REV. JEROME M'GLADE ON NEED OF MAKING CITY ATTRACTIVE.

Delivered an Enraest Address Before Members of Various Bourds of Trade.

The need of making Portland attractive was the keynote of the address of Rev. Jerome McGlade, of the Mizoah Presbyterian Church to a large congregation that filled his church last night. Many members of the various sub-boards of trade were present. His thome was, "The Value of Civic Pride," and he spoke upon the words of Jeremiah in Lamentations, fi:15, Is this the city that men call the perfeetion of beauty, the joy of the whole

It was shown that the beautiful is vitally associated with religion; that religion should be attractive; that the beautiful assists in worship. The moral influence of this element was presented; that the human heart hungers for it; that multi-tudes are said to drift into crime each year because of the lack of it: that the home has to compete with the "glided for the presence of your men. it was shown also that "the be utiliying of American cities" at went being nglisted; that the church may appropriately energe in the crusade in order to purify and beautify the moral and spiritual life, for as darkness and filth are claiming of men made more possible. He

"I have been requested to preach a ser-mon upon "The Value of Civic Pride." I shall treat the thome necessarily from a moral and spiritual viewpoint. There is much that I would like to say on other lines were I treating the subject from a lecture platform or on a week day evening. I will say, however, that I note with tand. I realize that there is much to do, and much that possibly will be done in the near future to improve the streets, sidewalks and buildings. Much of the Eastern portion is in an unde-veloped state, and until streets can be graded and put through and a general movement made in the way of improvement, the city will remain disappointing.
"It seems to me that the thought of civic

pri2e is indeed practical. I confess to a great love for the beautiful and am personally much interested in the movem now being made to beautify American ities, and only hope the movement may "The text bears directly upon the theme, The Value of Civic Pride," Ill had fared iracl 'To hastening ills a prey," at

the time the weeping prophet took up "Jeremiah is described as having been 'instinctively tender and retiring, shrink-ing from public life and political prom-inence, keenly sensitive to misrepresentation and injustice, sympathetic with his nation's sorrows, affected even to suffering by the criminality witnessed and denounced, yet with a patriotism glowing and inflexible, clinging to his doomed na-

tion and land to the last." "Civic pride was characteristic of Israel, Especially were the prophets interested in this matter. In this Book of Lamenta. tions this is in part the cause of the great sorrow in the heart of the writer. He sees the city sitting solitary that was full of people, paying tribute when form-erly it was great among the nations and the Princes. He saw 'the stories of the sanctuary poured out in the top of every street. He heard the passers-by as they wagged their heads and clapped their hands, saying, 'Is this the city that men call the perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth? Hence joy departed from his life, his heart was faint and his

### eyes grew dim with weeping. Definition of Civic Pride

True civic pride is first concerned with the following particulars: It has to do with physical environment. Jerusalem was splendidly situated. The mountains were round about her, and her natural beauty was often a cause of exclamation of de-light. No doubt God had in mind the seautiful in the natural situation of the holy city, in its site being selected. Some cities are so poorly, desolately located that one would feel unfortunate in being required to live in them. It is said that people who have lived in the presence of beautiful mountain summits are never contented to be banished from them. It seems to me that individual life and character ought to be a little more inspired and in a degree purer, because eyes are enabled to look upon these pure snowclad summits daily. But no city, howso-ever beautiful its environments, can be attractive which does not have wholesome laws, and a government that frowns upon crime, vice and evil, while it sustains law and order, virtue and life. One dark feature in so many American cities is corrupt municipal government. No citizen can have just pride in his native city if there is not law and order, or a stren-uous effort made to maintain these. Every act of crime and every murder detracts fair name of a city, even though the authorities are not responsible for these, through a lax government. We were pleased to note the stand taken by President Roosevelt in his message, where in the most straight-forward way he peals for good government, and for the putting down of anarchy. His wholesome words commend themselves to every one who desires a good government.

"Civic pride is concerned with good citizenship. The purer, the nobler, the more generous and benevolent the citizen, the greater the cause for felicitation.

"Again this thought of civic pride has to do with the home life of the people, the surroundings of the home, the octer of the inmates. The National life is regarded as a reflex of the home.

"Lastly, in completing this statement so far as I can treat it, civic pride must be concerned with the support of those institutions which help to uplift human-ity. We felt privileged on Thankagiving day in that we were permitted to con-tribute something towards the sustaining of well accredited institutions in our city, Every true citizen takes pride in the pubols and appreciates their worth And as well should each be glad to maintain the Christian church. Its spires point seavenward. Its bells summon to prayer and worship. Its sanctuaries are sanctifying influences. In the church char-acter is formed and transformed. The glory of God in his church beautified alem and distinguished it from every other city. It became thus the perfec tion of beauty. The decay of the church in Jerusalem wrought decay in the civic life. Such results must and will always

Beautifying of Home and City. "Second, I desire in the further consideration of the theme to speak of the rela-tion of the beautiful to civic pride. This was prominently in the request for this sermon. I hope to be able to show that it is not foreign to a religious service. The thought of beauty runs through the Bible as well as abounding in nature, The Lord is said to have made everything beautiful in his time. The thought is impressed upon us in swelling land-scapes, beautiful rivers, extended forests, lofty mountains, in cascades, waterfalls, rainbow and spray; in tossing oceans, sleeping lakes flowing fountains, blooming flowers and bursts of sunsets. Also in the presentation of God's word of a picture of the Beautiful City, whose builder and maker is God, we get a con-ception of the value of this element in the spiritual life.

"Said Dr. McCosh, "The ideas to which the mind of man can rise are the true, the beautiful, the good. He adds: "The beautiful is needed to make the good and the true attractive.' The beautiful assists the soul in worship. Does not a cessors, was nominated seven times and walk through the midst of squalor and the unsigntly depress one? Holland says Quincy, who held office at various periods that 24 hours from home will release the control of the says of the control of

PLEA FOR CIVIC PRIDE presence of squalor, filth, wretchedness, will make one less able to worship. But there is also an immoral influence in the opposite of the beautiful. A writer affirms: The love of beauty is the last saving quality in all humankind that dies. When it dies a man or a woman becomes all but a hopeless case. The craving for eauty drives a large multitude to crit The reverse is true. It is related that a street walf happened in some way to come into a church on Easter Sabbath. He entered a Sunday school class. Just before his eyes was a beautiful lily blooming. He slipped out, went to a hydrant, washed the dirt from his hands and returned. The purity and beauty of the illy had preached the boy a sermon. It is said that a pot of geraniums in bloom has been known to work a miracle of regeneration in a dingy home. Jane Addams established a home in a tenement district in Chicago and taught the people there of culture and beauty with surprising results. Some Christian workers entered a depressed portion of a certain city and preached the gospel of pur-ity, beauty and salvation, and the people transformed their surroundings—so much so that when a little boy was asked, 'Where does Jesus live?' he replied: 'In

our alley, now." "No doubt this maxim is true: 'A clean apirit is more easily obtainable where there is fitness of surroundings.' There is a religious significance and also moral, in paint. Streets well lighted are less apt to be infested with thugs. Evil walks in darkness. It is a well-worn thought, yet true, that homes usually have to be made attractive if they are not deserted by the boys and young men. Homes have to compete by way of attraction with the gilled saloon. I heard a minister say re-cently that if he lived in a certain city, the temptation to go to the saloon would be very strong, because the other places in the town were of such a poor and depressing character. The environment of the home, which is the city, influences life. Unsightly streets and houses and buildings will not tend morally to uplift

With only these thoughts in mind (and there are other reasons), there is suffi-cient reason why our cities should be made beautiful; for civic pride to use means toward this end. A writer ad-vances a two-fold reason why our cities should be beautified: First, 'To make the city more adequately express the high ideals of the community'; second, 'To increase for all, even the poorest citizens, the decencies and beauties of life.' But the influence will reach out in moral and spiritual lives as well.

"There is no doubt a longing in the human heart for the beautiful. Man has six natures to be developed. He may cultivate the physical, the emotional, the mental, the moral, and leave in their rudinentary state the esthetic and the spiritual. The two latter are usually the most neglected. Beauty must be within, else men are whited sepulchers. Prayed Plato: 'God make me beautiful within.' Prayed the Psalmist: 'Create in me a pure heart, O God, renew a right spirit within me. Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean; wash me and I shall be whiter than the snow.' Let there be a crusade in our midst for the beautifying of our city, for what with heights and river and snowy mountain summits and wealth and culture, it is possible to make Portland the perfection of physical and material beauty. But let men also seek moral and spiritual beauty. Let ideals of greater altitude than the tains move the whole city. Let God dwell in our midst. Let Christ be a guest in our houses and hearts. Let men seek God as well as gold. Let immoral plague spots be cleansed. Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, so that men may truly say as they pass by: "This is

### VISIT OF BISHOP BREWER.

Head of Montana Diocese Leaves Atter a Short Stay in Portland. The Rt. Rev. L. R. Brewer, Episcopal ishop of the diocese of Montana, who has been the guest of Bishop B. Wister Morris since Wednesday, left for his home in Helena last evening. Bishop Brewer was a delegate to the recent Episcopal convention at San Francisco, and, since the adjournment of the con-

vention, has been touring Southern Cali-Bpiscopal Church was conducted by the the property. Rev. Thomas N. Wilson, of St. Stephen's After the s Church, after which Bishop Brewer spoke to the students, the theme of his discourse being the different callings and vocations of life. His words left a distinct impression upon his hearers, as he made an tian character, along with a healthy de-velopment of body and mind. He made a number of interesting illustrations on the successes and failures of human life and closed by admonishing the young people to walk uprightly in their several

Bishop Brewer has been in charge of the diocese of Montana for 21 years, and is a great church worker. He says that Bishop Morris has done a grand work here in Oregon and that he has exerted more influence for good than any man living, in the great Northwest,

## Longwood, St. Helens.

Cornhill,
A winding road leads to Longwood and the interior generally, the short cut up "the ladder" saving a distance of some three miles. The central square is prettily sheltered with venerable-looking ban-yan trees, the yellow hibiscus, scarletleaved poinsettia, and crimson, orange and scariet erythrina (E. umbrosia), yielding masses of color dazzling in brightness These plants have all been introduced owing to the scant nature of the exist-ing native flora, In olden days the whole island was richly wooded—the luxuriant trees literally extended to the coast line, overhanging the cliffs; but most of the valuable timber—such as the redwood and native abony—has been destroyed. Herds of goats turned loose on the island increased to such an enormous extent that all the young vegetation was eaten, even to the stripling trees. Add to this the fact that in the clipper days parties landed from every passing ship to cut firewood without restriction, thus destroying Both the redwood and ebony exist in one inaccessible part of the island, and by judicious cultivation much might be done to restore the existing deficiencies. Cinchona and coffee plants will thrive on the higher plateaus, and systematic plantations would prove highly remunerative, I myself saw stray specimens of the so-called New Zealand flax (Phorium tenax) growing in neglected wildness on the cliffs. It is the well-known plant of lilia-ceous order, rather like an aloe in appearance, and called flax, I presume, on account of the splendid fiber it yields of a recognized economic value. St. Helena has had its palmy days; now it suffers from neglect, to be used more as a dumping-ground for lost Napoleons, Zulu chiefs and the rebellious Boers. On this very Dinizulu, whose eyes gleamed with an uncomfortably hungry look at his guests, as if to take stock from a gastronomi point of view. The island has certain advantages as a place of political exile, but that is no reason why a once flourishing crown colony should be neglected from an economic and reproductive stand-

Mayor Hart, of Boston, has been nominated seven times for the office he now holds. Mayor Lincoln, one of his prede-

LANE COUNTY PROPERTY THAT MAY BECOME VALUABLE.

Capital Comes to the Aid of the Original Owner, and Extensive Development Work Will Begin.

For more than 10 years J. M. Wilhelm and his son have been working at a coal prospect in Lane County, about 12 miles southeast of Eugene. They have tunneled into the hill 1000 feet on a coal seam more than six feet thick, that runs as high as 54 per cent fixed carbon on chemical

From lack of ventilation it became necessary to suspend work in the tunnel, and the Wilhelms went back on the hill and started a shaft down toward the tunnel level, intending to make connection

1 and 1 are linke, remarked the canterman to the bishop, pointing to a great herd of cattle ranging in a Colorado valley. The bishop looked with interest at the cattle.

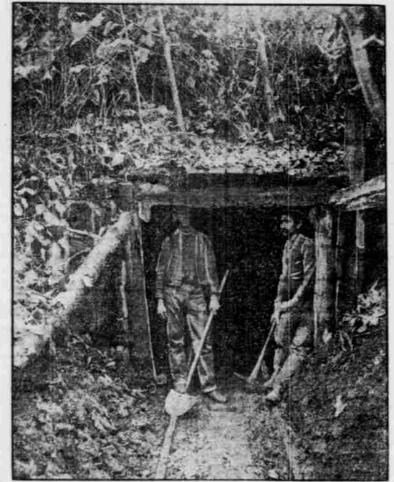
"Ah." he said, thoughtfully, "I don't From lack of ventilation it became

WILHELM'S COAL MINE | gist, "but all the same I will have a noble pedigree." The paid genealogist sets to pedigree." The paid genealogist sets to work and produces the required article, and a few weeks later a framed parchment is hanging up in Sir Joseph's li-brary—for the great man has a library of many colored bindings—on the top of which are the magic words of Edward III. King of England, and at the bot-tom, in large capitals, Sir Joseph Tomp-kins, first Baronet kins, first Baronet.

> WESTERN CATTLE BUSINESS How the Great Industry Was Built Up.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7. - Shortly after the Eniscopal gathering in San Francisco a great New York bishop journeyed Eastward across the plains in company with the owner of "cattle upon a thousand hills.

"Those are mine," remarked the cattle-



ENTRANCE TO THE WILHELM COAL TUNNEL, IN LANE COUNTY. 

down a deth of 150 feet, where a spring being of few words, bided his time. of water was struck that soon filled the the city which men call the Beauty of shaft to within 45 feet of the surface. Then the Wilhelms, who had clung tenaclously to their prospect all these years, permitting no one to assist them with either labor or money, from the fear that such assistance would eventually result in depriving them of their mine, realized that they had reached the limit of their power to develop their coal prospect, and that the only alternative of abandonment was to call in capital to assist in the

They took the matter to Eugene men. who soon organized a corporation known as the Cascade Coal Mining Company. F. M. Wilkins, of Eugene, is president, J. E. Simmons, of Portland, is vice-presiterday afternoon he preached a short sermon to the students of the Bishop Scott Academy and St. Helen's Hail, in the chapel of the latter institution. The teachers of both schools were present, and the regular evening service of the company. The authorized capital is \$1,00,000. Arrangements are now in progress for installing machinery and the regular evening service of the and the regular evening service of the

be 400 feet of tunnel yet to excavate be-fore connection will be established be-tween the tunnel and the shaft. That will earnest plea for the development of Chris. | make the tunnel more than 1460 feet long and the shaft 220 feet deep. The tunnel now drains itself, having a slight dip toward the entrance, so when the connection between it and the shaft shall be made there will be no further expense for draining the shaft, the tunnel being able to take care of all the water that reaches it. When that degree of development is reached, there will be definite knowledge of just what the property is, and the matter of getting the coal on the market will then engage attention.

The Wilhelm mine is only three miles from the Southern Pacific railroad, Creswell being the nearest station. The country is rolling and the wagon roads are in good condition for Winter and Summer teaming at a small cost. But full devel-

with the tunnel and thus establish venti- see how you get them ready for market. lation that would permit more extensive The cattleman smiled. It was a long stounderground work. The shaft was carried 'ry to tell the bishop, and the cattleman,

The next day the limited train speeding through the beautiful farming region of Eastern Nebraska. The bishop was keenly alive to all he saw. Great corn fields spread away for miles over the rolling country and openings were dotted with herds of fat cattle, which looked

prime for the butcher,
"These Nebraska cattle look much better than your cattle in Colorado," said the bishop, fingering his eyeglass and turning his kindly and unworldly glance toward his companion in an inquiring way.

"Those cattle there are mine, too," said the cattleman, briefly. "They were back there six months ago," and he jerked his thumb towards the west, to indicate Colorado. "We grow 'em out there and finish them in transit. They are on the way to Yesterday morning Bishop Brewer dent, and J. R. Campbell and R. M. Day, chicago by easy stages, cating the corn ing from one range to another, irrationally contained to the winds to clear the prairies of snow and hay of the farmers as they go. They treasurer. J. M. Wilhelm, the original will be in Chicago in 30 days, ready owner of the property, and who was formore to go from the range to the market

now. It used to take six days,' And thus the bishop absorbed in a prac-tical way, but without grasping its full After the shaft is drained, it must be sunk 70 feet further before it will reach the level of the tunnel. Then the reach the level of the tunnel of the shaft is drained, it must be days when President Roosevelt was a deputy Sheriff on the banks of the Medo.

In the early times it took money, daring and physical endurance to be a succeseful range man. Today it takes me money, a liberal supply of brains, keen business instincts and experience to make a success in the same line. The question of physical endurance and daring spirit is not so important, but as a rule the men who succeed even today are of the bis frame, indomitable spirit, venturesome disosition and prompt action as of old; for tact with Nature in her wildest flights of fancy seems either to make that kind of men or else she eliminates the others from of today were susceptible of cultivation

her list of favorites. There were men present in the great cattlegrowers' convention held in this city during the past week, who, 20 years ago, rode the ranges warning the few farmers in the country not to give any feed to none too good, though they might be put stray range cattle driven by stress and storm to the abelter of fences and ranch buildings. Today these same men are ris-

opment of the mine will involve the build- ing the ranges buying all the hay they ing of a railroad spur so that coal may can find or making contracts with the



DIAGRAM SHOWING THE WORK DONE ON THE WILHELM COAL PROS-PECT, IN LANE COUNTY.

be run from the mine bunkers to the cars, farmers to feed a certain number of cat-The nature of the country is such that an easy grade may be obtained. The coal is of excellent quality, and it can be supplied at low price. The company be supplied at low price. The has 80 acres of the coal land.

## The Pedigree Hunter.

Gentleman's Magazine. Of late years there has sprung up a class of men who, for a consideration, will supply the would-be aristocrat with a pedigree, but always authentic, as we have seen in the Shipway case.

This pedigree may be either "noble" or

otherwise, according to the desire of the buyer. The "otherwise" pedigree prob-ably costs more time and money in the preparation, though there is no do that it is the more honest of the two. Now, let us suppose that Sir Joseph Tompkins, the newly made Baronet, desires a "noble" descent. The Tompkins family itself is by no means noble. Tompkins the father was a builder, who made a considerable sum of money, and Tompkins the grandfather was a grocer who waited, ready aproned, behind his own counter; Tompkins the Baronet made his fortune in railway contracting. Sirthat 24 hours from home will make one between 1822 and 1828, was a candidate not dig too deeply into the Tompkins her remnant of a weaker man; so 10 minutes in the nine times, and was elected six times.

tie during the Winter Few and simple were the rules end of the coming year. There is no doubt that it will find an eager market, for the coal is of excellent quality, and it Finding a range simply meant going to some place not already crowded and turning the cattle loose to rustle for them-

siven point during the Summer some time and were allowed to scatter throughout the country, and the natural topography and supply of water influenced their successions. With average success without serious fear of trouble. To conduct a business such as the raising and marketing of cattle requires more than these qualities.

It is a business which in all its rapit. sequent movements. During the Winter-two or three men were employed by the owner of these thousands of cattle, to ride the range. This range riding generally meant an effort to keep the stock within a certain district. The district being so large, however, that was a compara-

In the Spring there was a little more activity at the home ranch, for when the ground was soft and the grass had not yet started to grow, the cattle, hungry for the first signs of green, got into mud holes or snow hanks, and being so weak from the effects of a long hard Winter, many of them were mired down and unable to rise to their feet. Then the range riders were expected to dismount from their horses and twist the tails of the mired stock until sufficient ambition Joseph's memory goes back to the time the mired stock until sufficient ambition when his grandfather, the grocer, was was aroused to induce a scramble for dry about to retire from business; he remembers the unsavory little shop just off Holborn, and he ponders on the meaning of the surname Tompkins. "No; better not dig too deeply into the Tompkins her remnant of strength in the effort to rocity upon her rescuer and exhausted her remnant of strength in the effort to

# Downing, Hopkins & Co.

# WHEAT AND STOCK BROKERS

Room 4, Ground Floor

over the corral fence to these miserable dying animals from the range.

a humane rancher, the range anima would stay there the rest of the Winter or until it starved to death, in the ex-

pectation of receiving further bounty.

The most desirable quality in a range animal was considered the ability to

rustle for food where it was extremely

difficult to get, and the farmers and the cattlemen made indignant protest when

the farmers discouraged stray cattle from hustling for themselves. It was not uncommon to see notices posted in vari-

range cattle, and these notices would be

signed by either the round-up association itself, or by some cattle-man whose power

New methods have been adopted which, while they may sound more humane and

thus receive indorsement from those who saw only the cruel side of the range cat-tle business, are also more satisfuctory and profitable to the owner of the cattle

than those which prevailed in the earlier days of the business. It is not humanity

alone, or perhaps in any degree which has brought about the change in the handling of range cattle. The old methods are now impossible of application in many places, owing to the fencing up of the water supply and the over-grazing of the

methods are vastly extravagant and un-businesslike, and unprofitable, as com-

pared with those which are now gener-

Today the owner of a big herd of cattle

either owns, leases or otherwise controls a large body of land. He may range a

large number of cattle on the public do-

main, but from his own land he cuts as much hay as possible and pastures the weaker cattle, 'ows and calves during the most critical season of the year, which is the last half of the Winter and

the early Spring.

The amount of hay he buys is only lim-

Ited by the amount he can get at reason-

able price, for he finds more money in raising a thousand head of well-devel-

oped cattle of good blood and always in

fair condition, thus showing a very small percentage of loss, than he did in own-

ing 10,000 head of inferior stock, with

small percentage of calves and a loss account at the end of the year, which

often reached from 50 to 60 per cent of his

It has been said that more money is

pade by an Eastern farmer, say, in Wis-onsin, out of 300 or 400 head of sheep.

carefully herded and liberally fed, than

supply of land and an irrigated field

from which he can harvest an ample

tle and make a generous income from the comparatively small herd with a sureness and a profit which is impossible to the

man who owns 1000 head of cattle, drift-

and to openings in fences to find a place to water.

The cattlemen of the West, represent-

ing the range industry, now recognize the desirability of controlling exclusive use of United States free grass, and are ap-

pealing to Congress to enact a law al-owing them to lease the public lands,

They have raised an alarm as to the beef supply of the future, making the asser-tion that if the range industry perished

meat would come high to the American

tlemen underrate the intelligence of the people as represented in Congress, for it

Is easy enough to ascertain that more beef

all the range country of the West. It is

to the markets of the United States. It

is a recognized proposition, impossible of controversy, that if the Western ranges

small farmers they would be capable of

furnishing 10 times or more the livestock which is now shipped from them.

The settlement and cultivation of th

Western States is to the interest of the Eastern consumer, and not for monopoly

by range men, who allow 25 acres of pralrie for the support of one cow.

Failures in the cattle business have been

ery numerous during the past few years

and, as a rule, it will be found that these

failures have resulted from lack of abil

ity to realize the changes which have come into the industry. It takes a man of brains and ability to

handle any business in which \$100,000 to invested. It takes a man of more than

usual ability, brains and foresight to suc

ressfully conduct for any term of years

a range cattle business representing that amount of investment. To realize upon

his capital and labor the successful cattle

the sources of supply of young stock, must recognize the demand for improved blood and the profit there is in the grad-

ing up of his cattle.

He must arrange for their breeding and

for their support to a productive age upon

the prairies of the West. He must so

that they reach the corn belt at just the right time to get best returns for a

minimum amount of feed, and that they

finish this perfecting process at such a date as to yield from the market a profit-

able price. A man of ordinary ability and industry can run a merchandise business

affected by foreign trade and by domesti

prosperity or hard times. It is closely allied with the agricultural interests and

largely dependent upon them for its suc-

A successful and well-informed cattle

man dealing with the range and with the Eastern market, is one of the best-in-formed all-round citizens this country

can show. In addition to his ability as a

sat so much meat per capita.

deed who does not have meat upon table every day in the year, and yet

the man who can pasture, feed and

omes to the Chicago markets from the ensely settled area of Illinois than from

In making this appeal the Western cat-

supply of hay, can take 100 head of

ally in force.

eattle business

It is also recognized that the old

It was a mistaken kindness in the eyer of the cattle owners, for having once obtained a bite of feed at the hands of Chamber of Commerce

The few settlers in the West at that time had small patches of ground under fence and a stack or two of hay sur-rounded by a high corral. In the des-perately severe and blinding snow storms himself fortunate if he has meat once a week. It has been possible to supply the increasing demand of this Nation and its foreign trade because of the spread of farms into that area of the United States which was formerly devoted to vast herds of the plains the range cattle were driven against these fences and corrals or fre-quently sought shelter behind them. of range cattle.

The decline of the range industry per se is a beneficent feature of our domestic would often stand in these places They would often stand in these places until they starved to death, and the farmer, pitying their condition and disregarding the fact that they did not belong to him, would, when feeding his own cattle, throw a little bunch of hay expansion, for it has declined by reason of chment of more intensive meth-

ican people will not get meat-hungry even though, the population of the country is doubled within the next 50 years, J. D. WHELPLEY. Advantages of the English Canteen.

ods, and it is a guarantee that the Amer-

National Review. To sum up the advantages of the system (i) Officers will be relieved of duties which never should have been thrust upon them and will be for them, and will be free to devote themselves to their military duties.
(2) Soldiers will be freed from duty as

salesmen and accountants in canteens. (3) All profits will be secured to the sol-dier, combined with low prices and good quality. (4) All possible incentives to corruption will be removed, so far at any rate as the

ous places warning the ranchers under extreme penalty to refrain from feeding troops are concerned. (5) Temperance will be indirectly promoted by removing all inducements to push the sale of drink.

(6) The cost and inconvenience of shift. was recognized throughout his country.

There are still certain sections of the
West where these conditions prevail, but
they are now extremely limited in area. ing canteens with every shift of quarters

will be saved. (7) Army service will be made more comfortable, and recruiting cannot fail to be improved in consequence

### BAIR WON'T FALL OUT If You Kill the Dandruff Germs With

the New Treatment. John N. Fuller, a well-known citizen of John N. Fuller, a well-known citizen of Colfax, Wash, says: "I had dandruff so badly that it caked on my scalp. Her-pictide completely cured me." George H. McWhirk, of Walla Walla, Wash, says. "Herpicide completely cured me of a bad of dandruff of 30 years' standing." They took the only really sensible treat-ment, a remedy that destroys the dan-druff germ-Newbro's Herpicide. Stop dandruff, hair won't fall out, but will grow naturally, luxuriantly. Allays itching instantly and makes hair glossy soft as sik. At druggists. One be

# WINE OF CARDUI

will convince any doubter of its merits.

Regulates the menstrual flow, cures les corrhoea, falling of the womb and all the other ailments peculiar to women, Buy a \$1 bottle from your druggist to-day.

# MENNo Cure

THE MODERN APPLIANCE.—A positive manhood. The VACUUM way to perfect manhood. The VACUUI TREATMENT cures you without medicine oil nervous or discasse of the generative or gans, such as lost manhood, exhaustive drain variencele, impostency, etc. Men are quickly restored to perfect health and strength. Writer carefully herded and liberally fed, than is made by a Western sheepowner with a herd of 2000, who trusts to Providence to bring him favorable seasons and a small percentage of loss. This is undoubtedly true, and is even more so in the

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.



## Who Travels in Tourist Cars?

All sorts of people-professional men, farmers, business men-everybody but the very rich and the very

For long trips where economy is an object, the tourist sleeper is unequaled. It is clean, comfortable, and much less expensive to ride in than a standard sleeping car.

The St. Louis Special carries a tourist car. Get aboard it at Portland-get off at Lincoln, St. Joseph or Kansas City. Only one change to Omaha, Denver and St. Louis. Information at this office,

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

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For South-Eastern Alaska LEAVE SEATTLE:

Steamships Cottage City.
City of Seattle. or City of Topeks, at 9 P. M. about every fifth day.

For further information obtain company's older.

The Company reserves the right to change teamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, vithout previous notice.

AGENTS—N. POSTON, 249 Washington St., Portland, Or.

F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. B. Deck, Tacoma; Ticket Office, 115 James st., Scattle, M. TALBOT, Comm'l Agt.; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Gen'l Agt., Ocean Dock, Seattle; GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agts, San Francisco.

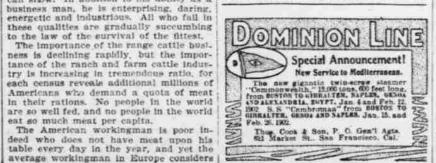
WHITE COLLAR LINE

# STR. TAHOMA, DALLES ROUTE

Winter schedule-Leaves foot Alder every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ing, 7 A. M. Leaves The Dalles every Wednesday and Friday morning, 7 A. M. Stops at all way landings for both : and passengers. r street y morn-Sunday,

ASTORIA ROUTE.

STR. BALLEY GATZERT (Alder-St. Dock),
Leaves Portland daily every morning at
o'clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves As
toria every might at 7 o'clock, except Sunday
Oregon phone Main 351. Columbia phone 251



SHORT LINE

AND UNION DACIFIC THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST

UNION DEPOT. Leave. Arrive.

OREGON

TRAVELERS' GUIDE,

HICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL or the East via Hunt- ington.	Daily.	4:30 P. M. Dally.	
SPOKANE FLYER, or Eastern Washing- on, Walla Walla, Lew- on, Coeur & Alene and Northern Points.	75.000	7:00 A. M. Daily.	
LANTIC EXPRESS, or the East via Hunt- ington.	S:50 P. M. Dully.	8:10 A. M. Dully.	
OCEAN AND RIV	ER SCHI	EDULE.	
FOR SAN FRAN- CISCO.	From Ainsworth Dock,		

Dec. 8, 18, 28, 88, Geo. W. Fider— Dec. 3, 13, 23, 5:00 P. M. S:00 P. M. FOR ASTORIA and 8:00 P. M. become way points, connecting Daily ex. With str. for Ilwaco and North Beach, str. Hassalo. Ash-street Dock. Sat. 10 P. M. FOR CORVALLIS and 6:45 A. M. 6:00 P.M. way points, str. RUTH, Mon., Mon., Cwater permitting.)

(Water permitting.)

Fri. Sat.

FOR DAYTON, Oregon City and Yamhili Riv-er points, str. Modec, Ash-streetDock. (Water permitting.) TICKET OFFICE, Third and Washington, Telephone, Main 712.

### PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

For Yokohama and Hong Kong, calling at Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, taking freight its connecting measures for Manila, Port Ar-hur and Vladivostock. KNIGHT COMPANION SAILS DEC. 28. For rates and full information call on or ad-dress officials or agents of O. R. & N. Co.



I	Leave	Depot Fifth and I Streets.	Arriv
J	*8:30 P. M.	OVERLAND EX- PRESS TRAINS, for Salem, Ross- burg, Ashland, Sac-	*7:45 A.
5 EN 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	*8:30 A. M.	ramen to. Ogden, San Francisco, Mo- jave, Low Angeles, El Faso, New Or- leams and the East, At Wood burn, daily except Sun- day, morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Sil- yerton, Browns- ville, Springfield, and Natron, and Albany Local for	

Mt. Angel and Sil-\*4:00 P. M. Albany passenger ... \*10:10 A. M. \*7:50 A. M. Corvallis passenger, \*5:50 P. M. 4:50 P. M. Sheridan passenger. | | 8:25 A. M.

\*Daily. ||Daily except Sunday. Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates \$11.50 first class and \$14 second class. Second class includes sleeper; first class does not. Rates and tacket to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from V. A. Schilling, Ticket Agent, 254 cor. Washington and Third.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street.

Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, \*0:40 A. M.;

12:30, 1:50, 3:25, 4:40, 6:25, 8:30, 11:30 P. M.;

and 3:90 A. M. on Sundaya only. Arrive at

Portland daily at \*6:35, 8:30, \*10:50 A. M.;

1:35, 8:10, 4:30, 6:15, 7:30, 10:00 P. M.;

12:40

A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 10:05

A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dailas daily, except Sunday, at

5:05 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M.

Passenger train leaves Dailas for Afrils Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 75:50 P. M.

Returns Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

\*Except Sunday. YAMHILL DIVISION.

R. KOEHLER. Manager. Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.



Leaves. Arrives, 2:00 P. M. 7:00 A. M. Overland Express ..... 2:00 P. M. 7:00 A. M. Twin City, St. Louis & Kan. City Special ... 11:50 P. M. 7:45 P. M. Puget South Limited, for South Bend, Gray's Harbor, Olympia, Ta-coma and Scattle.... 8:35 A. M. 5:20 P. M.

Two trains daily to Spokane, Butte, Helena, Minneapolis, St. Paul and the East, A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. General Pass. Agt., 253 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

# THE GREAT NORTHERN

Ticket Office 122 Third St. Phone 630 LEAVE The Flyer, daily to and ARRIVE No. 4 from St. Paul, Minne-No. 3 apolis, Duluth, Chicago 7:00 A. M. and all points East.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cars. JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE STEAMSHIP SHINANO MARU! For Japan, China and all Asiatic points will leave Scattle

About December 17th.

# Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

Depot Fifth and ARRIVES LEAVES For Maygers, Rainie Clatskanie, Westpor Claiseanie, Westport, Clifton, Astoria, War-renton, Flavel, Ham-mond, Fort Stevens, Gearhart Pk., Seaside, Astoria and Seasbore Express. S:00 A. M. Daily.
Astoria Express,
Daily. 9:40 P. M. Ticket office 235 Morrison st. and Union Depot. J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or.

## Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Oregon City and Dayton.

Steamer Pomons, for Corvaille, leaves 6:45
A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
Steamer Atona, for Dayton, leaves T A. M.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Leona, for Gregon City, daily fex.
Sunday), 9 A. M., 12:39, 4 P. M. Leaves Oregon City 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Round trip, 25c.
OREGON CITY TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Office and dock, foot Taylor st. Phone 40.