A FILIPINO'S PLEA

Address by Sixto Lopez at Philadelphia.

NATIVES ASK FOR LIBERTY

He Declares the Islanders Have i Right of Independence, and Are Fit for Self-Govern-

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.-Senor Sixto Lopez, the native Filipino, now visiting the United States, last night addressed a mass meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, having been invited by a score of well-known citizens, mostly Republicans, Prominent among these latter were Judge Ash-man and ex-District Attorney Graham. The invitation requested Senor Lopez "to explain the desires of your countrymen."
This he is peculiarly fitted to do, having been secretary to Agoncilio and the delegation which came to Washington before the outbreak of hostilities. His address may, therefore, be considered as authori-tative. The meeting was held in New Century Hall. The address follows:

The question of importance to the people of both America and the Philippines is not whether certain things were done There are two aspects in which this

intrest to which I have briefly referred.

Are the Filipinos fit for independence?

Who has a right to be the judge? That is a question to which there is but one answer, namely: The Filipinos themselves. Let it once be established as a precedent that America or any other nation has the right to judge of another people's fitness for independence, and not only will the fundamental principles of human liberty be uprooted, but every weak and struggling nation will be placed at the mercy of the powerful and despotic. Had England the right to judge of the American colonists' fitness for indepen-dence? Has Russia the right to judge of Poland's or Finnland's or Bulgaria's fit-ness for independence? Has England the right to judge of India's or Egypt's fit-ness for independence? I do not believe that there is a man in this audience, or in the whole of America, who will give an affirmative reply to these questions. Then I beg, on behalf of the Filipinos, to add one more question: Has America the right to judge of the Fillpinos' fitness for independence? You cannot answer the former question and escape the latter. You may try to evade it; you may seek to arouse passion in order to blind the reason, and stifle conscience; you may appeal to a false conception of patriotism as to the "hauling down of the flag"; you may attempt to dazzle the mind with glowing pictures of the richness of the acquisition, and the spoils to be gained; you may talk of "benevolence"; of "des-tiny"; of "Providence," of "world power," or of anything else in the heavens above or the earth beneath, but you can-

each case individually, regardless of the fact that the principles of human lib-erty are as binding upon man as the Decalogue itself. I believe that the com. mandment: "Thou shalt not steal," is applicable to all cases in all circumstances. And the man who begins to inmay not be right to steal, is treading upon dangerous moral ground. Similar. ly, when one begins to inquire whether a fundamental principle of human liberty set aside for reasons of expedience, it is well to remind such an one

Nevertheless, whilst reaffirming the in the primary grades and in the uniprinciple and its application to all peo- versity grades. ples, it may be proper and profitable show that the Filipines are fit for independent self-government.

Then and Now-Change in Policy and Opinion.

Prior to the conflict with America, the Filipinos were regarded as patriots; now they are stigmatized as traitors, notwithor owned allegiance to America, Once they were regarded as humane, "Invariably so," according to Admiral Dewey; now they are said to be cruel, blood-thirsty, inhuman—the "analogues of Boxers and Apaches." Their treatment of Secretary explanations and Apaches. the world": now they are described as torturers of the living and mutilators of the dead. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the Filipinos were described by Admiral Dewey "as far superior in their intelligence, and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba"; now they are being shot because they are said to be incapable of that self-government which the Cubans were government which the Cubans were promised. Examples of this remarkable change of opinion might be multiplied but I have given sufficient to show how passion and prejudice warp the judgment. So much depends upon the color of the spectacles worn. An angel of purity and snowy whiteness may appear to be tainted with blood, if viewed through crimson glasses. The question naturally suggests itself: Have the Filipinos changed since the conflict with America, or has America changed its policy and attitude since the time when those former favorable the conflict with America, or has America changed its policy and attitude since the time when those former favorable the time when those former favorable girls, some of which have as many as 500 right. Admit that the Fillionos have the same rights which you yourselves enjoy. opinions were expressed? There are many who believe that the change in policy is sufficient to account for the change of opinion. On the other hand, I am conthat the Filipinos have not They were humane in dealing with the Spaniards, not only in peace, but also during the war. The degree of edu-cation and the number of educated men and women have not diminished. Their knowledge of the principles of govern-ment, and their practical experience of self-government for a period of six

months have not made them less capable than are the Cubans.

Now, I realize that it would be of no advantage to me, any more than to an opponent, to misrepresent the true condition of affairs; that is a fact upon which even General Otis might well p Nothing whatever can be gained by hood or misrepresentation. But being a myself, I claim to know sor thing about the Filipinos. I therefore purpose, in response to your kind invitaflon, to tell you the truth, as I know it, about our country and people.

Early History and Civilization. period when the Normans were towading Britain, and bringing to Celt and | says: Saxon new institutions and a greater degree of social refinement, the Moors were migrating to the Philippines, taking with You will observe that thus far I have

them their science and arts. Long prior o the Spanish occupation, the degree of dvilization and culture to which the Fil-pino had attained was remarkable, and was regarded by many as superior to that of Mexico, Peru or Japan. Their form of government was similar to European feudalism, and was as good in practice as were those of European countries at the same period. Education was farther advanced, and was more general than in any country in the world at the time. The people had a written language, Moorish in character, which was taught in almost every village school, and "there were very few," says Dr. de Morga, the first Spanish Governor-General, "who could not few," says Dr. de Morga, the first Span-ish Governor-General, "who could not write well and correctly." The religion of the people was similar to that of Zor-onster. When Christianity was being in-troduced into the islands, it was found that there were words in the language of the Pillpinos capable of expressing all the higher spiritual phases and doctrines.

the higher spiritual phases and doctrines of the Christian religion. The industries of the country at that time were extensive. Most of the arts of peace and domestic life were flourishing. There were factories for the weaving of delicate silks and other textile fabrics. Pather St. Augustine mentions that the making of cotton stockings for exportation was then a large and flourishing in-dustry. The secret of the manufacture of gunpowder was known to the Filipinos from an early period. They had powder and ammunition factories; and there were brass and iron foundries in Bulacan, Pangasinan, Ilocos and Manila. When some of the European armies were assaulting city walls with the battering-ram, the Filipinos were making double-barreled re-volving cannon or "lantacas," as they were called, many of which were afterwards exported to Spain and South Amer ica.

The Filipinos are not strange and un

known creatures, of whom spectacled professors need to write ponderous volumes I will tell you who and what the Filipinos which many persons think ought not to have been done. It is not whether certain promises were made, or alliances entheir wise and their foolish, their good their wise and their promises were made. tain promises were made, or alliances entered into. These questions are interesting and important, but they relate to the past. The question of vital interest kind and gentle and refined, and others who lack these qualities. It is, no doubt, true that during dependance. this war some irresponsible Filipinos have been guilty of acts of cruelty. It is said question can be viewed, that of right, and that of fitness. Have the Filipinos a right to independence? Are they fit for the Maccabebe stouts who had tortured filipino prisoners of war. I do not know to a control of the Maccabebe stouts who had tortured filipino prisoners of war. I do not know to a control of the Maccabebe stouts who had tortured filipino prisoners of war. I do not know to the control of the Maccabebe stouts who had tortured filipino prisoners of war. a right to independence. All they are the set of these in any case, it should no more be taken questions will settle those of subsidiary against a gauge of Filipino charater, generated to which I have briefly referred. ally, than the burning alive of a negro should be taken as a gauge of America character generally. Burying alive is no more characteristic of the Filipino than burning alive is characteristic of Amer-icans. The charge of atrocities has been common to every war within known his-tory. I beleive that there is a substra-tum of truth in these charges, but I believe also that they are much exaggerated. Yet these isolated cases have been made the basis of a general charge against our people of cruelty and savagery. "My own province of Batangas will serve

as an example of the educational con-ditions obtaining throughout the whole archipelago, with the exception of Central Mindanao and Sulu Islands. Batangas, with a population of over 200,000, had 448 teachers, or one teacher to each 900 in-habitants. Of these only 62 were provid-ed by the Spanish authorities, and these, it should be remembered, were paid out of revenues collected from the Filipines. The remaining 426 were supported entirely by voluntary contribution. These teachers confine their attention almost exclusively to elementary education, and each teacher gives instruction to probably twice as many children as do the teachers in Europe or America. This, write has been estimated by various authorities at from 70 to 50 per cent of the entire population. My own opinion is that between 70 and 80 per cent of the people can read and write. This compares very favorably with the 58 per cent of Italians, 31 per cent of Russians, and, according to the census of the same and that virtue its proposed to rule the Filipinos. But God, in his wisdom, knew that moral strength can come only by personal endeavor, that wisdom is bought with experience often bitter, and that virtue its self is born of trial and that virtue its self is born above or the earth beneath, but you can read and write. This compares ple can read and write. This compares ple can read and write. This compares the perfect of the perfec American States. This result is largely man with freedom to work out his own due to the fact that the Filipinos learn salvation. But petty Kings and potento read and write much more quickly tates have always feared to trust the than the children of other countries. Thus, people with the exercise of the divine Fray Santiago Paya, ex-Provincial of the right of liberty. Yet this great Nation Dominican Order, and president of the has stood before the world for more than Royal University, of Santo Thomas—one 160 years, a mighty testimony to the truth of the most bilter opponents of the Fin. pinos-had to admit, in his evidence be-fore the Schurman commission, that "the of the governed. Will you depart from Filipinos have a wonderful faculty of learning to read and write. In Europe," of a few islands in the Orient? Will you he continues, "It takes children five or six years to read and write; here they that it is better to follow ascertained learn it with extraordinary facility. . . . laws of right, since individual judgment. As a matter of fact, considering the state swayed by passion and prejudice, is liable of advancement of this country, education In this country is very far advanced, both

Higher Education. The record in higher education is also reditable. There was a university in Manila several years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. This university was founded by a Filipino lady -a wealthy land-owner in Binang, in the Province of Laguna. One of the condistanding the fact that they never owed tions of the bequest was that all students, whether Spaniards or Filipines, who were unable to pay were to be accepted as resident students without fee of his influence with those who are vain-any kind. This was characteristic of Fillpinos in all educational matters; never forget the deserving poor. It was anish prisoners was said by General equally characteristic of the Spaniards hittier to be "worthy the praise of all that as soon as their benefactrees died they entirely ignored this condition insofar as it related to Filipinos, only Spanish students being admitted free.

In addition to this college, which is now the Royal University of Santo Thomas, there are in Maniis the College of San Juan de Letran, the Atenco Munisipal (Jesuit College), the Nautical College, the Medical College, the Pharmaceutical Col-

university education is confined to the understandings. If wrong has been done, city of Manila. In other parts of the arcity of Manila. In other parts of the archipelago there are the Colleges of Vigan
(South Ilocos): Nueva Caceres (South
Camarines); Cebu (Island of Cebu); Jaro
(Island of Panay): and Guinobatan (Albay), all of which are affiliated with the
Royal University. In addition to their Royal University. In addition to these there are, as in the case of Manila, innu-

or fourth year. Now I wish to tell you-and I do so with very great pride—that the funds for the foundation and maintenance of every one of these colleges have been provided exclusively by the Filipinos themselves. This is also true of 25 per cent of the elementary schools. It is therefore not to be wondered at, as the Schurman Commission admits in its report, that "a system of free schools for the people has been an important element in every Philippine programme of reforms," whilst "This almost universal aspiration

are instituted among men, deriving their just powers," not from foreign nations or by conquest or purchase, but "from the consent of the governed." These are truths which apply not merely to some men, or to white men; not solely to Angio-Saxon or to European, but to all men. They are truths from which you cannot depart without denying your own principles and doing injury to the progress of liberty and civilization. The man who undertakes to write a constitution and to frame laws for a foreign people without their consent, or against it, places a crown upon his own head. The divine right of Kings, except in so far as it comes from the divine right of the peo-ple, is a myth which became ill and feeble in 1776, and which is now endeavoring to recruit its shattered health in Germany and Russia. Liberty itself is the divine right. Liberty, according to that sublime Miller decided against the Columbia Val-Mosaic allegory, was conferred upon our first parents. That liberty implied the in the proceeding of the Washington &

been endeavoring to show that the Fili-

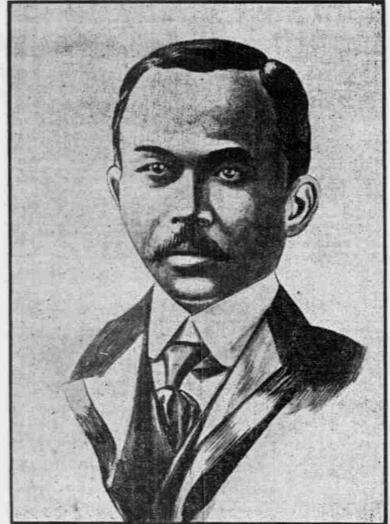
pinos are fit for independent self-govern-ment. But I cannot allow this or any other opportunity to pass without reaf-

EVIDENCE OF UNION

firming, on behalf of my countrymen, their right to independence. For we Fili-pinos "believe these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal, Seen in Adjustment of Vanthat they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; . . . that to secure these rights governments couver-Kalama Fight.

Great Northern and Probably the Union Pacific Recognized in the Deal-The Road to Be Built This Year-Award of \$11,000.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 14.-At the opening of court this morning Judge



power to do wrong. If the Eternal had been no wiser than some men, he would have made Adam and Eve and the hu-

of a few islands in the Orient? Will you write the fathers of your Nation down as Utopian theorists for the sake of obtaining lands which you and your descendants may never set foot upon? Will you depart from that noble mission as the greatest apostle and exponent of liberty, the sustainer of the charter of human rights which made Kings and Princes tremble, and which changed the destiny of a world, in order to obtain the worthless remnant of possessions which Euro-pean greed has by chance overlooked? I cannot understand how any American who justly prides himself upon his country's greatest achievements and upon the principles by which it is sustained-how such an American can walk through Independence Hall and read that charter of human liberty, the greatest ever penned, and then throw in his lot and a people who are intelligent enough to desire independence and brave enough to fight for it. For a Filipino who did not prize liberty above everything else in the world would not stand up to fight against this mighty Nation, with its illimitable wealth and power.

Now, that is the position of the Fili-pinos as I understand it, though briefly and I fear inadequately, stated, I have compiled to the best of my ability with the generous invitation which the citizens of Philadelphia have given me. Bu same rights which you yourselves enjoy
It must not, however, be thought that Admit that there have been mutual mis more, and strife would have ceased be tween two peoples who ought never t merable colleges and collegiate schools throughout the archipelago, in which the which they had instituted with the consent of the governed; take whatever means are necessary to protect your terests, and to discharge your international obligations. You will then be sur-prised, though perhaps it will not be a surprise to some, to find that all your fears about anarchy and disunity failure will have proved to be ground-Another example will have been legs. given to Kings, showing that the people may be trusted to govern themselve and we shall be able to look up at Old

Hood's Sarssparilia cures rheumatism, dyspepsia and catarrh, because they are blood diseases.

liberty-liberty not only to this people,

Glory knowing that it is the

but to all mankind.

Oregon Railroad Company to condemn the right of way of the Portland & Puget Sound Railroad between Vancouver and Lewis River. This is the part of the grade lying within Clark County. That part between Lewis River, and Kalama is in precisely the same legal situation in Cowlitz County, so the Columbia Valley peo-ple accepted the decision for that part of the controversy also, in order to avoid were on hand to improve their opportu-nity and proceed with the condemnation. A jury of 12 men was impatieled to fix the value of the right of way in ques-tion. Half a dozen witnesses testified, naming sums between \$8000 and \$12,000 as their respective estimates of the value of the 17% miles of right of way 100 feet

wide. The jury deliberated half an hour and agreed upon \$11,000 as the sum to be paid the Portland & Puget Sound Comoany by the Washington & Oregon.

Manager Rice, at the conclusion of the proceedings, said his company expected to go forward with construction of the line next week-immediately after the close of the proceedings in Cowlitz County, next Monday. He hoped to have the road finished within a year, including a bridge across the Columbia at this

Of the \$11,000 to be paid the Portland & Puget Sound Company for right of way in this county \$5430 will go into the coun ty treasury in liquidation of delinquen

Evidence of Combination. The first practical evidence in the Northwest of the combination of transcontinental railroad interests is afforded in the harmonious adjustment of the struggle for a track on the north bank of the Columbia, between Vancouver and Kalama. This matter has been arranged in New York, and there will be no fight. Not only this, but assurance is given also that the road will be built this year. It will hardly be practicable to bridge the Columbia this year, for it is understood that the right of the Portland & Puget Sound to build the bridge lapsed long ago and Congress has not given new authorization to any one. As Congress will not meet again before December, manifestly be impossible to bridge the Columbia this year.

As to what trains will use the new track, and on what terms, nothing has yet been made public. The Washington & Oregon Company is as much in the dark as anybody else as to these inside arrangements, which have been attended to by the financial powers in New York. The withdrawal of the Portland & Puget Sound Company from the controversy is taken as an indication that the Great Northern influence has been recognized in the adjustment. Whether the Columbia Valley has also been taken care of is not ascertainable here. President Gerlinger says he has certain plans in mind, but the course to be pursued with reference to the right of way beyond the Columbia will not be determined for a day or

LINES NOT TO BE MERGED.

Union and Central Pacifics to Remain Separate-Mexican Route. SAN FRANCISCO, March 14,-Charles M. Hays, president of the Southern Pacific Company, who has just returned from the East, said in an interview: do not think the Union and Central

Pacifics are to be merged. Southern Pacific closing the Ogden gateway to all lines save the Union Pacific, the rumor is all bosh, He added that while the Union Pacific will have a voice in the Southern Pacific affairs, the company's relations with its

connections will continue undis-

Mr. Hays said that Governor Torres, of Sonora, whom he met in Mexico, wants the Southern Pacific to build an extension southwest to Mazatlan, an important Pacific port of Mexico, so that the line may be used as a military highway by the Mexican Government. In the opinion of Mr. Hays, such a road may be con- Mich

structed by the Southern Pacific. The company is figuring on a branch line 110 miles long in Sonora to tap some valuable coal beds. Docks are to be built at Guaymas, the terminal of the Sonora branch of the Southern Pacific, on the Gulf of California. When completed, Mr. Hays says the Pacific Mail's Courteal American hust the Pacific Mail's Central American business will go east and to Europe via Guay-mas, Benson and El Paso, instead of through this port. This route will be shorter and avoid mountainous lines. E. Dickinson, general manager of the Union Pacific Road, will leave here today in a special train for a tour of inspection WASHINGTON & OREGON WINS in a special train for a tour of inspection over the Coast division of the Southern Pacific.

> FREIGHT FOR FEBRUARY. Gain Over 3 Per Cent in Year-Pieces

of Baggage Handled. The number of loaded freight cars andled in Portland last month is 10,322, or 318 more than in February, 1900. The number handled here in the past four months, compared with the record for the same months a year previously, is

1899-00, 1990-01, Gain, .13,393 13,894 501 .19,283 13,999 3,636 .19,538 11,739 1,172 .10,004 10,322 318 .21,819 24,378 2,567 13,804 13,909 11,710 10,322 24,378 January The number of pieces of baggage handled at the rallway stations in Portland the first two months of the year, com-pared with last year, is as follows: 1900. 1901. Gain. February23,103 22,922 *181

These figures include all the freight cars and rail baggage received and all the freight cars and rail baggage forwarded from Portland in the months stated. They are made up from the re-port of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company for business at the Union station and in the terminal yards on the west side of the river; from the O. R. & N. business in Albina, and Southern Pacific business on the East Side, and at the Jefferson-street station. No trolley line traffic or shipments by water are in-

cluded in the figures quoted.

The absence of wheat shipments from the Willamette Valley, and the slow movement from the Inland Empire served to reduce the number of cars handled in Portland last month, and the same cause is operating to keep figures down for this month. There is unprecedented activity in shipments of timber to California, but much of this freight origin-ates at points south of Portland and does not show in the business transacted here.

Railway Engineering Association. CHICAGO, March 14.-At the forenoon session of the Railway Engineering and

session of the Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, which is holding its annual convention here, the following officers were elected: President, G. W. Kittredge, chief en-gineer of the Big Four; vice-presidents, Hunter McDonald, Nashville, Tenn.; A. W. Suillvan, Chicago; treasurer, W. S. W. Sullivan, Chicago; treasurer, W. S Dawley, Chicago; secretary, I. C. Fritch

Debate on committee reports consumed Debate on committee reports consumed most of the time of the morning session. One of the Most important subjects considered was that of signs, fences and crossings, the reports being presented by Chairman Bontscou, of Kansas City. Matters relating to the safety of highway surface crossings were considered in this connection and it was recommended that no radical changes in methods. mended that no radical changes in meth-

G. A. R. Rates Not Yet Fixed. CHICAGO, March 14.-Chairman E. E. McLeod, of the Western Passenger As-sociation said today that no action was taken at yesterday's meeting on rates taken at yesterday's meeting on rates to the G. A. B. encampment, as the vet-erans have not yet been assured that Cleveland will put up the required guar-antee fund. The ronds were unable to reach an agreement on Navy business. The party rate question was also left un-decided, as one of the roads refused re-fused to restrict party rates on theatrical

representing the Southern Railway,

Large Dividend for St. Paul. NEW YORK, March 14.-The directors the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad have declared a semi-annual divfor the last semi-annual period.

Railroad Notes.

Traffic Manager Campbell and General assenger Agent Craig, of the O. R. & N., spent the past two days at Long Beach, ncidentally running over for a call at Clatsop Beach.

It is understood that the differences be tween the O. R. & N. Co. and the City of La Grande, involving the closing of a street, to give more room for depot pur been satisfactorily adjusted.

THREE REASONS.

Why Micaragua Canal Was Not Provided For.

BAKER CITY, March 12 .- (To the Editor.)-It occurs to me that there are as many as three reasons why our isthmian canal proposition is turned down for the esent as follows: Why should the American and English or European investor open the gate for us to build a canal, when they are such large holders of our railroad securi-

Why should we expect the people of the Eastern seaboard to favor a project

HEART DISEASE.

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American busi-ness life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion. Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart

trouble is organic. The close relation between heart tr ble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumo-

In another way, also, the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half-digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises pal-pitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irri-tates and weakens the heart. The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food. This can be done by the regular use This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stu-art's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form. It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stom-

ach trouble except cancer of the stom-Full sized package of these tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents, Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Company, Marshall,

that would send the Western coast for-ward on such strides of progress and de-

velopment, so detrimental to these interests, as viewed by them at present?

3. Why should the present Republican Administration want to change canal conditions at present? They will want an issue for 1904, and won't the party that makes that one of its issues and places it before the American people get to the front? I think it will be the Republican party, as it is a party of progress. Poll-tics must be properly adjusted to meet the requirements of the occasion. A. B. BOWMAN.

PERSONAL MENTION.

John Leary, a well-known capitalist of Seattle, and wife, who are on their way to the Carisbad Springs, Germany, were in the city yesterday, and purchased tickets to New York over the O. R. & N. line.

NEW YORK, March 14.-Northwestern people registered at New York hotels to-lay as follows: From Portland-Captain C. G. Graves, at the Astor; R. Bisbee, at the Malbor-ough; Mrs. L. Lewis, at the Continental, From Seattle-F. Richter, at the Alber-

marle: A. Leiwer, at the Imperial; A. Hanson, at the Imperial. WASHINGTON, March 14.-E. C. Glit-ner secretary to Senator McBride, and his sister left for their home at Salem to-

****** After He Comes

he has a hard enough time. Everything that the expectant mother can do to help her child she should do. One of the greatest blessings she can give him is health, but to do this, she must have health herself. She should use every means to improve her physical condition. She should, by all means, supply herself with

Mother's

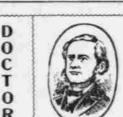
Friend. It will take her through the crisis easily and quickly. It is a liniment which gives strength

and vigor to the muscles. Common sense will I show you that the stronger the muscles are. which bear the strain, the less pain there will be.

A woman living in Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "Mother's Friend did twonders for me. Praise God for vour liniment.'

Read this from Hunel, Cal. Mother's Friend is a blessing to all women who undergo nature's ordeal of childbirth." Get Mother's Friend at the drug store. \$1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born." Baby is Born."



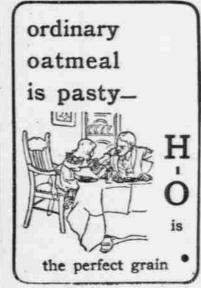
DR. SANDEN'S BELT

Has no equal for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Varicocele, Premature Decline, Loss of Memory, Wasting, etc., which has been brought about by early indiscretions or later excesses.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS. Write today for my latest books, "Health in Nature," and "Strength; Its Use and Abuse by Men."

DR. A. T. SANDEN

S. W. Cor. Morrison and Fourth Sts. PORTLAND, OREGON.



ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE. Biology Has Proved That Dandruff

Is Caused by a Germ. Science is doing wonders these days in medicine as well as in mechanics. Since Adam delved, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a suc-cessful cure until Newbro's Herpicide was put on the market. It is a scientific preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the ing scalp, falling hair and finally baldness. Without dandruff hair must grow luxuriantly. Herplcide at all druggists. It is the only destroyer of dandruff.

Health for 10 Cents.

A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health-Cascarets Candy Cathartic will obtain and secure them for you. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

THE PALATIAL



Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric light: and artesian water; perfect annitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

AINSLIE, DR. GEORGE, Physician ... 608-609 ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney at Law., 812
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr.504
AUSTEN, P. C., Manager for Oregon and
Washington Bankers' Life Association, of MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Mgr. 562-562 BAYNTUN, GEO. R., Manager for Chas. Scribner's Sons 513-BEALS EDWARD A., Forecast Official U.

COVER F. C., Cashier Equitable Life.....300 COLLIER, P. F., Publisher, S. P. McGuire, Manager 413
DAY, J. G. & I. N. 113
DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia

FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surg. 500-510 FENTON, DR. HICKS C.; Eye and Ear. All FENTON, MATTHEW F., Dentist. Sou GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughts-

man GAVIN, A.. President Oregon Camera Club, GEARY, DR EDWARD P., Physician and Surgeon 212-211 GIESY, A. J., Physician and Surgeon, 709-719

McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law.311-12 METT, HENRY ... 218
MILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist and MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York; W. Goldman, Manager. 200-210 MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASS N. Mark T. Kady, Supervisor of Agents, 604-605 McELROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Sur. 701-702-703 McFARLAND, E. B., Secretary Columbia McGUIRE, S. P., Manager P. F. Collier, York; Sherwood Gillespy, Gen. Agt. . 404-5-6 NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Att'y-at-Law. . 715 NILES, M. L., Cashier Manhattan Life Insurance Co., of New York.
OREGON INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY PORTLAND MINING & TRUST CO.; J.

CURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE STUART, DELL, Attorney-at-Law 617-618 STOLTE, DR. CHAS. E., Dentist. SURGEON OF THE S. P. RY. AND N. P. Special Agt. Mutual Life of New York .. 406 U. S. LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEERS, 13TH DIST.; Captain W. C. Langfit, Corps of

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS; Captain W. C. Langfit, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 310 WATERMAN, C. H., Cashier Mutual Life of New York WILSON, DR. EDWARD, N., Physician WILSON, DR. HOLT C., Phys. & Surg.507-508 WOOD, DR. W. L., Physician 412-413-414 WILLAMETTE VALLEY TELEP. CO......613

A few more elegant offices may be had by applying to Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 109 Third st., or of the rent clerk in the building.



MEN No Cure

THE MODERN APPLIANCE. - A positive way to perfect manhood. The VACUUM TREATMENT cures you without medicine of all nervous or diseases at the generative organs, such as lost manhood, exhaustive drains, varicocele, impotency, etc. Men are quickly restored to perfect health and strength. Write for circulars. Correspondence confidential. THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO, rooms 47-42, Safe Deposit Bidg., Seattle, Wash.