions, based upon popular self-government, under a tropical sun. To show me one, do not confine your search to the West Indies; look for it anywhere slee on the face of the globe in tropical latitudes. I challenge Senators to point their fingers to a single one. There is their fingers to a single one. There is none, sir!

none, sir!

"The tropical sun inflames the imagination to inordinate activity and develops the government of the passions. The consequences are natural, and there is a tendency to govern by force instead of by argument; revolutions are of chronic occurrence, like volcanic outbreaks, and you will find political life continually oscillating between two extremes—liberty, which there means anarchy, and liberty, which there means anarchy, and

ilberty, which there means anarchy, and order, which there means despotism."

The second specification under the charge of imperialism is in substance that the exercise of government must be over the people of the Philippine Islands as subjects, if not as citizens, and that this exercise of power over others will be destructive to our National character and institutions.

The government of the Philippine Islands will not affect the character of our institutions, but the character of our institutions will de ermine and mould the government of the Philippine Islands.
To govern as a despot would be fatal
to the character of a republic but to
govern as Congress always has and always will govern in territory outside of
the limits of the states, in accordance
with the spirit of our institutions, subtect to all the great rules of liberts and fect to all the great rules of Herry and right, and responsible for every act to a great liberty-loving people, can but ex-

tend and strengthen our institutions "You are doing what England did when we rebelled against taxation without ret-resentation," says Mr. Bryan. Strange perversion. It was taxation for the henefit of England against which we rebelled.

Our opponents will not believe any of the American officers, civil or military, in the Philippine Islands, or all of them put together, when they tell us that the great mass of the people of those Islands are favorable to American rather than to

It is said that we have not acted fairit toward the people of Porto Rico. The
charge has no foundation, unless in ignorance or malice. We have given to the
people of Porto Rico the most murificent
glift ever conferred upon one people by
another—the free markets of the United
States. The President recommended that
the customs duties between the United States. The President recommended that the customs duties between the United States and Porto Bico should be removed, and Congress passed a law providing for their removal. It provided for the immediate removal of 5 per cent of the duties under the Dingley tariff, and for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent whenever the people of Porto Bico should be able by any other form of taxation to pay for the support of their own govern. pay for the support of their own govern-ment, with the provise that at the end of two years this remnant of duties should cease absolutely, whether the Porto Ri-cans supported their own government or not. We receive none of the duties. The duties collected at both ends of the line

are paid into the treasury of the island.

I know of no reason why the Porto Ricans should not pay for their own courts and schools and police.

Mr. Bryan says that trusts have grown to an unprecedented degree during the present Administraton. Yes, the great industrial enterprises which are opening the whole world to American markets, which are sending near \$500,000,000 of American manufactures abrond during this year, to pay the wages and swell the savings bank accounts of American laborers, have grown beyond precedent. Some of them are monopolies and ought to be suppressed. Most of them have no element of monopoly whatever except

that which comes from selling cheaper than other competitors, and that is not monopoly but competition. Bryan and Trusts. The trouble with Mr. Bryan's treat-ment of trusts is that he treats them not as a matter of business, but as a matter of politics, and he thinks that a general and indiscriminate denunciation of these great industrial enterprises which are employing the labor and increasing

made any alliance with Aguinaldo, Sec-retary Root said:

We have in our possession an original document, signed by Mabini, the presi-document, signed by Mabini, the presiname? This is "imperialism" indeed This would concentrate in the Govern ment at Washington entire and absolut ment at Washington entire and absorbte control over every buseness internat in the country, for no business above the dignity of the retail store is confined within the limits of any state. The summary judgment of the differer who must lestee or withhold the license would constitute a power for favoritism and oppression appailing to contemplate. Such descruction of state rights were centerdestruction of state rights, such center-ing of power in the Federal Government seriously consider it. It is but the crude and inconsiderate suggestion of a cam-pagin orator, designed for oratorical uses only.

only.

It is charged that the present Admin-

It is charged that the present Admin-istration is in favor of increasing the regular Army, and this is said to be mili-tarism, a crime that endangers the lib-arty of the Republic.

What is the regular Army of the United States? It is a body of American citizens provided for by the Constitution to be always ready to fight for their country in any sudden emergency which may come upon us before there is time to raise a volunteer force. The kind of emergency which the regular Army has to meet is well illustrated by re-cent events in China.

cent events in China.

The authorized number of the regular Army today is \$5,000 but on June 30 next it will, unless there be further legislation in the meantime, be reduced to 27,500.

*************** SOLDIERS' REPUBLICAN

All soldiers who have fought for their country on home and foreign battle-felds, and their families, will join in a Republican rally, under the auspices of the McKinley and Rossevelt Veteran Soldiers' Club, at the Tabernacle this evening. Let there be a great turnout of soldiers, as a protest against hauling down the flag-

substantially the number at which it has substantially the number at which it has stood for the past II years, but as the country has grown in its population and its multitude of interests as our sea coast fortifications have been increased, under the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden, and upon plans prepared by the first Ad-ministration of Cieveland, as the art of war has become more scientific and com-pilicated more may are accessed. plicated, more men are necessary to per-form the same duties than were able to perform them years ago. The Army of 27,500 is only about one-

third as large in proportion to our popu-lation as our Army was 20 years ago. The question how large the Army should be is a simple business question as to how many men are necessary to perform owtrain specific duties. The last Congress fixed upon 100,000 in view of the conditions then existing. The next session of Congress will probably determine how many are requisite under the conditions then existing. Specially belligerent people will probably ask for too many; specially economical Congressmen will probably insist upon too few. I think we can assume that about the right conclusion will be reached.

The Opposition to McKinley. To whom is the American people expected to commit the momentous interests which it is saked to take away from President McKinley, but to motiey and incongruous crowd gathered from three parties, agreeing upon no single principle or policy except the free coinage of silver, and held together only for campaign purposes, by sympathy of common detraction against all the glorious achievements of American programs under both political parties during the past generation? They are peddiars of political discontent who, with shifty eyes for the prejudices of with shifty eyes for the prejudices of each community, draw from their pack anti-trust arguments for expansionists. anti-expansion arguments for sound-money men, and anti-gold arguments for silver men; and always and everywhere seeking to stir up bitterness and hatred

by Americans against Americans, They seek to substitute for the old and happily-ended conflict of section against section a new conflict of class against class. They strike at the root of free government, with the delusive promises of the demagogue, leading the poor and the unfortunate to look to government rather than to intelligence and thrift to make them rich and strong. They strike at the life of enterprise by challenging They seek to substitute for the old and

the right of the successful to the fruits of enterprise.

The strength of free institutions in America has rested for all these genera-tions upon the fact that there were no classes in America; that all men were equal before the law-equal in the rights of citizenship, equal in the dignity of manhood, unfettered in the pursuit of limitiess opportunity; that the poor and humble today, having the qualities of inrelligence and enterprise, are the rich and powerful tomorrow: that the rich and powerful today, lacking these qualifies, are the poor and humble tomorrow: that all over the land the poorest workmen who may no longer seek to change their own condition are looking with pride and hope upon their boys starting out upon their careers with advantages their fath-

ers never had, with open pathways to distinction and wealth.

With these conditions, which have al-ways existed, and which exist today, there is no such thing as class. No guif divides American, citizens from each other. There is but one ideal, one title of honor, of pride and of mutual respect —the ideal and the title of American citisenship. All this these men would de-stroy in order that they may ride fato power as the governors of an unhappy and discordant people.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Wife" at the Metropolitan. Belasco & Mills' famous society drams, "The Wife," was put on at the Metropolitan last night in very acceptable form by the Dalley company. The play won new friends and many plaudits for the mem-bers of the clever little company. There was a big midweek audience, for this play holds many a spectator who has previously enjoyed its performance. Although "The Wife" has been seen in Port'and before, never was it better appreciated. The first-night performance showed the Dalley company's familiarity with the Dalley company's familiarity with the A HEALTHY

nary as Helen Freemen the only daugh-ter Frayse Mackaye as Matthew Culver. Louis Belmour as Major Putnam, and W. H. Davenport as John Rutherford, of the New York Sans John rutherford of the New York Senate, carried the heavy roles in the play. Miss Nannary as Helen Freemen fully justified the high opinion previously expressed of her versatility, and her emotional lines were well de-livered. The third act was productive of

"The Wife" will be produced but one more night. It will be followed tomorrow night by "The Lost Paradise." a particularly stirring emisional drama. There, will be a matinee Saturday.

London Wool Auctions. LONDON, Oct. 21.-At today's session of the wool auction sales 15,598 bales were of the wool auction raises 15,500 bales were effered. There was a full attendance. American operators competing eagerly and paying full raises for good Victorian greasy wools and suitable ecoureds. The continent took merinos freely and the home trade cross-breds.

SEATTLE, Oct. 31.—The body of Wrny T. Carr, who was drowned in Lake Wash-ington Sunday while duck-hunting was recovered today. The body of Clark C.

THE WEST-BOUND TARIFF

INTO WESTERN TERRITORY.

Conference Between Northern Paci fic and Great Northern Officials and Chiengo-St. Louis Men.

falled to settle.

falled to settle.

There were present at the conference C. A. Parker and J. J. Wait, representing the jobbing interests of Chicago, and F. N. Johnson, for the Business Men's League, of St. Louis, with their attorney, Mr. Christie. The two Coast lines were represented by Vice-President Hanmaford and the assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific and the president and the general traffic manager of the Great Northern. The conference was in the office of the latter. The jobbers want the "present unreasonable difference between carload and less than carload class and commodity rates removed." and a reasonable difference established. They are not satisfied with the

Trouble In the Immigrant Pool. CHICAGO, Oct. II.—No agreement as to the future division of immigrant traffic was reached today at the conference be-tween Traffic Manager Kerr, of the Canatween trainic Manager Kerr, of the Canadian Pacific, and passenger officials of the Western lines in the immigrant pool. The Canadian Pacific wants a share of the immigrant traffic out of Atlantic ports in the United States, but does not want to give the other roads a share of the traffic from Canadian ports. The Western roads want to divide the business of all ports or now ness of all ports or none. An agreement will not be effected until the arbitrator chosen by the presidents of the interested roads decides whether the Canadian Paradia decides the Canadian Paradia decides decided and paradia decided cific, under the pooling agreement, is en-titled to certain traffic, representing about \$115,000. The Western roads took the business and do not want to divide the profits with the Canadian Pacific

WASHINGTON, Oct. M.—Second Vice-President Finiey, of the Southern Railway, today confirmed the report of the appointment of George C. Smith, president and general manager of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad to be general manager of the Air Line and the present Louisville division of the Southern, running from Louisville to Lexington, Ky. The Louisville Air Line road is now in the hands of a receiver and will be sold under foreclosure next month. The Southern will buy it in. Southern Railway Changes

THE RICE FORGERY,

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—This afternoon Charles P. Jones, who is confined in the Tombs charged with forgery in connec-tion with the will of Millionaire William M. Rice, was taken from his cell to the District Attorney's office, where he was closeted with Assistant District Attorney Ophorne Cantain McClusters of the de-Osborne, Captain McCluskey, of the de-tective bureau; Counsel Baker, for the Rice estate, and a number of persons, it was rumored about the Courtbouse that Jones had made a confession, as Jones

Agricultural Implement Makers. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. St.-The Naplements and Vehicle Manufacturers be-gan its seventh annual convention here today. The forencon was taken up with the annual address of President W. C. Nones and discussion of committee re-ports. Mr. Nones advocated a movement by Congress to create a department of Commerce and Industry and also a movement to secure uniform classification of freight rates throughout the United States.

Interest on Government Bonds. WASHINGTON, Oct. M. - Checks amounting to \$2,964,830 and representing interest on Government bonds due No-vember 1, were mailed from the Treasury today. These bonds are held by 36,256 persons and associations.

Grain Elevator Burned. HENDERSON, Ky., Oct. 31.—The grain elevator and plant of Maron Willer & Company was destroyed today, entailing a loss of \$120,000; insurance, \$72,000.

Federal Court Will Try Alvord. NEW YORK, May IL-District Attorney Gardiner announced this afternoon that Alvord would be turned over to the United States authorities.

Size of the Cotton Crop. ports of the Times-Democrat's cor spondents place the cotton crop for at 9,970,000 bales.

Colonel Daniel McClure. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. II.—Colonel Daniel McClure, United States Army, re-tired, died at his home here tonight of

STOMACH

Makes pure blood, vigorous nerves a strong body. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthens weak stomachs. An occasional dose will keep the bowsis active. Taken regularly, it will cure indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, inactive liver or kidneys, malaria, fever and ague. It will cure you. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH

It Has No Superior.

EASTERN JOBBERS TRYING TO GET

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—The jobbing in-erests of the Middle West is vitally conerned in a conference which was held oday in St. Paul between traffic officials today in St. Paul between traffic officials of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern and representatives of Chicago and St. Louis. Conditions governing the transcontinental traffic were discussed, reviv-ing the questions of the East against the remote West, which two attempts of the Interstate Commerce Commission have

Does not warm except through combustion. Food does not nourish except through digestion.

You may as well hug a coal pile to get warm as

sound flesh and develop strong muscle

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Piercs,

Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21

indicates insufficient nourish-

ment. It leads to nervousness,

sleeplessness, general debil-

ity, and predisposes to Con-

sumption and other prevail-

ing diseases. To guard

Scotts Emulsion

the Standard remedy for

all wasting diseases in young

or old. It improves diges-

tion, gives flesh, strength,

vigor and resistive power.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

e 6

3

HERPICIDE

Destroy the

Cause,

you

Remove the

Effect

Newbro's Herpicide kills

the dandruff germ which

causes falling hair, and,

finally, baldness. No other

hair preparation kills the

dandruff germ. Stop dan-

druff, there'll be no falling

DECROMEN, M. D., Nov. 6, W.
Have been using Herpholds, and have used about one-third of a \$1 bettifs, and find that it does all, and even more. Shan you claim for it, it not only elements the scool from deadural and prevented the later from Talling out. Full proceedes a new growth. Have only had file questing manifelest, and have some hadron sty head than I have had for years. I also find that it is roope the hale soft and glessey.

For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

hair, no baldness.

I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Oure will relieve lum-

bago, sciatics and all

rheumatic pains in two or three hours and cure in a few

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medi-

MUNYON.

against these take

tablished. They are not satisfied with the tariffs of the northern lines. The question will be bitterly contested when again brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if the latter board takes a hand in the fray the affect may be felt by the entire jobbing interest of the East and Middle West and Pacific Coast. The Middle West is urging concessions that will permit it to go into the territory now protected for the Pacific Coast jobbers.

Rumor That Jones, the Valet, Made a Confession.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.-Final re-

SS. SKARPSNO......SS. MONMOUTHSHIRESS. MILOS

T. M. Stevens & Co., Inc.

WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

The fast mail steamship "CITT OF SEAT-TLE," sailing from Seattle every 10 days for skangway, calling at Port Townsend, Ketchikas and Juneau. Steamers "ABERDEEN" and "RUTH." Se-attle to Skangway, and intermediate points, every seven days. Through Uckets to Dawson, \$75, first-nisses; and \$56 second-class. DODWELL & CO., Ltd., 202 Oak st. Telephone Main 26.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

TRAVELERS GUIDE,

THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST

"CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECTAL."
Leaves for the East, via Hundington, at 9:
L.; Arrives at 4:50 P. M. SPOKANE FLYER,

For Spokane, Eastern Washington, and Grea Korthern points, leaves at 6 P. M.; arrives a 7 A. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS. Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:0 P. M.; arrives at 2:30 A. M. THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST SLEEPERS.

OCBAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. Water lines schedule subject to change with out notice of the state of the

expect to get nourishment out of food which you cannot digest. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the body to assimilate food and so put on accord disch and decales strong PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. Steamer Rassalo leaves Portland daily, ex-cept Sunday, at \$500 P. M.; on Saturday at 10700 P. M. Roturning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M. WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes James B. Ambross, Elaq., of 1205 [8 Millim Street, Runningdon, Pa. "I was taken down with what our physicians and was indigestion. I dectored with the best around here and found no relief. I woole you and you send me a question blank to fill out and I did so and you then advised me to use Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped—being as I think, cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or intigestion now." PORTLAND AND SALEM OF.

Steamer Modec, for Balero and way points, leaves from Ash-street Dock at 6 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning, leaves Salem at 6 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE.

PORTLAND AND DATTON, OR. Steamer Ruth, for Orsgon City, Buttsvilla hampong, Dayton and way landings, leaves priland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 1 7:00 A. M. Leaves Dayton for Portland way points Mondays, Wednasdays and ridays at 5:00 A. M. SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

RIPARIA, WASH, AND LEWISTON, IDAHO Ricamer Spokane or steamer Lewiscon leaves Riparia daily at 2:50 A. M., arriving at Lewiscon shout 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokane or Lewiston beaves Lewiston daily at 7 A. M., arriving at Riparia sames evening. W. H. HURLBURT. General Passenger Agent. V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main Ti2. 80 Third st., cor. Oak.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE ORIENT CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND.

For rates, accommodations, etc., apply to

OREGON BAILBOAD & NAV. Co., Agents, Portland, Or.

Depot Fifth and OVERLAND EX-PRESS TRAINS for Beism, Ross-burg, Ashland, Ser-ramento, Ogdos, San Francisco, Mo-fave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Or-leans and the East. 7:6 A. M.

*8:30 A. M. *\$130 P. M. All Woodhurn (daily except Sun-day), morning irin-day), morning irin-connects with train for Mt. Angel Mt. Formation, Browns-ville, Springfeld, and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Sil-verton.

*4:00 P. M. Albeny passenger | 10:10 A. M. [[7:39 A. M. | Corvailts passenger. | | 5:50 P. M. ||4:50 P. M. | Sheridan pay'sr

Daily. || Daily except Sunday

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates \$17 first class and \$11 second class, including sleeper.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JaPan, China, HUNOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third street.

YAMBILL DIVISION. Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street.

Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, *0:40 A. M.: 12:30, 1:35, 3:35, 4:40, 6:25, 8:30, 11:30 P. M.: 12:30, 1:35, 8:35, 4:40, 6:25, 8:30, 11:30 P. M.: 12:35, 8:30, *10:30 P. M.: 1:35, 8:30, *10:30 A. M.: 6:35, 8:30, *10:30 P. M.: 12:46 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dailas daily, except Sunday, at 5:35 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 8:30 A. M. Passenger train leaves Dailas for Airle Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:45 P. M. Beturns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. *Except Sunday.

R. KOEHLER, C. H. MARKHAM, Manager, Gen. Prt. & Past. Agt.

ONLY 70 HOURS PORTLAND TO CHICAGO ...VIA...

> UNION PACIFIC

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO. OREGON SHORT LINE R. R. CO.

LO'S PICTORIAL

OREGON R. R. & NAVIGATION CO. TWO TRAINS DAILY

NO CHANGE OF CARS to Denver. Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Only Four Days To New York, Boston, Philadelphia

TO THE EAST

and Washington.

Palace Sleepers. Tourist Sleepers. Dining Cars. Library Cars. Free Reclining-Chair Cars. Steam Heat. Pintuch Light. Fast Time. Union Depots. Baggage checked to destination.

CITY TICKET OFFICE 135 Third Street Portland, Oregon J. H. LOTHROP. GEORGE LANG. Gen'l Agent. City Pass & Tel Age.

Steamers

Altona and Pomona

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

The Yellowstone Park and

Ploneer Dining-Car Route Louve. | Union Deput, 62h and J Sts | Arriva. No. 13. Overland Express for No. 13-1:45 P. M. South Bend, Aberdson, 7:00 A. M.

For any additional information, tichata imping-car reservations, many of routes, etc.,

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison St., Cor. Third. Portland, Oregon.



One big advantage

The St. Louis Special is a good fast, comfortable, up-to-date train-fast as good as, but no better than, half a dozen other trains that sweep across the continent every day in the week.

It has one advantage that no other train has, however. It takes you through to Kansas City and St. Louis without a single change of cars; only one change to Omahe and Denver.

Leaves Portland 11:30 P. M. Giad to sell you a ticket or reserve a berth for you.

TICKET OFFICE Cor. Third and Stark Sts.

> . W. FOSTER. City Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

AND **SOO LINE**

FIRST-CLASS AND TOURIST SLEEPERS DAILY

PASSENGERS BOOKED -TO-AND FROM ALL POINTS-EAST

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP OFFICE B. J. COTLE, A. G. P. A.,
Vancouver, B. C.

GREAT NORTHERN

licket Office, 263 Macrison Street, Ha 6 from St. Paul Mines Ma 8 cold P. M. and si points Chicago Ma 8 100 P. M. and si points Mark. 100 A M. Through Palace and Tourist Risepera, Disting and Buffet Smoking-Library Cara.

JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE STEAMSHIP KINSHIU MARU For Japan, China and all Asiatic points will leave Seattle About November 7th

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. FOR ALASKA FOR ALASKA
THE COMPANT'S elegant
steamships Cottage City, City
of To, oka, and Al - Kl leave
TACOMA II A M. REATTIN
9 P. M. Nov. I. S. II. IS.
21. 20: Dec. I. S. II. IS.
22. 20: Dec. I. S. II. IS.
23. 31: Jan. S. A steamer
every fifth day thereafter,
Further information obtain
company's folder. The company reserves the
right to change steamers, salling dates and
hours of calling, without previous notice.
AGENTS-N. POSTON, 249: Washington et.
Portland, Or.; F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. R.
Dock, Tacorma, TICKEY OFFICE, 415 Plast
ave., Seattle, E. W. MELET, Tickef Agt.,
H. LIJOYD, Puges Seund Supt., Ocean
Dock, Reattle; C. W. MILLET, Asst.,
GOOTLAIL, PRINKING S. D. Gem. Agts., S. F.
GOOTLAIL, PRINKING S. D. Gem. Agts., S. F.

Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

For Maygore, Rainier, ARRIVER Clathanie, Westport, UNION Cliffon, Astoria, Was-remon, Flavel, Ham-Band, Port Stavana, Gernary Park, Sanada Astoria and Assander