COAST SHELL HEAPS

Archeological Investigations in Northwest.

SKELETONS IN THE CAIRNS

North Pacific and Columbia Basin Culture Appear to Have Conlesced in the Region From Willapa Harbor to Seattle.

The archeological investigations con ducted under the direction of Harlan L. Smith, on the North Pacific Coast, during the year 1899, for the Jesup North Pacific expedition, were a continuation of re-searches pursued in the same field during the two preceding seasons, and were di-rected toward problems suggested largely desirable to extend existing knowledge of the distribution and character of calrus and burial mounds; to make a reconnois-sance of the shell-heaps of Puget Sound and the Western coast, with special ref-erence to a determination of the character and distribution of the southern limits of the North Pacific coast culture in Amer-ica: of any possible influence from the region of the Lower Columbia, and to learn if the shell-heaps of the Lower Fraser have analogy with those of this area.

in British Columbia, further investiga-that of the calras and shell-heaps of Southeastern Vancouver Island was desir-able. It was necessary also to study the archeology of Lillooet Valley, with referble communication of coast ence to possible communication of coast culture with the interior, and vice versa. Graves under rock-sildes were reported by Indians to occur in Nicola Valley, and since thus differing in character from those found at Kamioops, Spences Bridge and Lytton, they also were to be closely

examined.

Our knowledge of the distribution of cairns, says Mr. Smith in the American Anthropologist, was extended to Whidby Island, where there were found many of the type common to the vicinity of Victoria, and containing skeletons in a fair

grate of preservation No burial mounds were seen during the year.

On the western coast of Washington shell-heaps were found around Wiliapa Harbor, Gray's Harbor and at Copalis Head: and on Puget Sound and the Straits of Juan de Fuca they are very numerous. As usual, these vary in size, but in no way do they differ widely in character from those of the eastern coast of Vanver Island.

Throughout the region south of Seattle there were found small chipped arrow-points of agate and other stone especially suited to implements of this sort, and being decidedly of the type of those found in the Columbia Valley near The Dalles. Such stone arrowpoints are less frequent-ly found in the immediate region of Puget

Sound, and they are still more scarce in the area farther north.

In addition to the indication of cultural influence from Columbia Valley, in the re-gion south of Seattle, as displayed by the arrowpoints mentioned, there were found everal other objects which strengthen the hypothesis that such influence existed. On the coast, from Gray's Harbor south-ward, grooved hammer with a pit on one side, in the center of the groove, were dis-covered. From Copalis Head southward there were found stone hammers, resem-bling in general form, a pestle of square cross-section, with rounded corners, with hat-shape top (which in some specimens was specialized to represent an animal head), and with no battered or abraded er than on the end as a postle. Another hammer bears the shape of the frustum

lected, some with a simple groove, others with a second groove at a right angle to the first, and in some cases extending only the reading of the Scriptures, he would half-way round; i. e., from the first groove over the end and meeting it on the Bible is not a text-book, and its use in Puget Sound, occurs the stone club with perforated handle knob and of lozenge shape in cross-section, with rounded cor-ners. In the latter area is found another type of stone club—that of the well-known idle or patte shape. On Upper Puget covered a stone club with two and is dis ax-like bindes. Stone clubs of similar form, but having the end near the blades specialized to represent the head of an animal, are found in Columbia Valley and even as far to the south as Northern Cal-ifornia. The common fish-rake points made of bone, harpoon-points and barbs, barbed harpoon-points, stone celts, wedges made of antier, and whetstones are also found throughout the entire region. The stone pestles of Puget Sound, like the typical form of that implement found at Lytton, have hat-shape tops and strikingheads, or, like those of Northern Vancouver Island, have a striking-head at each end (the faces of which are nearly parallel), one being smaller than the oth-

The southern limit of North Pacific Coast culture and the northern limit of important influence from the Columbia seem to coalesce in the region from Willana Harbor to Seattle.

In the delta region of Stillaguamish and Skagit Rivers the material of which the of such a high degree of art as those und in the shell-heaps near the Frascr, it are similar to, although more abund-it than, the artifacts from the coast heaps. On the whole, the difference in character between the delta shell-heaps and those of the coast seems to be due to the blackness of the surrounding soil, the action of the water in the lowlands, and the dissimilarity between the mode of life of a river and a beach people. The more frequent occurrence of skeletons is not explained. The difference between the various delta shell-heaps seems to be due to the fact that in the region of the Lower Fraser the culture of its in-habitumis was more highly developed, probably on account of a more favorable

Active work in the calras of Southeast. ern Vancouver Island resulted in the col-lection of a large quantity of additional osteological material, which will, doubt-less, prove very useful in determining the physical characteristics and relation-ships of the calm builders. A fragment of a tubular pipe of steat-

ite and a short tubular pipe of the same material from the shell-heaps near North Saanich suggest influence on the art Saanich suggest influence on the art products of this section from the interior way of Fraser River. This indication is strengthened by the fact that in the lower layers of the shell-heaps are found skulls which closely resemble the nar-

rower of the two types of crains from a shell-heap in Fraser Delta. In Lillocet Valley, the chipped project-fle-points are generally of glassy basalt, as is the case in the interior, rather than In Lillocet Valley, the chipped projectifie-points are generally of glassy basalt, as is the case in the interior, rather than in the delta of the Fraser or on the coast. A few stone hammers or pestles from the valley named resemble those of Lytton, but the typical form, which has previously been described, is like that of Northern Vancouver Island. The rarity of this type in Fraser Delta suggests that the art products of Lillocet Valley were influenced from Vancouver Island by a more northerly route. But an adze of iron was found hafted in a piece of antier exactly as are the stone celts from Fra-

ser Delfa. Carved stone dishes, such as were exertifically used in recent times by the Indians, at the time of taking the first salmon each year, are also found in Liliovet Valley. Their carving, which slightly resembles that of the dishes of the vicinity of Yale, Sumas Prairie and Southeastern Vancouver Island, is of special interest as its real affiliations are yet to be found.

Nicola River descends rapidly from the top of the plateau to the Thompson,

top of the plateau to the Thompson, where it has eroded a deep valley. At the bases of the rock-slides in several places in this valley graves were discovered which had been made on the ground, and the falus slope then sufficiently disturbed to cause the rocks to silde down and cover the body. One of these graves was overed with a tent formed of mats supported on poles, confirming the belief that the poles and wooden slabs found over graves at Spences Bridge and Kamloops were the remains of similar tents. The ontents of the Nicola Valley graves were of practically the same character as those of the other graves examined in the southern interior of British Columbia. Some beautiful double-blade celts of nophrite (two of them being each over II inches in length) were also found here. Certain other specimens from graves, such as copper pendants for the middle of a necklace, were similar to objects ob tained at Lytton, where their use was not fully understood; here, however, they were found in such a good state of preservation and under such circumstances

that their use is obvious.

It is desirable to continue the archeological investigations in Lilliopet Valley, especially in its northwestern part, for the purpose of comparing the culture of its former inhabitants with that of the northern portion of Vancouver Island. On the south, the valley of the Fruser, between Lytton and Port Hammond, should tween Lytton and Fort Hammond, should be examined, with particular regard to sculpture for comparison with the type found in Lillouet Valley. The Columbia River region, in the interior of Washington and Oregon, probably contains the key to several problems, especially with reference to those of the interior of British Columbia. The culture of the westish Columbia. The culture of the west-ern coast of Vancouver Island, while probably similar to that of the surround-ing region already examined, should also be studied for the purpose of completing the reconnoissance of the immediate re-gion. To extend such a reconnoissance it will be necessary to study the arche-ology of the Lower Columbia on the south, and of Queen Charlotte Islands and Southern Alaska on the north.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Seldom has an attempt been made by Congress to sell out the taxpayers that parallels the ship subsidy bill that is under consideration in the Senate. It is a clear steal of \$5,000,000 a year to be taken from the taxpayers and given to a few ship-owners for a period of 20 years.— Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

The farmer who is too economical to buy sheds for machinery, who cannot af-ford to give his domestic animals all the food they require, who returns none of the elements to the soil that he yearly takes from it, and does not even take the trouble to properly cultivate it will soon find that farming doesn't pay, I. c., in the manner he does it. He is too cheap a man for that business.-Vale Gazette.

The Oriental fair would be a grand thing for Oregon, for Washington, and, in fact, for the whole country. Properly organized on business plans, it ought not to cost such a stupendous sum of money as those who appear to oppose it are will-ing to suggest. Among all the points interested, Portland is supreme. It ought to take the lead. It will, if its business men and leading property-owners are given their way about it. Let's have the fair.-Portland New Age.

Attorney-General Blackburn's opinion that reading the Bible and saying the Lord's prayer in public schools is permissible, is not indorsed by all. The read ing of the Bible by the teacher assuredly becomes a part of the day's instruction. The preceptor does not read a chapter in the Bible for the amusement, but for the bammer bears the shape of the frustum of a cone with a smaller frustum for a chandle, the two frusta being base to base and having the corners rounded. On Gray's Harbor a pile-driver is found, but in truth, compulsory religious education, and it violates the first amendment to and it violates the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Oregon, for it certainly prohibits the free exercise of religious opinions. If a pupil should walk out of a schoolroom during On this coast, as also on schools makes these places of learning sectarian. Supreme Court decisions are that the reading of the Bible in sch is "instruction." The question of the is "instruction." The question of the ve-racity of the Bible does not come in, but the right of reading it in public schools, whether it be true or false, is the issue. Attorney-General Blackburn admits the unconstitutionality, yet he says it is permissible. We are sorry he has allowed politics to sway him, and was afraid to impair his political future by the expres-sion of other sentiments. He looked at the subject through the spectacles of Christians, and ignored broad-minded views for the sake of holding office.— Aurora Borealis,

And now the Legislature is to be asked again to amend the state game and fish law. It has long been known that it was out of balance somewhere and needed fix-ing, and many attempts have been made to fix it, but very little progress has thus for his it, but very little progress has thus far been made in the right direction. Now if they will cut out about half of the en-actments already enacted along this line and put a little common sense into the other half they will get the proposition started off right.-Cottage Grove Nugget,

in Portland in 1902 is growing, and the shell-heaps are composed resembles that of like remains on the Lower Fraser, and skeletons are almost as frequently obtained in the layers. The objects procured therefrom are not so numerous nor only objection offered is that any aid Congress might give would cut down the appropriation for our Columbia River inprovements. A more sensible view, however, seems to us to be that such a fair would so advertise the vast resources and wealth of the great Northwest, and would that thereafter our demands for aid in that direction would stand on their swn merits, or as nearly so as "demand ever do in Congress.-Antelope Herald.

It does appear quite probable that this session of Congress will authorize the construction of the Nicaraga Canal and make the necessary appropriation. The short-sighted, selfish interests of a few transcontinental railroads which fear water competition in heavy freights should not operate longer to prevent the con-struction of this waterway by the Gov-ernment. That canal should have been built years ago, but the commercial interests of the East until now have oped it. With that interest favorable it, it seems that now is a most auspicious time to press the canal bill. Both from an economic and political standpoint the canal is a necessity, and no party has de-clared against it.-Milton Eagle.

Rev. James Johnson Missing. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-The Herald prints

the following: Much speculation is being indulged in by the friends of Rev. James Leburon Johnson as to his whereabouts. He was

SUBSIDY FOR THIS COAST

PRYE-PAYNE MEASURE INEQUI-TABLY DEVISED.

The Relations of the Bill to the Commercial Interest of the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 - (To the Editor.)—The course of events in Asia, and particularly in China, seems to consti-tute the present an epochal period in the history of the commercial develop-ment of our Pacine Coast States. I refer particularly to the traue of the in-terior and Western sections of this coun-try, which seems likely to be developed with Asia and Australasia as the result

of events now in progress.

A few years ago a accertained through careful investigation that the value of the commerce of the so-called arid region embracing approximately the area between the lowh meridian at the east, and the Sierra Nevada and the cast, and the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges at the west, with the other states of the Union, was about \$440,000,000 annually, as follows:

This enormous commercial development exceeded the total value of the commerce of the United States with asia, South America, Mexico and the West indies combined. The construction of railroads across the continent and into various portions of the arid region was the most lone of the arid region was the me important condition stading to this de-

the "great West," the most productive agricultural area on the globe, the chief trade centers of which are Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Cincin-For commercial intercourse with these great productive areas and trade centers, the ports of our Pacific Coast States enjoy the unsurpassed advantages afforded by railroads, which during the last 30 years have been constantly increasing their facilities and general effi-ciency and reducing their rates for the transportation of freights.

Then turning to the west-across the Pacific Ocean-there is China, the most populous, and perhaps the most resource-ful, empire on the globe, apparently on the eve of being opened up to commer-cial enterprise. Our scaports on the Pa. cific Coast stand as entrepots and ports of shipment between these vast produc-

ive areas. In the light of the enormous commercial possibilities thus presented to the view of the people of the Pacific Coast, I de-sire to Invite attention to certain pro-visions of the Frye-Payne shipping bill (Senate bill 727), now under consideration by Congress. This bill limits the total amount of subsidy to be paid to American vessels in any one fiscal year to \$2,000,000. Beginning at line 22, on page 6, it reads as follows:

as follows:

"... and of which \$5,000,000 not more than 70 per centum shall be expended in any one fiscal year in respect to the vessels engaged in the Atlantic Ocean trade, except in case the Pacific Ocean trade shall not require, in respect of the vessels engaged in said last spect of the vessels engaged in said last mentioned trade, the expenditure of the

whole amount of 30 per centum of said \$9,000,000 in any such year."

As subsequently amended, the bill also provides that of the 70 per centum reserved to the Atlantic, any portion of which is not so used may go to the Pacific.

tion of the 30 per centum proposed to be allotted to the Pacific Coast trade would be available for that trade, and what pro-portion would severt to the Atlantic Coast trade, or vice versa? We need not wait for results in order to determine that For all practical purposes, the experi-ences of the past and of the present af-ford adequate information upon this sub-Such experiences are recorded in our statistics of tonnage entered, tonnage

owned and value of commerce.

The data upon these points is published by the Bureau of Statistics, and is as follows: (i) Tonnage entered at seaports of the

United States and at ports on the Pa-cific Coast during the year ended June 30,

United States and on the Pacific Coast:

Here we have three expressions indica-tive of the probable amount of compen-sation which would be awarded to the states of the Pacific Coast under the provisions of Senate bill 727, vis:

Tonnage entered Tonnage owned Value of foreign commerce ..

In order to make clear the significance of these figures, I would observe: First-That in the main the value of commerce, and therefore of freight earn-ings, of vessels employed in the Pacific Coast trade does not appear to be so large in proportion to tonnage entered as on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Second—In the absence of specific data, I am inclined to believe that the re-quirements of the bill in regard to the amount of cargo to be carried, which shall entitle any vessel to compensation, would in the main be more unfavorable to vessels employed in the Pacific Ocean trade than in the Atlantic Ocean trade. I refer especially to the following words in lines 9 and 19 of page 4 of the bill, which reads as follows: "Any shortage in the amount of cargo

required and defined as aforesaid shall diminish the amount of the compensation in this paragraph provided," etc.

In view of the foregoing statements, it appears to be quite within bounds to say

that, under present conditions, the Pa-cific Coast would not secure at the start, or for several years to come, more than 10 per centum of the total sum of \$5,000. 000, instead of 30 per centum, as generous. ly proposed in the Ffye-Payne bill by the gentleman who framed it. Referring to the provision on pages 8 and 7, providing that if the Pacific Coast trade shall not require the full amount of 30 per centum of the total amount of \$9,000,000, the excess shall revert to vessels employed in the trade of the Atlantic and Guif States, it does not seem probable that the fram-ers of the bill would have anticipated that two-thirds of the allotted compensation to the Pacific Coast trade should thus revert to the eastern side of the continent. In order to prevent such rever-sion, it would manifestly be necessary to increase the rate of compensation of ves-sels engaged in the Pacific Ocean trade, and for the reasons hereinbefore stated that appears to be both justifiable and

Besides, there are other weighty reasons in favor of granting to that section of the country a higher rate of payment than is accorded to vessels engaged in the foreign commerce of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The object to be secured on the Atlantic Coast is the improvement of a condition, while on the Pacific Coast it is that of directing the course of an evolution. This may be illustrated by considering the enormous possibilities which await commerce with Asia, and particularly with China and Japan. The possible magnitude of the commerce of

the future with China is indicated in a general sort of way by the following statement, showing the population of the United Kingdom (Great Britain and ireland) and of China, in connection with the value of the commerce of the United States with those countries for the year ended June 30, 1900;

merce with U. S. \$600,412,434 Chinese Empire, in-cluding Hong Kong. 402,680,000 51,897,106 From this statement it appears that our commerce with Great Britain, which has a population of only 40,558,354, is more than 13 times as large as our commerce

a population of only \$0,555,564, is more than 12 times as large as our commerce with China, which has a population of over \$40,000,000, or nearly 10 times that of the United Kingdom.

That this grand possibility is "in sight" seems to be indicated by the history of the increase of our trade with Japan. This is shown as follows:

Total commerce of the United States with Japan:

Yr. ended. Value of Value of Total June 20. Exports. Imports. Commerce. 1890 40,553 , \$ 102,566 \$ 143,119 18:0 1,532,714 4,813,35 5,113,073 18:9 2,532,533 14,510,324 17,963,722 18:0 5,212,643 11,03,24 25,33,561 19:00 29,687,642 32,724,415 61,812,000 Thus it appears that our commerce with

Thus it appears that our commerce with Japan har grown by leaps and bounds. The history of its development clearly indicates that it has been the result of the adoption of the methods of modern civilization. With a population of only 43,760,754, Japan has a commerce with the United States considerably larger than that of China with the United States, although the population of China is 402,850,000, or nearly nine times that of Japan, What may we not expect, therefore if .What may we not expect, therefore if the outcome of the struggles now going on in China shall be to let the light of civilization into that benighted region?
In view of the foregoing, the question arises, What expedient or policy shall we adopt in order that the Pacific Coast of the United States may secure someof the United States may secure somewhere near its proper share of the proposed total subvention stated in Senate bill 727 at 30 per centum? Evidently the question is one as to the rate of payment, and not as to the share of the total subsidy. Some sort of a differential rate of compensation which would accomplish this object should therefore be adopted. According to data kindly furnished to me by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the percentage of the reau of Statistics, the percentage of the total tonnage entered at seaports of the United States from China, Japan and Australasia, which entered at Pacific Coast ports, is indicated as follows, for

the year ended June 30, 1835

Thus it appears that under the bill bout 81 per cent of the total payments to American vessels engaged in trade with China, Japan and Australasia would acrue to our Pacific Coast. But it is highly probable that with the development of steam navigation across the Pacific a much larger percentage of the subsidy would in the future be paid to vessels trading between our Pacific Coast ports and those countries. In view of the foregoing data, I am led

to suggest the following amendment to "Provided, that the rate of compensa-tion to be awarded to vessels engaged in commerce between ports of the United

States and all ports and places situated between the 140th meridian of west longi-ture and the 70th meridian of east longi-tude shall receive rates of compensation - per cent in excess of the rates elsewhere provided in the bill."

I refrain from making any positive rec-ommendation as to the preferential rate to vessels employed in trans-Pacific Ocean trade, but would suggest 50 per

There are also evident military considerations which justify the proposed dif-ferential rate in favor of vessels engaged in the trans-Pacific trade.

From the political point of view, the considerations to which I have thus invited public attention may possibly be regarded as subject to the imputation of commercialism, but human life on this

HELEN KELLER SPEAKS.

Deaf and Blind Girl Astoniahes Her Fellow-Students.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.- Helen Keller, the deaf, blind and heretefore dumb student at Radcliffe College, recently astonished and delighted the freshman class, of Pr. ct. which she is a vice-president, by making a short address. It was at a class lunch-eon in Fay Hall, and Helen, who has re-cently become able to make sounds, which can be understood by those familiar with her, responded when called upon by the

She spoke only a few words, in a low, modulated tone, which did not lack in strength, and was even musical. Up to this point she had muttered but a few words, sut Miss Sullivan, her constant companion and guardian, can now understand ber quite readily, as can others who have become accustomed to her.

Miss Keller, who is not yet 18 years old, shows a steady improvement in her new and wonderful accomplishment. Even those who know her and her remarkable mental capacity express atstonishment at the headway she is making. The first public utterance to her fellow-students at Fay Hall was applauded rapturously. Every day she has long conversations in her own way with Miss Sullivan, who some time ago could understand her only from the movement of the lips. Now she takes up words and sentences and repeats them until she improves in tone and modulation.

Miss Keller is an eager student, all of

her time being taken up with her studies, which include French, English and history. Last week she spent several days in New York, and her friends say she was delighted with the trip.

Copper Found in New Jersey. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Copper in paying quantities has been discovered in the Watchung Mountains, two miles north of Bound Brook, N. J. The principal owner of the newly discovered mine is Josiah C. Reiff, of this city. Six months ago he went to Bound Brook, months ago he went to Bound Brook, and after acquiring a lease on a tract of land near the Potts place, where 20 years ago copper was found, and where a minling company dug into the side of the mountain, he began operations. Work at the time was conducted in a most secret manner. The few men who were employed and who went to Bound Brook Saturday nights refused to talk of the work and results. They talked freely Saturday nights refused to talk of the work and results. They talked freely, however, last Saturday of the rich find of copper, and a man who is thoroughly familiar with the enterprise said that Colonel Relff had struck pay dirt. He said that there are 1500 feet of underground workings and about 800 tons of ore on the dump.

Are as small as homeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covery them.

NO CAUSE FOR DIVISION DR PHERCES

EASTERN AND WESTERN OREGON SHOULD WORK TOGETHER.

Judge Stephen A. Lowell, of Pendle ton, Protests Against Proposition From Marion County.

PENDLETON, Dec. 17 .- (To the Editor.) A few years ago a proposition was advanced, emanating from Union County, favoring a division of the state at the Cascade Mountains. The cause then was presumably the unfortunate opposition of Marion County to the location of a branch insane asylum in the Grand Ronde Valley. ley. Now we have presented the same propo

sition, emanaling from Marion County, and the cause this time is apparently the tax levy under the covote bounty act. It is hardly reasonable to presume that It is hardly reasonable to presume their their then was, or now is, any serious advocacy of the project, but there is danger in it. A continued newspaper agfration or legislative discussion of the subject will end only in added bitterness, while the result will be to widen the breach which unhappily does already exist between the two sections, a breach attributable not so much to the different conditions which characterize the two regloss as to a lack of acquaintance amons, the people, due to the great distances which separate them,

Time, the construction of railroads brough the central and southeastern por-ions of the state, the opening of the Columbia River, and cheaper rates of trans portation will ultimately cure the misun

ered as a remedy, and must never be permitted. No man recalling the mag-nificent history of the state, its wonderful resources and the splendor of its hope. will lend either his voice or pen to the furtherance of any

cheme. The men of this trans-Cascade region, The men of this trans-tascade region, it is true, believe that they are justly entitled to larger measure of consideration than they are receiving, politically, socially, financially and educationally. Two-thirds of the territory, approximateiy one-third of the population, abundant natural productions of every character, almost limitiess undeveloped resources, a people enterprising, rich and intelligent are here, and there appears no valid rea-son why the residents of a strip of land extending from Portland to Eugeno should arrogate to themselves all the rights, benefits and privileges other states are equitably and fairly dis-

ributed.
Therefore, they would like to see that section of the constitution which provides that all state institutions shall be located at the seat of government abolished, be-lieving that a proper distribution of the public institutions over the state would result in less expense to the state and inure to a better feeling among the peo-ple; they would like a representative upon the Supreme bench of the state; they would be pleased if a resident of their section could occupy the executive chair, they would be gratified if they could be accorded some of the minor state offices: and they even have the temerity to aug gest among themselves that they are chilled to one of the Federal Senatorships Dut because, forsooth, none of these things are conceded is no reason for 41viding the state. The interests of a few towns or the political advancement of a few individuals is of small importance be-

and influential commonwealth The people here are interested in the augmentation of all those concomitants of statchood and all those elements of social and commercial life which make for the contentment and happiness of all citizens, whether resident upon one side of the mountains or the other; they rejoice in the increasing number of stu-dents in the state institutions at Eugene. Corvaills and Monmouth, and in the rela-tively decreasing number of occupants of the penitentiary, insane asylum and reform school, not because of the location of either institution, but because the in-crease of the one class and the decrease of the other alike indicate better citizen-

side the building of a great, prosperous

ship and higher social conditions. planet has its inevitable commercial side.

Our civilization is a failure if it is not aggressive. Tears ago it seemed as though the progress of settlement in this though the progress of settlement in this towns of Western Oregon, and are any. country might be retarded by a failes sentimentallty loward the Indians, but the men who subdued the vast interior and builded prosperous states on the Pacific Cass proglement to the world that civilization is a failure if it is not industrial, commercial, educational and literary life which marks the progressive. They take pride in the material growth in industrial, commercial, educational and literary life which marks the progressive of S. Rogers for several days. They could be a settlement in this country might be retarded by a failes sentimentallty loward the Indians, but the men who subdued the vast interior and brains requisite to bring every lial and brains requisite to bring every with farms factories.

Cass no feet appointed to keep the McFADEN. MISS IDA E. Stenugrapher. 201

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McFADEN. MCFAD and cover each with farms, factories,

schools and churches.

They have not seen fit to participate in the differences existing between Portland and Astoria, but delight in the prosperity of each, and are confident that the future possesses for both a proud position of wealth and importance in the maritime commerce of the world.

They are not seeking to climb up by pulling others down, and in the honorable recognition of the talents of any citizen there, either in politics, business, art, science, literature or education, there is a reflex glow of the honor here.

Certainly the people of the western por-

tion are not less generous. The great ma-jority of them surely find gratification in our development, and will never seek to cast us off because we ask a fair share of state appropriations and a reasonable participation in its honors. Doubtless some of the people there hon-estly feel that they are unjustly bur-

dened with taxation to maintain a normal school and to destroy the coyotes in the "cow counties," but that class are very few in number, and are made up of those whose vision is still restricted to the boundaries of a donation claim; who are impressed with the idea that the Hud-son's Bay Company is yet buying fur-on the Columbia; that the Barlow train is still the chief avenue of travel over the mountains, and that sagebrush and sand alone keep the bunchgrass company along the old immigrant road. But the mass of the residents of that wonderfus valley where the state was born—peopled as it is by the sturdy children of the ploneers will never permit a range or mountains to divide their loyalty to the state their fathers founded; and they are willing to aid in the material, political and educational development of all scctions alike.
As a foster son of the state, yet pos-

NOTHING LASTS



Hostetter's Stomach Bitters CURES Dyspepsia,

worthy to live.

Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL Mrs. M. F. Long, of Le Loup, Franklin Co., Kans., writes: "Words

cannot express how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines. I have been in poor health more or less all my life. In the past nine years grew worse, and two years ago I was so poorly could hardly drag around. I consulted a specialist, and he said I had ulceration and that an operation would have to be per-formed. This did not seem necessary to me, so time went by, and at last I wrote to Dr. Pierce asking advice. I soon got a helpful answer advising me to try his medicines, the 'Favor ite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also his 'Pleasant Pellets,' I began taking 'Favorite Prescription' and the other med-icines as advised. When commencing I weighed 1191/2 pounds, and af-ter taking one bottle of each I felt like a new woman. In one month ! gained 8 pounds. After taking two bottles of each of the medicines, I began to look like a woman and not like a skeleton, and that weary tired feeling all left me."

A FREE CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITH

NOMAL BEST DESCRIPTION sing pride in it as I do in the state of

my birth, I appeal to the fairness, the manliness and the high hope of every tit-zen of Oregon, wherever he may have builded his home, to protest against even the consideration of state division. wherever within the borders of the commonwealth we are, there is to all a common heritage in the sacrifices and ichlevements of the men and women who established civilization in the Northwest, and together we honor the names of Mc-Loughlin, Whitman, Lee, Gray, Waldo, Nesmith, Applegate, Abernethy and their associates who have made mighty history

in Oregon.
Let us stand together to perfect, not destroy; let us exert ourselves to learn the needs and discover the possibilities of those sections of the state remote from us; let us as a people get better acquaint-ed with each other; and be willing fairly to bear each other's burdens; let us look to the character and ability, not to the location of our public officers; let us de-mand political purity, not political place; let us be mindful of a broad future, and

not a narrow present.

Here within our limits are matchless mineral, lumber, stock, fishing and agricultural resources. We possess abundant water power, and fuel in unlimited quan tities, each requiring only enterprise and capital to disclose its value and create important manufacturing cities. Unon our northern border flows the great river which one day must rival the Mississippre as a commercial waterway; and as the new century opens we stand face to face with crowded Asia, where the dawn of modern life is breaking. We possess in our citizenship all those elements which our citizenship all those elements which are essential to supreme success, and Oregon can be the Empire State of the Pacific Slope.

Let us cease netty strife, and strike hands to make her so.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

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