

# COLUMBIA RIVER JETTY

## Some Additional Observations.

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.—(To the Editor.)—Having had my say or "day in court" in The Oregonian of the 26th ult., perhaps I need not add more. The correct improvement at the mouth of the Columbia is, however, of transcendent importance, and the principles applicable are simple and of common understanding. But the reasons for the proposed extension of jetty seaward two or three miles, costing two and a half million dollars, seem to be so difficult to comprehend that an eminent engineer, long connected with the corps and perfectly familiar with the Columbia, writes me as follows: "No adequate reason occurs to me in favor of this (extension) proposition." Such, I believe, will be the judgment of everyone giving serious thought.

Another engineer of great experience, a member of the present Isthmian Canal Commission, writes me: "Now is the time to change the plan. For a further extension of the present jetty would, as you say, mean disaster and waste of funds."

We have made one mistake and if we make another and greater it will set us back years before recovery.

The problem is so easy that a layman can readily see that the remedy lies along the old jetty lines proposed years ago by Gillespie and Mendell and by Eads, and is in harmony with nature and true principles. The jetty system used in harbor entrances is differently applied according to the differing conditions. At the South Pass outlet of the Mississippi the Eads jetty system was used to narrow the sides of one of the weak mouths, by narrowing the width of its channel, thereby increasing its scour and depth. The South Pass is so small that one-tenth only of the water of the Mississippi is discharged through it. In other harbors where depth of the mouths of the Mississippi normally combined in one, the channel would be so strong that it would scour and deepen itself for all shipping purposes, without jetties. Today, between the parallel Eads jetties, in this small South Pass outlet, there is only a 25-foot channel 200 feet wide at the bottom, having a central depth of 30 feet, which depth is attained at times by dredging. Jetties are also used on this principle in small outlets in other harbors where depth of work channel can be acquired by narrowing the sides so that the stream scours out in depth what it loses in width encroached with jetties.

At the Columbia, however, the volume of the river water is so great that jetties for such a purpose are not only not necessary, but in all human probability, never will be. The strong Columbia, if concentrated in one solid stream, has ample energy to create an ideal channel-depth for deeper draft ships than any now afloat. What is needed there is simply by aid of a jetty bank to turn into one channel wasting water of an abnormally open mouth, thus strengthening the single channel, which, when enlarged and kept in one place, will be strong enough to scour its own sufficient depth to sea.

The jetty built, or if extended seaward as proposed, as no place will leave less than three miles of water-way opening, while the channel now occupies only a trifle over three-quarters of a mile thereof. There is yet left unclosed a surplus of about two miles and a quarter of water-way width in which the present channel can shift and spread and waste its force, to say nothing of the additional wastage over the part of the present jetty built up only to low tide.

The object of the Columbia River improvement is simply to turn into a main channel, as much as possible, this waste. This could have been done by the present jetty had it run toward the Cape opposite, as Colonel Gillespie and Colonel Mendell proposed, and built strong and gradually raised to high tide. Not having been done, the jetty should branch off at some point and be now run toward the Cape, or even easterly of the Cape with a turn toward the ocean at the terminal, conforming to resulting channel currents as progress demonstrates. Better now than hereafter, for, as sure as the sun rises, the Columbia problem will never be solved until something like this is done.

Even a short jetty from Fort Stevens along the river side of the spit, and at the start bearing in somewhat toward the Baker Bay side of the Cape—one easily built and protected from ocean dynamic wave force—would shortly do a world of good in turning the channel below over to the Cape and on to the sea in one stronger channel.

In the special problem of the Columbia, aside from the powerful forces of storm, wave and tide, we should reckon on the quiet, but ever-enduring and effective elements. Nature, in her prevailing winds and grain of sand at a time, and remove and drop it, but in time sandspits grow and bars are relieved, sand islands move or rise or disappear, sandbanks are increased or eroded and great channels of moving waters are swung in to harmonious relationship.

By utilizing nature and her winds and currents and resulting sand growth, and upbuilding and upholding, as far as possible, another head opposite Cape Disappointment, and the consequent turning into the one channel present wasting waters, the effect would be to widen that channel and resultingly increase its depth. So that, paradoxical as it may seem, a narrowing jetty at the mouth of the Columbia would really widen (besides deepen) the present channel, by narrowing the too wide outlet shoaling river. It would be inaccurate to say that Colonel Gillespie and Colonel Mendell's plan, or any tentative jetty, suggested in the former article, was, or is, to "narrow the channel." It is to narrow the surplus mouthway and throw waste into the channel, and then the concentrated, strengthened channel, as Major Sears pointedly says, will deepen, and the bar be thrown far out to sea into deep water.

While it may be a proper principle in many places, under other circumstances and conditions, to avoid extending the bar seaward, yet at the Columbia it is different. Every improvement is a special problem in itself, owing to separate features and environments, winds, tides, wave action, angles, configuration of shore lines, delta formations, littoral drifts—in truth, many factors combine to make each inlet a special problem calling for different treatment.

I am not intending any comparison between the mouth of the Mississippi and Columbia because they are too dissimilar. The Mississippi makes its own bar by delta deposits carried from the continent by its own water and laid down in a quiet and almost tideless gulf. The tide there is only about a foot and but once a day. The Columbia, on the contrary, is not full of silt, and leaves much of its detritus along its course, and its mouth is a mighty battle ground between the incoming swells of the ocean, rolling and drifting in embankments of sand to close the entrance, while the vast river waters are striving to open up and scour out an exit to the sea. This warfare is violent in portions of each year, because the Columbia is in the storm belt of the Pacific, and the storms, winds and waves are from the ocean on the south and west driving their forces in upon the land, and the struggle is upon the persistent effort of the ocean to close the Columbia entrance with immense sand deposits, and the contrary, never-ceasing effort of the Columbia to keep an opening. A continuous warfare, as it were, between an enemy destructive of the entrance to our harbor, and the defend-able waters of the Columbia—which seeks to overcome the barricade and force an outlet to the sea.

To meet those obstructive sea forces and create and preserve an opening for our commerce to the ocean, our cardinal rule should be to gather our friendly force—the Columbia—into unity, so that it will center its attack with all its combined power onto one outlet, and which will also have the effect in its deepened channel to afford better inlet for food tides to the inner basin for enforcement of the ebbing river current in combination and effective outward scour. Such has been accomplished by the present jetty, which has left a more than three-mile-wide spreading, wasting mouth, which the proposed extension out into the sea will not help.

At the mouth of the giant Columbia the force, if concentrated, would be so great, as Major Sears well says, as to take care of itself, if only in proper place; and the natural tendency otherwise is so strong toward this permanency and singleness of channel, and the good results are so obvious, that the closing of the excessive mouth and the concentration into one strong channel, and the consequent throwing of the inevitable bar as far out seaward as possible, as the Golden Gate and other similar entrances, resulting in a magnificent entrance way, is just the right thing to do, should have been done long ago, and must be done sooner or later.

We should first understand great physical forces before we can properly utilize them. Concentrate the Columbia into one channel and hold it in place, and its strong current will make its own natural, permanent and inevitable bar far out in deep water below harm's way.

But some one has said recently that the old south channel is washing out again until there is almost as much water to sea by that channel as there is by the main channel now in use and that this water can be confined and forced back into the main channel by the extension of the jetty.

Where the authority comes from for the statement I am unadvised. Certainly not from the official maps of surveys, for there is nothing on the maps for the last three years to indicate it. They simply show a deterioration of the present used channel and general spread and wastage of old, and not a scouring out anew of the south channel. If at all indicated by any later soundings, it probably is one of those temporary fluctuations to which the river has been left subject by the too diffusive opening left already.

The general tendency, however, subject to temporary exceptions, of the coming channel is northward, not southward, and resort to any extension to round up out in the sea the water of the channel is as unwise as unnecessary.

The jetty should be branched off or a new one built northward, and as it approaches the Cape, its foundation should be laid broader, and heavier materials used and more care exercised in the placement. Instead of a shallow mass of narrow stone of all sizes and weight to a maximum of but seven tons, without bond, not placed but dumped from a car and each piece finding its own bed and no piece connected with another, we should, in order to rear up something of a headland of solidity and permanence, build up the jetty as it progresses northward with more massive rock, founded on depth to escape ground disturbances, and defended by a parapet and slopes of heavy stone that it may approach as much as possible along its terminal the strength and solidity of the rock in place at the opposite cape. Instead of confining the water to a narrow channel, and allowing it far out into the exposed ocean, with disappointing results, we should build up along the northward growing Clatsop spit a shorter one that would be less exposed, and much stronger, and which would concentrate the mighty river force.

No extension plan, even by a Government engineer, should be presumed infallible. Though much good work has been done along our ocean and quit coasts, too many failures have occurred to permit our falling readily into any such impression.

Nor do I ask attention to any criticism or plan because of any suggestion from me, but simply because of facts presenting creating earnest belief that great mistakes are occurring and more threaten to follow.

"Can our people afford to remain silent on this important matter?"

M. C. GEORGE.

**Pawnbroker's Side of It.**

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.—(To the Editor.)—At the meeting of the City Council of November 27th, the Chief of Police proposed the request of the Chief of Police prohibiting pawnshops, second-hand and junk-dealers from doing business on Sunday, which ordinance, it is asserted, is intended to lessen the number of "fences," as the police are in the habit of terming places of business whose proprietors do a strictly legitimate business, paying regular license and being taxed therefor, combined of which money goes to pay some of the police officers' salaries. Where and what are those "fences" mentioned in connection with the ordinance? And what effect would closing a certain day of the week have on them, be it Sunday, Tuesday or Friday? If the police find it necessary to close the pawnshops and second-hand stores on Sunday they surely ought to have known of certain existing state

laws prohibiting certain stores from doing business on Sunday, under which head also comes the pawnshops and second-hand dealers, and the police, with the Chief of Police, and the City Council, and easily enforce said laws if they would only try to do so. It would have saved the Chief the trouble of having to act the benefactor of certain interests by resorting to such means as to appeal to the City Council for class legislation. Or maybe that by enforcing the state laws others not fortunate enough to be pawnbrokers or second-hand dealers will be affected. While I am personally in favor of one day rest during the week, and so are others who are affected by said ordinance, yet we do not feel justified in thanking the Chief of Police for taking such keen and unselfish interest in our welfare, nor do we intend to keep our noses close while others handling similar lines of goods, and while the shoe stores, violate the Sunday law by doing business on Sunday and getting some trade which would otherwise accrue to some of the pawnshops and second-hand dealers. We demand the enforcement of the state Sunday law relating to closing of stores, etc.

### GENERAL SMITH DEFENDED

**His Course in Samar Approved by Old Campaigner.**

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.—(To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to an article in a Chicago paper, in which the methods recently employed by General Smith on the Island of Samar, in the Philippines, are severely criticized. The criticism was unjust, that I deem it my duty, as an American, to offer a few remarks in connection therewith. Having been in the Philippines for more than twenty years, during a greater part of which time I was actively engaged in a campaign against insurgents and bandits, I believe I can give the readers of your paper some idea as to the conditions now existing in Samar, and as to the course pursued by General Smith. Up to last January there had been very little trouble in Samar. The insurrection had long since been broken up, and no regularly organized insurgent troops were to be found upon the island. The up of the insurgent army, those men who were bandits by birth, education and inclination did not choose to take up occupations of peace and, as a result, remained to rob, murder and intimidate peaceably inclined natives. These bands were soon detected by American troops and driven from one mountain fastness to another, until they became so small that they were found only in the mountains of Southern Luzon and Samar.

The people of the Philippines have lived under the rule of the United States Government for something like 30 years, and they know no other, except in theory. The bandits and murderers now troubling the American authorities are descendants of the old Malay pirates, who have carried through all this time, on land and sea, by paying tribute to the properly constituted authority. Such men as these will not live peacefully and lawfully, unless they are permitted to rob and murder with impunity, and this the American authorities will not permit; hence they are bitter enemies of all constituted authority in the Philippines. While it is a very difficult task, the Americans will soon capture and destroy all these bands, and peace and plenty will reign again in Samar, and the people of Luzon and other islands of the Philippines.

The orders recently issued by General Smith for the island of Samar are such as are absolutely necessary for the future welfare of the island. The people are constantly appealing to the Americans for protection, and at the same time readily aiding the bandits with information and food. That is the reason General Smith's complete assurance that all the people are his enemies. That is the reason, also, that some innocent men suffer for the guilty. It is scarcely probable that any man would give up his property for the order in question. On the contrary, it is well known to the troops in Samar that all persons not under the immediate control of the Americans are assisting the bandits in various ways. General Smith's order aims at this practice on the part of the people, and the only way to stop this sort of thing is to destroy the bandits by other means.

The recent disaster to the Ninth Infantry is a clear illustration of the methods employed by these bandits. While they were troops can easily guard against an open enemy, it is exceedingly difficult to guard against a secret enemy who comes in the guise of a friend. It is not surprising that the troops in Samar are wanting to take immediate and summary vengeance on the assassins of their comrades.

### WILL BE FROZEN OUT.

**How Large Leasing Law Will Affect Small Stockowners.**

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.—(To the Editor.)—Having been asked to express my views on the contemplated passage of a bill now talked of for the purpose of leasing the Government lands now used by stockmen for raising sheep and other animals, and that if passed by Congress it would be a most unjust act. The large stockowners of Washington, Montana and Eastern Oregon buy their supplies from his home dealer, and the large cattle and sheep owners have their own stores and get all of their supplies from San Francisco and the Eastern cities. If this bill is passed, in less than two years after its passage the small stockman will be a thing of the past. Congress should not legislate for one and against another for this is a free country where all men are supposed to have equal rights and privileges. I noticed in a recent issue of The Oregonian that the National Livestock Association will meet in Chicago next month. The paper does not state it, but at this meeting this much-talked-of bill will be framed and when Congress convenes this winter they will endeavor to have it passed. They say there has been a rapid increase in the number of cattle raised in the past five years and that if it continues it will be out of a short time before the price of a best-steak will be as high as the price of a poor man. I say that if the bill is passed, in less than a year after its passage there will be formed one of the most gigantic trusts that man ever dreamed of and then the poor man will be with the poor man like the potato with the people of Norway, a luxury. If Congress passes this bill it will benefit the large stock-owners and bring a hardship on the small ones. In conclusion I will say that it behooves every man interested in not having this bill passed to wake up and fight it to the bitter end, for if they don't it will surely be passed and they are doomed.

C. R. SAMMONS.

**and a Good Time.**

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach. He was told by a friend to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and put it up in condition for the party. He bought a bottle, and take pleasure in stating that the pains passed at once, and he was able to have a good time at the party. Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

### A CHAT WITH ROOSEVELT

OREGON WOMAN'S IMPRESSION OF THE PRESIDENT.

**1905 Fair is Gaining Favor in the East—Visit to Tomb of Washington.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Without a visit to Washington City, one's life is almost incomplete. This, the great wheel around which all political affairs seem to turn, is a little dull just now. In a few days more, however, the gates will be opened, and Washington will have several thousand more inhabitants than it has at present. From the Oregon people since coming here, among them Judge Martin L. Pipes and Hon. J. M. Long, who had a case before the Supreme Court. From the pleasure of listening to the great speech of Mr. Raynor in defense of Admiral Schley, and expressed themselves as having experienced a treat. Judges Pipes and Mr. Long also had the pleasure of meeting and conversing for some time with Admiral Schley.

**At the Tomb of Washington.**

Washington is so historical that you can wander for days living in the past. Every one goes to Mount Vernon. At the Washington tomb one can hardly imagine that there lies the body of the Father of His Country and his faithful wife. To walk around the plantations! The kitchen, the barn, the woodshed, then the old living apartments, with some of the same furniture used in Washington's time. The bedroom in which the President died, and when she had to go to the room in which she died so she could view the resting place of her husband from her window. From the garden, for miles, behold the beautiful Potomac winding its way through Virginia's historic plains and low hills. All visitors around, noisily and converse in low tones. A quietness and weird feeling seem to come over you when around Mount Vernon, and its ground, indeed, seems hallowed.

At Alexandria and attended church where Washington once did. I was allowed to sit in his pew. All visitors are given this privilege, that is, if too many are not quite on time.

**Chat With Roosevelt.**

After having visited many interesting and instructive places, a visit to the White House seemed a grand climax. I could hardly realize that it was only a short time ago that I had sat in the hand of President McKinley and talked with him in the White House. About 60 people were waiting to see President Roosevelt on various missions. Having previously arranged for a meeting at this time, Mrs. Clara Parsons, Miss Agnes Lane and myself were admitted, ahead of many who seemed to be surprised. They did not know we were Oregonians, but had a duty of being among the first in all good things. From the first reception-room we were taken into the second one, where the "favored few" were waiting their turn to talk to the President.

Before our turn came we had an opportunity to hear about 20 people talk with Roosevelt on different subjects. He talks quite loud, and only occasionally did he lower his voice. He is extremely sociable, and when he says, "I am indeed glad to see you," even if he does not mean it, he makes you believe he does. Several times he put his foot up on a chair, slapped his knee and laughed just like a good fellow should laugh.

Here is a sample of his way of dispatching some matters. "I would gladly do that for you if I could; am very sorry I can't." Another case: "Well, I cannot sign my name to any recommendation that enable you to collect money for that. I'll try to do something, though; give me your address."

A bright young man of about 23 awaited his turn, and seemed a little nervous. He brushed his hair, arranged his tie, etc., and when he came to the President. The young man gave him a card. Then Roosevelt extended both of his hands. "Well, well, I would never have known you. That was a hot old fight we all had that day," and the way in which the soldier boy was greeted clearly showed the warm heart and true American spirit of President Roosevelt. Other meetings were equally as interesting.

When our turn came we told him we had no complaints to make or no favor to ask. The President laughed heartily, and assured us it was a great relief. He is to go to Oregon, it has long been his desire to visit the Northwest. It is my opinion that the people of Oregon, through some official body, should at once prepare an official invitation to the President, and I invited him on behalf of the Oregon Press Association to come to the Northwest.

**1905 Fair Gaining Favor.**

The Lewis and Clark Exposition is gaining favor all throughout the East. It is hard to find a person who does not know of it. It is evident, however, that the historical and centennial part appeal to one class, while another considers only the commercial side. Newspapers and magazines seek the historical-Congressmen look into the commercial and industrial.

Let us not overlook the matter of strongly impressing it on Congressmen and President Roosevelt that the Pacific States and Islands deserve quick and important consideration. That, while we are celebrating the centennial of this Government's exploration, we are at the same time attracting attention to the Orient—as witness the last portion of the official invitation to the Exposition. Those of you who do not have occasion to move around among the masses have little idea of the arguments which must be met.

It is my opinion that it is not wise or practical to ask Congress for an appropriation at this season. Let us see what our own state and the Northwestern States will do first. Then it will be time to appeal to Uncle Sam.

Oregon has a good friend in Washington, D. C., who is well and favorably known among Congressmen—Major William Hancock Clark, the oldest and only one of the living grandsons of Captain Clark. He will lose no opportunity to lay before his friends the needs of the Pacific coast as regards the Exposition.

EDYTH TOBIER WETTERED.

### HUGHES ON THE STAND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TRUSTEES ASK LEADING QUESTIONS.

**To Inquiries as to Repair of Old Dredge, He Said: "Ask Port of Portland Commission."**

Ellis G. Hughes, president of the Port of Portland Commission, was present by invitation at the meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning, when the report of the navigation committee on river channels was taken up. He could not give the trustees the information they desired about the proposed new dredge, as he said he had not seen the plans. Thereupon the trustees decided to hold a special meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to which they invited all the members of the Port of Portland Commission.

Asked about dredges, Mr. Hughes said: "If the old dredge could be put in shape at an expense of \$4000 or \$5000, it would be 25 to 30 per cent more work than it is doing at the present time."

Mr. Mears—Why has it not been put in good condition?

Mr. Hughes—Gentlemen, you will have to ask the Port of Portland Commission. On motion it was ordered that steps be taken to interest the inland Empire in the subject of opening the Upper Columbia in the Snake Rivers to navigation. The following firms and companies applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce. The secretary was instructed to cast the names before them, and they were declared elected:

The Adamant Company, 5 First street, North.

E. E. Lytle, president Columbia Southern Railway, 248 Worcester block.

The Lindsay Vreese Co., 238 Sherlock building.

John Vince, 135 Fourth street.

The Hudson Arms Company, 110 Third street.

Banfield-Vesey Fuel Company, 30 Third street.

R. B. Miller, general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company.

Zimmerman-Wells Machinery Company, 41 Second street.

J. Malley, Third street.

Holman Transfer Company, 24 Front street, North.

W. H. McMonies & Co., Front and Pine.

William G. Decker, 113 First street.

Leo H. Parker, manager Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 35 First street.

P. J. Jennings, president of the Helena Consolidated Mining Company, Sherlock building.

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If any of your family have ever had kidney disease or you have had any doubt, test your urine.

In the morning put some urine in a glass or bottle; let it stand for 24 hours; if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and you should lose no time, but get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys for even one day.

**FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE**

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a sample bottle will be sent absolutely free to any one who will write "Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in this paper. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many convincing testimonials, free, to any one.

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tomorrow for New York, will have among her passengers Lady Darnley, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, and John R. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy in London, and Mrs. Carter.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

W. H. Snedaker general agent of the Illinois Central railroad at San Francisco, was in Portland yesterday, having come from the Bay City by way of Ogden, Butte, Spokane and Puget Sound. He accompanied S. G. Hatch, assistant general passenger agent of the company, and they had intended remaining in the Portland hotel several days. But at Tacoma Mr. Hatch received a message saying his brother was dying in St. Louis, so he hurried back East at once, passing through Portland Thursday night.

**At Bay.**

"No," he said, "I haven't anything for you."

"Say, mister," whined the beggar, "I guess you don't know how it feels to have no friends, an'—"

"Don't I, though? I'm the official handicapper for the Ladies' Golf Tournament."—Philadelphia Press.

The skin of the musk-ox, which is a denton of the "Barren Woods," and the Arctic regions of Canada, has taken the place of that of the extinct bison for high robes. It varies in price from \$50 to as low as \$5 for a poor article.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 29.**—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Portland—E. Raymup, A. A. Schout, at the Babst.

From Salem—R. T. Bishop, C. M. Bishop, at the Murray Hill.

From Seattle—N. N. Wright, at the Fifth Avenue.

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The Oregonian Publishing Co.: Dear Sirs—The set of books entitled, "Modern Eloquence," edited by Hon. Thos. B. Reed, was duly received. I have carefully and critically examined it, and must give my unqualified indorsement of the work as being a most valuable addition to the many excellent works of literature. This work is truly without a precedent, it supplies a long felt need. It covers a vast territory in its scope. For public speakers, teachers, debaters and students, it is invaluable. I would not like to be deprived of the privilege of consulting its pages. The mechanical skill displayed in its preparation is excellent, as well as the plan and grouping of the contents. I freely give the work my heartiest indorsement.

CHAS. C. POLING,  
PRES. OF DALLAS COLLEGE.

## PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE FOR A HOLIDAY GIFT.

## "OCCASIONAL" ADDRESSES

Under this heading are grouped miscellaneous addresses selected for the importance of the topics and the manner of treatment. The subjects cover the widest range, from science and letters to biography, eulogy and commemorative orations. The authors represented are renowned speakers, men whose authority to speak for their subjects is an unquestioned fact. It is of immeasurable utility as a part of the working equipment of hundreds of lawyers, clergymen and others who regularly, occasionally, speak in public.

Of this entire collection it may be said that many of the addresses have never been published before in any form, and that the collection as a whole is absolutely fresh.

## GENERAL INDEX

To the subject of an index the editors have given the close attention which such an important feature demands. They have prepared an alphabetical index with a special view to three things—simplicity, accuracy and comprehensiveness.

It has been found that a number of indices relating to various parts of the same speech were confusing rather than helpful. For this reason attention has been concentrated upon one general index (with frequent sub-headings) which embodies in alphabetical order every name and subject contained in the entire work, together with many leading topics that might be chosen for study. In this way it becomes an index and a table, as "Art," "Science," or "Literature," will be found to include references to every after-dinner speech, address, lecture or anecdote bearing on that particular topic.

The value of this arrangement to students and prospective speakers should be obvious. They are enabled at a glance to obtain a cyclopedic grasp of the whole subject. Here further study along a certain line is desired, minute and exhaustive cross-references are available.

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