THE WHITMAN SIDE

Address From Whitman on the Famous Ride

ISSUED BY PRESIDENT PENROSE

Reheartal of the Testimony Relied Upon by Those Wks Still Cherish "the Whitman Myth."

rance of the facts, provided that he has been quoted correctly by the newspapers. The substance of the claim made for Dr. Whitman is that he went East in the Fall of 1842 at the risk of his life; that his chief purpose was to inform the Govern-ment at Washington concerning the true value of the then despleed Oregon Territory; that by his presence in Washington during the critical month of March, 1863, he was chiefly instrumental in chang-ing public sentiment and policy in regard to Oregon, thus postponing any action on the Northwest boundary line until Ameri-can settlers should be in a majority on the field; that in the Summer of 1941 he ed back the famous wagon train which settled the political fate of Oregon; and that he not only influenced many in the train to go, but also ensured the success of the immigration by his experience and energy. Will you allow me to indi-cate briefly the lines of evidence upon which these claims are based. First.-When did the story originate? It has been falsely alleged to be the late

fabrication of Rev. Henry Spaiding, the missionary, and never to have been pub-lished before 1870. The evidence is to the

contrary.

In 1854 a book was published in Paris,
France, describing the writer's "Voyages
en Californie." 1851-2. This Frenchman,
De Saint-Amant, declares that Whitman,

De Saint-Amant, declares that Whitman, the missionary, was largely instrumental in saving Oregon to the United States.

In 1851, Hines' History of Oregon was first published though internal evidence shows that it had been written not later than 1845. This distinguished ploneer says in reference to the Indian troubles of 1841. 'The arrival of a large party of immigration about the time (1845) and the migrants about this time (1817), and the sudden departure of Dr. Whitman to the United States, with the avowed intention of bringing back with him as many as he could enlist for Oregon, served to hasten them," etc.

But we have the testimony of earlier witnesses, who heard the story from Dr. Whitman's own lips. Dr. William Geiger. who is still living, was left in charge of the mission during Dr. Whitman's ab-sence in the East, and on his return was told by Dr. Whitman about his journey to Washington, his interviews with Web-ster and President Tyler, and the bring-ing of the great wagon train. So also Mrs. Eskanah Walker, Rev. Henry Spåid-ing- and others. It is well to remember that Whitman went East in the fall of 1M2, against the wishes of most of his fellow-missionaries, who regarded his errand, to use their own words, "as a the number of tactical officers at the mid-goose chase; a mixing of religion and politics." Rev. Mr. Walker was accustomed to pray at family prayers duffus that the death or ex-Cadets Booz and that following Winter that Dr. Whitman Breth were not caused by the hazing they might have his life spared, but that he his visit to Washington, he was rebuked for leaving the mission. This Perrin B. Whitman was for many years indian in-terpreter for the Nes Perces reservation. where he was known by the Indians as "The Man-Who-Never-Tells-a-Lie," I have talked with him myself and had his recol-lections taken down by my stenographer. His mind was wonderfully clear and keen.

But we have a letter still extant from Dr. Whitman himself. April 1, 1847, he wrote to the Missionary Society: "I often reflect on the fact that you were serry that I came East. It did not then, nor has it since, altered my opinion on the matter. It was to open a practical route and safe passage, and secure a faverable report of the journers from immigrants, which, in connec-tion with other objects, caused me to leave my family and brave the toils and

dangers of the journey, notwithstanding the unusual severity of the Winter and the great depth of snow."

In view of these samples from the testimony now offered, does not the assertion seem absurd that the whole story is a concaction of Mr. Spalding's disordered heats?

Second-What is the evidence that Dr.

Second-What is the evidence that Dr. Whitman went to Washington first, instead of to Boston? The old claim that he never went to Washington has now been entirely abandoned.

On April 4, 1865, he appeared before the prudential committee of the Missionary Society in Boston, as the minutes of the mosting still show. The result of the preciling was a Note not to absundon the mission at Waillatpu, but if this object had been Whitman's aim in crossing the continent at the risk of his life, why was he consured by the committee for leaving post, and why had he not gone to ington first, not Boston, is shown by the united testimony of those who met him on his eastward journey, among whom are Boy. Henry M. Field, D. D., editor of the New York Evangelist, then a young Pres-byterian minister in St. Louis. Dr. Edand Hale, a dentist, at whose house in ward Haie, a dentist, at whose house in St. Louis Whitman stayed; William Bar-rows, a school teacher of St. Louis; it. L. Weed, of Cincinnati, and Samuel J. Parker, M. D., of Ithica, N. Y. But did he'realty reach Washington? Governor Alexander Hamsay, of Minnesota, has re-carded that in the Winter of 1842-3 he manufactured to Dr. Whitman by Mr. was introduced to Dr. Whitman by Mr. Poshua Giddings, at a certain boarding-bouse on Capitol Hill, in what was then called Duff Green's Row at Washington, and that they talked on the difficulties his journey, the character of the country, Indian affairs, British encroachments, etc. Moreover, the present writer has been familished by the War Department of the United Status with a copy of a letter now in the archives from Dr. Whitman to Hon. James M. Forter, then Secretary of War. This letter was received June 28, 1844, but written late in 1841, and begins. "In compliance with the request you did me the honor to make last Winter while at Washington," etc.

But what did he do in Washington? It is significant that in the very month of ey, the character of the country,

But what did he do in Washington? It is significant that in the very month of March, when he was there the schemo then on foot for the sale of Oregon was dropped and the direction even of Presidential plans permanently changed. That this change of policy and sentiment was shiefly due to Whitman's presence has been shown with profound scholarship by

THE OFFENSES OF FULTON

Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Portland, Or., who

value to the migrating column, and it is no disparagement to others to say that to no individual are the immigratus of 1861 so much indebted for the successful

conclusion of their journey as to Dr. Mar-

mittee in Cadet Cases.

Statement by Representative Dick.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Dick, of Ohlo, and other members of the House special committee which has been

investigating hazing practices at West Point, returned to the city tonight. Asked concerning the recommendations the com-mittee would make. Colonel Dick answered

n a general way that he believed the

committee would recommend that such legislation be enacted as would put a stop to the practice of hazing. "I have so doubt," he said, "that Con-

hat the report of the committee will be

manimous both as to findings and recom-nendations.

"The committee was very favorably im-

pressed with the frankness of all the ca-lets placed upon the stand. Whatever may be said of the hazing methods prac-

iced, those young fellows at the academy ell the truth unffinchingly. While a ca-

det on the stand would shield a comrade so far as he truthfully could, when it came to a question concerning himself he

was perfectly frank and absolutely truth-

ful.
"I am firmly convinced that the resolu-tions to abandon the practice of hasing,

Washington Notes.

The state labor congress at Olympia

City Treasurer Huntley, of Centrolla.

has made his quarterly report to the Council. Last quarter the receipts from

Dr. J. B. Wilson, of Portland, Or., who has made a most impartal and exhaustive investigation of the matter in the political memoirs of that day. For the details of the visit we are dependent upoh Dr. Whitman's own story, as recorded by Perrin B. Whitman, Dr. William Geiger. Mrs. Elkanah Walker, Rev. Henry Spaiding, Rev. Cushing Eolia and others, to whom he described his interviews with Webster and President Tyler. No man who knew these witnesses would dream of impeaching their united testimony. Third-What were Dr. Whitman's relations with the wagon train of 1843? It is conceded by all that this great influx of American settlers saved Oregon to the United States, but it has been said that

United States, but it has been said that the members of the train knew nothing of Dr. Whitman. What influence did he have in getting up the immigration, and what did he accomplish for it? Undoubtedly there were many who had not heard.

what fild he accomplish for it? Undountedly there were many who had not heard
of Dr. Whitman and were not influenced
by him to go, but on the other hand a
considerable number, about two-fifths of
those who have been questioned on the
subject, say that they went because of
representations made by Dr. Whitman,
either personally or through newspapers,
the three personally or through newspapers,
the three personal was to the films in his
to be brought out. The fact that Mr. Fullsubject, any that they went because of representations made by Dr. Whitman, either personally or through newspapers, or through a pamphlet. Mr. Hines, in his WALLA WALLA, Jan. M.—President Stephen B. L. Penrose, of Whitman College, Walia Walla, has issued the following address on the subject of Dr. Marcus Whitman's colebrated ride. It is a reply to the address by Professor Bourne before the American Historical Society.

The undress is as follows:

The renewal of the periodical attack upon the name of Dr. Marcus Whitman makes it worth white to present the evidence for the "Whitman story." The release for the "Whitman story." The release of the facts, provided that he has been quoted correctly by the newspapers, at the leaders of the train, ministered to be so much wondered at as other points. He is an ardent partisan, and such treatment of the minority is frequently applauded by fellow-partisans, but if Mr. Fulton was catering to this element he has made a gross mistake, for the broader-minded men even of his own party, or of his own faction, admire justice to the under dog more than they do contempt on the part of the powerful. Did Mr. Fulton take this unheard-of step to belittle the men of his own party who do not agree with him upon all points, or did he do it to humiliate and crush some men whom he might fear as future the sick, and finally induced the immigrants provided that he has been quoted correctly by the newspapers.

grants not to leave their wagons at Fort Hall, as the agent of the British fur company urged them to do, is attested by the very leaders themselves, such as Hon, J. W. Nesmith, Governor P. H. Burnett, J. G. Pales and Hon. difficult task, but it will interest many to go back a little in Oregon history for some data. When Mr. Simon defeated Mr. Fulton for the presidency of the Senate, he turned around and gave Mr. Pul-ton the best chairmanship, that of the judiciary committee, that any man of his profession could ask. This is customary. Burnett, J. G. Baker and Hon. Jesse Applegate. The words of the latter are explicit: "Dr. Whitman's great experience and indomitable energy were of priceless and Mr. Simon was entitled to no special credit on account of it, for it is an un-written law in the ethics of chivalry and written law in the ethics of chivalry and decency that the victor can well afford to be magnanimous to his defeated antagonist. The writer does not know Senator Howe, but the simple fact that he was an honorable contestant for the orable position leads him to conclude that he is worthy.

conclusion of their journey as to Dr. Mar-cus Whitman."

Let me close with the tribute paid to Dr. Whitman by a distinguished Roman Cathelle. In The Oregonian of November 26, 187, ex-Governor Peter H. Burnett, of the wagon train of '41, writes as follows: "In my best judgment he (Dr. Whitman) made greater sacrifices, endured mere, hardships and encountered more perils for It is stated that when he realized that "In my best judgment he (Dr. Whitman) made greater sacrifices, endured more hardships and encountered more perils for Oregon than any other one man; and his services were more practically efficient than those of any other, except perhaps those of Senstor Linn, of Missouri, I say perhaps, hecause I am in floubt as to which of these two men did more in effect for Oregon."

Mr. Fulton had secured a majority of the votes, by whatever means he may have employed, the gentleman from Yambili promptily withdrew his name and made it unanimous for the gentleman from Clatsop. That act was only evidence of his good manners and good sense, but he did it like a man. What did Mr. Fulton do in return? He placed Mr. Howe upon one of the poorest committees at Mr. Fulton had secured a majority of the his disposal, the committee on counties, to which nothing is referred but local Dr. Linn has been almost forgotten, but

the attacks upon Dr. Whitman's name have helped to make his name immortal. I can now be glad for all such attacks. quarrels as a rule. It could hardly be argued that Mr. Pulton did this ignorantly, for few men in Oregon know better what is respectful in such matters. It does seem that a man because, when they are over, the Whit-man story is found to be more secure than ever before. of Mr. Fulton's reputation could not stoop to such an act to humiliate a fellow-Senator just because he had the firmness to stand as the candidate of his friends DRATH NOT DUE TO HAZING for a position for which Mr. Fulton stood as the candidate of his friends. Had he not as good a right to be a candidate as Mr. Fulton had? Must a man be in-Probable Report of West Point Comwest point, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Congressional committee left here today for Washington, after having concluded the mission of investigation at the United States Military Academy. Before their departure, however, through a voluntary agreement of the cadets, hasing wits abolished. Ever since the members of Congress came here they have worked nearly 16 hours daily in public and executive assions. The committee bolds the sessions. The committee to distinct the sessions is was no uncommended. suited; snubbed, humiliated, just because he happens to have one friend less than Charley Futton? These things seem in-compatible with modern ideas of decency.

but truly they seem to have been done.

It is only necessary to look over Mr.
Fuiton's list of committees to see a dosen
examples of similar treatment to that ad-Congress came here they have worked nearly 16 hours daily in public and executive sessions. The committee bolds the next meeting in the room of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, at Washington, at 16 c'clock Tuesday morning. They expect to make their report in about 10 days, and, 4t is said on good authority, they will recommend that the number of tactical officers at the West Point Angelmy he increased. cerning which it is not believed he even pretends to be posted, and a position which is frequently made the butt of ridithat the death or ex-cases sook and which is frequently made the suit of ranBreth were not caused by the hazing they received at West Point. In the case of Book, the testimony showed that he was not very strong at any time, and it is ple of Oregon will long have occasion to said the members of the committee be thankful to him—the drawing the pasreceived at West Point. In the case of might fail in his purpose. His oldest son remembers this and told the writer. But earlier even than these witnesses is the testimony of Perrin B. Whitman, who accompanied his uncie back with the wagon train of '4, riding with Dr. Whitman usually far abead of the caravan. He says that on the journey Dr. Whitman told him the details of the story and was bitter in his feelings against the Missienary Society, because when he had visited the headquarters in Boston, after his visit to Washington, he was rebuked

received at West Point. In the case of Booz, the testimony showed that he was not very strong at any time, and it is said the members of the committee believe that his health had been injured by his treatment at the hands of his fellow and the subsequent death of the same time, it is claimed that the committee has failed to discover any connection between the swallowing of to-baseo sauce and the subsequent death of the committee entirely, but two men have been boldly placed on the committee, and did a work in that capacity for which the peof oregon will long have occasion to be thankful to him—the drawing the passage of the Daly text-book bill which age of the Daly text-book bill would have been a mark of received at work in that capacity for ve have been boldly placed on the committee from the county in which the State uni-versity is located, and one from Weston, the home of a Normal School. It should be remembered that Senator Daly is from the home of the State Agricultural Col-lege, but Mr. Fulton sees fit to give that institution no representation, while he gives another like institution two representatives on the committee. It is suggested that this is done to humiliate Senator Daly, and force him to "stand in" to save his home college, but this can hardly be possible for is it not just as much Mr. Fulton's college as it is any other Senator's? It cannot be believed gress will pass such laws as will make forever impossible a rejetition of the prac-tices that the committee's investigations have disclosed at West Point. I believe that a man who aspires to the dignity of president of the Senate could take such a position toward as fellow-Senator. Then why was it done? Because Senator Daly happened to prefer Howe to Fulton for presiding officer? Surely no grown man could be so shortsighted as that. Then what could be the purpose of these

strange actions?
The treatment of Senators Josephi and Mulkey, as well as others who might be named, seems to have been along the same lines. Are not these gentlemen fit to serve as Senators? Is it rational to admit that any man who is honored with a seat in the Senate is not entitled to a seat in the Senate is not entitled to that Senatorial courtesy concerning which we all hear so much? These and numerous other questions being asked concerning the appointment of these committees are perplexing the minds of thinking people just at present, and especially those of many of Charley Fulton's old friends, who cannot fathom his motive in these strange acts. None of these friends are willing to admit that he has lost his regard for good form, for the courtesy due his colleagues, or for the common every-day ideas of good behavior. They would hate to admit that he doesn't know tions to abundon the practice of hasing, which was adopted by the endets and signed by the class presidents, will be rigidly observed by every cadet in the institution. But cadets to enter hereafter would not be bound by those resolutions, and for the future of the academy I believe there should be changes in the laws and regulations governing it.

"It is only simple justice to say that and regulations governing it.
"It is only simple justice to say that
Colonel Mills. Superintendent of the academy, and Colonel Hair, the commandant
of the cadets, have done much during the
past two years to put a stop to hazing." would hate to admit that he doesn't know any better, or that he willfully does what any well-behaved schoolboy would scorn to do. But what can they do? Has he to do. But what can they do? Has he lost his head by again occupying the chair he once filled with respect? Can't he stand prosperity? Or has he a mad ambition lurking in his breast that would City Electrician Jack Walters, of Cen-tralla, has renigned, and W. W. Canon has been appointed to the place. The state labor congress at Olympia adjourned Friday, after having been in session several days. About 50 delegates were in attendance from all parts of the state. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year; President, William Blackman, Seattle; vice-president, Thomas Cole, Spokane; secretary and treasurer. F. 8. Wiltney, Tacoms. The president and secretary will remain at Olympia to look after legislation.

tion lurking in his breast that would cast aside everything, every friend, every regard for decency, to be gratified?

The deeper one goes into the analysis the greater the mystery grows. The further questions also arises, is Mr. Fulton thus sacrificing his self-respect and old-time friendships for the ambition of another, for the possibility of some future reward? It cannot be bossible that he has so far lost all reason as to throw himself into the macistrom of disrepute and disloyalty to himself out of misconceived loyalty to another. No man can ever the second of the has made his quarterly report to the Council. Last quarter the receipts from all sources were 14455, and disbursements \$5562. One general fund warrant was called the face of which was for \$500 and the interest 1405. The city has general fund warrants outstanding to the amount of \$25,500, of which \$9185 is drawing 10 per cent, and \$18,300.8 per cent. The city also has bonds out to the amount of \$13,000, making the total indebtedness of the city \$40,500. To this, however, may be added about \$17,000 interest, accrued on warrants. and disloyalty to himself out of miscon-ceived loyalty to another. No man can afford to do that, much less a man of good paris, a man in his prime, who has everything to gain and nothing to lose by being manily. This strange dilem-ma into which our friend has drifted is beyond solution by any of the brdinary methods known to logic or common sense. But still it must be asked. Why has an strange an attitude forced itself upon this man?

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Jan. 20.-Arrived at S A. M. and left up at 10 A M.—Steamer Geo.
W. Elder, from San Francisco. Arrived
at II A M.—British ship Queen Victoria,
from Nagasaki. Arrived at noon and left
up at 4:20 P. M.—British tug Lorne, with
coal burge Richard III, from Namaino.

Left up at 7:00 A. M.—British steamer Argyll. Arrived down at 11 P. M. Satur-day and sailed at 8:30 A. M.—Steamer Dispatch, for San Francisco. Arrived down at noon—British steamer Robert Adamson. Sailed at noon-British ship Scottish Isles, for Queenstown or Fal-mouth. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, south; weather, cloudy. San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Arrived-Steam

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Arrived—Steam-er Columbia, from Portland; steamer Cor-onado, from Gray's Harbor; steamer Hyailes, from Seattle; steamer Boulta, from Newport; bark Olympia, from Hon-olulu. Salled—Steamer Bristos, for Che-mainus; schooner W. F. Wiseman, for Port Hadlock; bark Melanope, for Sydney. Marshfield, Jan. 20.—Salled—Steamer Al-liance for Portland. liance, for Portland. New York, Jan. 20.—Arrived-L'Aquitane, from Havre.

tane, from Havre.
Queenstown, Jan. 20.—Salled-Etruria,
from Liverpool for New York.
Hoquiam, Wash.—Arrived Jan. 19.—
Schooner Gleaner, 19 days from Honolulu. pads at Hoquiam, for Sydney. Sailedfor San Francisco; steamer Fulton, from Aberdeen, for San Francisco; steamer Coquille River, from Aberdeen, for San Francisco; steamer Santa Barbara, from Aberdeen, for San Francisco.

ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the oe of owners may be secured by observe ing the following rules: Direct plainly to the street and number on

Head letters with the writer's full address-including street and number, and request an-awer to be directed accordingly. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be un-known, should be marked in the left-hand cor-

Abown, should be marked in the left-hand cor-nest. Translent." This will prevent their be-ing delivered to persons of the same or simi-lar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, Jan-uare 11. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

The control of the co WOMEN'S LIST. Ball, Miss Lois iarcroft, Anna C Sarnell, Miss Bertha Slair, Mrs Clara Slumault, Mrs B M Srook, Mrs B F Sullock, Miss Marguer tts se, Miss Birdie
irtis, Mrs Cariton
irtis, Mrs Cariton
irtis, Mrs Cariton
irtis, Mrs Agnes
aniels, Miss Mysule
ent, Mrs Willie
ickinson, Mrs A
ivety, Miss Myrsle
owling, Miss
arms, Miss Prentice
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immons Grayes, Miss
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Perry, Miss Alice Prierson, Miss Ledia Phillips, Miss May E Poole, Miss Bertha Poppleton, Miss Clara J Pullen, Mrs Etla Randall, Miss Lillio Riddle, Mrs Fannie Richards, Miss Rockwell, Miss Ger-trude wards, May mons Grayes, Miss uns, Mrs Sadis crest, Mrs Agnes wers, Miss Marion syth, Mrs Con to Ritts

esyth, Mrs Conses, Rita iss. Rita iss. Rita iss. Rita iss. Rita issue in the comment. Miss Zella owen, Miss Florantsever, Miss E Lena rant, Miss E Lena rant, Miss E Lena rant, Miss Mrs Carrie inyon, Mrs Mary laggitom, Miss Alina Amilton, Miss Frankliansen, Mrs Lista Rarney, Mrs Lista Hart, Mrs Frankliart, Mrs Frankliantsen, Mrs J J Hantrickson, Mrs Roos trude Robbins, Mrs C J Robbins, Mrs C J Robbins, Stella Rowley, Miss Annie Selder, Miss Dora Sherman, Miss Lottle easy, Mrs J J rickson, Mrs Roos e, Miss Mildred , Mrs J E h, Miss May on, Miss Alma ning, Miss Mar-rite

Steenson, Miss Margi a ret.
Stewart, Mrs Jae
Skinner, Mrs Linzie
Taylor, Mrs C A
Thomas, Miss L I
Thomas, Miss Gusole
Terune, Mrs H M
Whiman, Miss Minna
Van Wyck, Alice
Wagner, Miss Bertha
Whiters, Mrs Laurs
Wells, Mrs
West, Mrs A
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West, Mrs J
Whiters, Irene
White Line And the state of t

Knutson, Knute
Kowail, Joachim
Kocher, G N.2
Kribs, Mr.
Kubil, Kasser K
Lane, L M.2
Lehman, A E
Leahy, John
Loontia, Corpi
Lowe, Hefrett
Lowe, William
Loostia, Corpi
Lowe, James Fuller
Luckey, W A
McIrvin, Jake
McCulloch, J A
McFarren, Will
MacFarland, H A
McKinney, M J
Mack, J O
Martin, J B
Mitchell, Frank N
Montgomery, M E
Moreland, W G
Meyer, Albert
Myors, A A
Newapater Pub Co
Nivon, C A
Ni

Myers, A A
Neat, A N
Newspaper Pub Co
Nixon, C A
Norak, Joseph
Olaen, Albert
O Brien, Mike V
O Brien, O V
Parender, A
Pacific Commercial Co
Parkinson, Chas
Palmer, Mr & Mrs B
Patchens, Dr H
Percy, A
Pederson, P K
Piper, A L
Pierce Oil Co, Walter
Pierce, Wm R
Portland Furn Co
Portland Woodenware
Wis
Preis, Surman
Pursch, Emil
Raletgh, Mr
Reinhart, JF
Rosenthal, E N
Ruckle, Charley
Savanders, Geo
Sherman, Mr & Mrs
Fred W
Smith, Capt J E
Smith, John
Bouthern Oreg Nav Co
Soreng, A M
Stanley, Geo
Sianton, B C
Stafford, A D Indwell Fapidirt
Indwell Fapidirt
Inderwood, W M
Innfeld, Frank
Iarson, John M-2
Thalker, H M Collinn, Oscar
Control, Win
Conner, Roswell E
Cordano, P
Coughlen, Joe
Curry, Win-2
Dyer, Dr Chas L
Dyer, Dr Chas L
Dyertok, L
District, George
Detrick, L
District, A
Delong, I
Delong, I
Semeron, Haven
Florum, Frank
Forde, Montprove
Galbreth, D
Gellinger, Ned
Glesler, Fred
Glil, Hugh
Good, Robert
Harry

goodman, Henry Green, J Green, E Co green, D D untarnon Stanton, B C Stafford, A O Steel, Samuel Steel, Samuel
Stewart, Chauncey
Stewart, J
Storey, Wm H
Stratton Bone Cutter Hale, Henry Hall, Harry Hancock, Bismarch Hansen, Marz Harington, Harry

Hannock, Hamarok
Hanneen, Marz
Hanneen, Marz
Harington, Harry
Harris, Charlie
Hattier, Joe
Heinz, Jo
Heinz, Jo
Heinz, Jo
Henriott, Geo
Herrith, Sam
Hobbie, J. L
Hinshaw, William
Hobbie, J. L
Hoffman, Master
Howard, Jas T
Hudeson, Toesph
Huber, Jack
Hubbler, B. W
Hutchins, B.L
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White, J. L
White, Henry C
Wilson, Geo
Wil

ones, Murray ITALIAN LIST. Galgtiette, Martino Surman Preis

Perats, G Comatis, M.G. PACKAGES. Coleman, C.F. Myers, Mrs Sue Ecider, Mrs E.P. Pierce A Price Jonanus, Mrs John McKennie, Master Willwest, Mrs Emily A Muller, Miss Marie Ziegler, Miss Lora A A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

The ingredients of Hood's Sarsaparilla are in effect, strength, vigor and tone-what you want,

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BOTH TELEPHONES

REMEDIES FOR TRUSTS

COMPETITION RESTRAINED BY PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

Steps That Led to Combinations Must First Be Retraced as a Preparation for Further Remedies.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.-The New England Free Trade League gives out the follow-ing letter by Professor John Bascom, of Williams College:

It is not surprising that the people of the United States have been startled and alarmed by the sudden accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, and have been ready to recort to direct and violent legislation against trusts, the most conspicuous objects in this concentration of power. Our free institutions must secure proximate equality of social advantages or they lose their value and their charm. We are not to be cheated with the empty appearance of political power when the abstantial blessings of life are taken from us. Our institutions are good.

Gregon Notes.

The Douglas County tax leave has been taken from us. Our institutions are good or bad, according to the breadth of op-portunity they confer upon us all. We need not be socialists, looking for an im-mediate or an arbitrary division of wealth and yet may hold fast to a general equality of opportunities in each generation as of the very substance of aberty. If we cannot secure this, if labor and skill become unavailing, or yield between man and man very disproportionate returns, then the foundations of the social and political fabric streets.

litical fabric give way.

The extraordinary success of a few trusts, like the Standard Oli trust, and Sugar trust, the mastery they have gained over the present and the still greater mastery they are thereby securing over the future, the eagernes with which their examples are being emulated in every form of manufacture, have awakened the people, like an parthquake shock, to a sudden and extreme sense of danger. This threatened concentration of power is cer-tainly an evil that cannot be wisely neglected or spoken of slightingly. It has already reached large dimensions, and is redoubling its efforts for farther progress Its many failures do not cancel its great

In the flurry of this fear we are in dan ger of doing inefficient and foolish things, and of missing the sober remedies which lie close at hand. A trust is coming to be defined as any combination of capital so large and so exclusive in its object as to be dangerous to general freedom. There is nothing reculiar in trusts to separate them from corporations, and they can be resolved into corporations.

In inquiring into the new danger which has been developed in connection with trusts, we are to remember that corporate action has been our most remarkable de velopment, and one of the most successful of our productive agents. How, then, has it so suidenly taken on an inimical The Yellowstone Park and form, and, like an infuriated elephant, broken from the hand that has held it to service? Combination brings immense power. We cannot afford to sacrifice that power, for its ultimate object is the gen-eral welfare. We cannot let it accu-mulate without the strictest surveillance, mulate without the strictest surveillance, or it is at once diverted from its public service and begins to trample under foot those whom it should aid. The first inquiry, therefore, the wise man makes is: "Have we given insecure conditions, in-adequate safeguards to this powerful mechanism of production, and if we cor-

mechanism of production, and it we car-rect this error, will it resume its steady and safe revolutions?"

This question admits but one answer in reference to the terms we have made for capital and wain capital in its unprece-dented expansion. Our first duty is 10 modify these terms, and then watch the results.

These unwise terms conceded to capital are numerous, and we know that its un-safe accumulation of power has, in some of the most marked cases, come in close connection with our negligence. Thus the Standard Oil Company owes its prosperity largely to unfair torms made with railroads, and has been built up by the negligence of the people in prosecuting their own rights, by their failure to results that the highways of commerce quire that the highways of commerce should render equal service to them all. Other formidable combinations, as the sugar and steel trusts, have been safe-guarded by the tariff. The people have protected them in their infancy, and nour-ished them in their strength, till they can us all defiance and shape legislation

bid us all defiance and shape legislation to their wishes.

Competition, once regarded as the sufficient remedy for combination and exaction, has been found to be somewhat less universally applicable than was supposed. We are now in danger in turn of underrating it both in its intrinsic importance and in its corrective power. The possibility of competition means the preservation of liberty. If one is excluded from taking part in one and another form of production, he so far loses a central portion of his rights. In the triplet, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," an essential part is liberty—liberty in all tion of his rights. In the triplet, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," an essential part is liberty—liberty in all the productive opportunities of life. Shorten in one's liberty and to that degree you render nugatory the other two, life and the pursuit of happiness. Unrestrained competition stands for unrestrained powers, and the prosperity that goes with them.

goes with them.

The immediate purpose of protective duties is to restrain competition and build a wall around the protected interests. We start in excluding the competition of the goes with them. foreigner. It is not strange that we should pass on to an exclusion of competition by our fellow citizens. If we can permaour fellow citizens. If we can permanently raise prices by law against our
fellow citizens, what principle of equality or good fellowship remains to prevent
a still farther pushing up of prices by
combination. The result is the same, and
the method is more legitimate. We have
not, in our second step, gone beyond the
domain of economics.

What conclusion, then, can possibly be
more right than this that in a commun.

more plain than this, that, in a commun-ity in which competition has been re-stricted first by protection, then by combination, till the liberty of production has been lost, we should retrace our steps, remove our duties, and give to competi-tion all the freedom possible. Till this is done and the results fully disclosed, legislation to limit the right of combination is likely to be harsh, unsatisfactory and in-effective. What we want is not more, but less legislation, a full restoration of natural forces, that we may see what correction there is in them. Throw down the wall with which we have made the great corporation so safe in getting power and let it contend in its use of that power with the full stream of commerce which is wont to bring beneficent opportunity and liberty to the great mass of citizens. The temper of the trust is a malign one, disregardful of the general welfare in pursuing its own interests. But protection from the beginning has nourished this room the beginning has nourished this evil disposition and consecrated it as patrictic. When, therefore, it culminates in combinations, it is only the flower and fruit of a plant of our own planting; it is only a completion of what we have justified to ourselves from the beginning.

Take the iron interest, which has been afavorite object of protection. It is not content with its immense natural admits and add we have flower for the protection of the content with its immense natural admits and dock feet Taylor st.

vantages; it is not content with high duties; a nall trust must be formed and prices which reach every household in the land be pushed up 50 and 100 per cent. The interest of the workman has been kept in the foreground as a cloak, and colorable claim, in framing protective laws, but what sympathy was shown with the workman in the Homestead affair Why was there the need of a law to pre-vent the importation of contract labor. What respect does that infant industry what respect does that infant industry, now that it has passed into the hands of millionaires, into the stage of political power, manifest for the needs of the Government that has nourished it to these gi-gantic proportions? When plate armor is called for, extortionate prices are forced down only by the threat of competition restored in their manufacture by the state. What a comment on protection!

1.e destruction of foreign competition and then an effort to escape the results by Governmental competition. Let us

The Douglas County tax levy has been fixed at 20 mills. The Scio school district will hold a

eting January 26. The Pendleton school district has lev-ied a special tax of 8 mills. A remonstrance against the pronew charter for Cottage Grove is in cir-

culation.

The coal shaft being sunk by W. A. Maxwell at Coos City is now down about 300 feet.

School District No. 1, Crook County, will hold a meeting January 28 for the purpose of levying a special tax.

Several circoads of Weston bricks have been shipped to Mission station. They will be used for Government buildings.

An acetyline gas plant belonging to J. Williams, of Long Creek, exploded last week, and slightly injured Mr. Will-

If you have never used Carter's Little Liver Pills, go at once to the nearest drug store and get a vial. They will surely please you. Don't forget this.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE



| Leave. | Union Depat, 6th and 4 Six | Arrive. |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| No. 12— 1:43 P. M. | Overland Express 1-0 South Bend, Austrace, Hoquian, Cosmopous, Ospana, Tacomo, S- attle, North Yastima, Hitsville, Sponsen, Furnam, Moscow, Levi- 1ston, Urangweile, Kossiand, H. C., distre- Hillinge, Fargo, bi- Paus, alinneapous, Chr- cago, Buston, Vasi- ington, D. C., New York, and all points | No. 11- 700 A. M. |

Baggage, checked to destination of thekets. Union Depot connections in all principal cities. Through car service via Northern Pacific-British Roote, train No. 4, for Omaha, St. Joseph, Kanwis City, St. souts Oulek time and timequaled accommodations. The only lins running Pullman standard and Pullman uphoistered tourist sleepers, the finest in the world, Portland to Minneapolis and St. Paul without change.

For any additional information, sleeping-on, reservations, maps of rout-call on or write to

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



And There's A Tourist Car

The St. Louis Special is a firstclass train for first and secondclass travelers.

In addition to sleeping, dining and reclining-chair cars, it has a tourist car. This car runs through from Portland to Kansas City. The rest of the train goes to St. Louis. Berth rate, Portland to Kansas City. 25.00.

Train leaves Portland at 11:30 P. M. daily. Information on request.

TICKET OFFICE: Cor. Third and Stark Sta. R. W. Foster, Ticket Agent.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

STR. HERCULES takes the place of BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street Deck), Leaves Fortland daily every morning at 1 o'clock, except nunday. Returning, leaves As-teris every night at 7 o'clock, except flunday, Oregon phone Main 251. Columbia phone 251

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.



AND UNION PACIFIC Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets.

THREE TRAINS DAILY

FOR ALL POINTS EAST "CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL"

M.; arrives at 4:30 P. M. SPOKANE FLYER, Spokene. Eastern Washington, and Great there points, leaves at 6 P. M.; arrives at

ATLANTIC EXPRESS. Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:00 THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST SLEEPERS

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. Vater lines schedule subject to change OCLAN DIVISION — From Portland, leave OCLAN DIVISION — From Portland, leave OCLAN DIVISION — From Portland, leave Occasion of the Property of

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

Steamer insuals leaves Portiand daily, except Sunday, at 8,00 F. M.; on Saturday at 10:00 P. M. Returning, blaves Astoria daily, expert Sunday, at 2.30 A. M.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION. Steamer Ruth, for Salem, Independence and a M. in Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Brurning, Iraves Independence at S. A. M., an Tarendays, Threadys, And Salem at S. A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays

CORVALLIS AND ALBANT. Steamer Motive leaves Portland at 0 A. M. on Tucsdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Re-urning, leaves Corvaille at 0 A. M. on Mon-lars, Wednesdays and Fridays.

YAMBILL BIVER ROUTS. Ricamer Eimore, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champerg, Duyton and way landings, leaves Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at T.A. M. Leaves Dayton for Purtland and way points Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at S.A. M.

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Steamer Spokane or steamer Lewiston leaves
Riparia daily at 3:40 A. M., arriving at Lewiston about 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokane of
Lewiston about 3 P. M. Returning the Spokane of
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striving at Riparia some evening.

W. H. HURLDURT,
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V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main 712, 80 Third st., cor. Oak.

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| Leave | Depot Fifth and I Streets. | Arrive |
| *8:30 P. M. | OVERLAND EX- PRESS TRAINS, for Salem, Hose- burg, Ashlund, Sal- ramento, Odden, San Francisco, Mo- juve, Lom Angulea El Paso, New Or- lenns and the East | *7:45 A. M |
| | At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), moraling train connects with train for Mt Angel, Sidney, the Springs of the Angel Sidney, and Natron, and couning train for Mt Angel and Silverton. | |
| \$4:00 P. M. | Albany neareness | *10-10 A 3 |

*Daily. [[Daily except Sunday.

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