### CLASH ON PHILIPPINES

C. H. AMES, OF BOSTON, DEBATES QUESTION WITH ANTIS.

Be Declares American Government in Islands Is a Success and Arouses Their Ire.

Mr. Charles H. Ames, of Boston, who went to the Philippines last Summer after climbing Mount Hood with the Mazamas, and completing his business with the Oregon State Text-Book Commission, as representative of the D. C. Heath Company, is vigorously defending his views on the Philippine question. Mr. Ames has startled the anti-imperialistic stronghold by supporting the policy of the Administration. and has naturally been attacked by the s of Boston. At a recent meeting of Twentleth Century Club a rather y discussion was brought out by his

talk on the Philippines.

Mr. Ames told in a most interesting style the chief incidents of his trip, as well as

the chief incidents of his trip as well as of intercourse with the natives, with whom he had many interviews.

"There are in the group," sold he, according to the Boston Herald, "1209 or more islands, inhabited by \$,900,000 human beings, representing \$0 different races, speaking \$0 distinct languages.

"The climate is far less trying than I had supposed, and the health of our soldlers is wonderfully good. The clucational provisions under Spanish rule were almost worthless, though it left the Filipino tominally a Christian and fa-Fliptho cominally a Christian and fa-vorable to the idea of education, "Spanish is spoken outside the great

cities by not more than 2 to 5 per cent of the natives. The American plan is to treat the native as if his possibilities were as great as those of any other race. Our plan is to found higher schools and colleges as soon as they are seen to be necessary. The natives are very imitative, and easily acquire such aris as drawing, modeling in clay, carv-ing in wood, manual work, even though their power of thought and reflection is

"The natives respond sufficiently to the plans made for them to hold out the prospect that the American experiment will be successfully carried out."

Here Mr. Ames replied to some of the missiatements which had been made con-

cerning the less teachers who were sent to the Philippines, asserting that every possible preparation had been made for their reception. Alluding to the report that the teachers got married on the way, he said that there was "only one engagement that we are reasonably sure of."

The cost of the undertaking, he said

was met out of the insular treasury, in which there still remained a sum of some-thing like \$4,00,00. The number of childenrolled under the system was now

As to the teachers, the speaker had ceen quite a number of them at their destinations and in the performance of their duty, and could say that they were enjoying their work and doing it faith-

Mr. Ames spoke in praise of the Taft commission, and gave a brief account of what it had thus far accomplished, stating, among other things, that it had extended civil government over a larger area than even the insurgents had thought wise.

assertion made that American ofdals were enriching themselves in the Philippines in order to live inxuriously at home, was false, and must be ma-liciously false. The civil service of the new administration was pronounced as

new administration was pronounced as pure as that to be found anywhere. So far as the American soldlyr is con-cerned, the speaker had come away from the Philippines with a new admi-ration for him. On the subject of the reconcentrado camps, Mr. Ames cited the evidence of a well-known war cor-respondent as effectively doing away with the notion that we were imitating with the potion that we were imitating General Weyler in the Philippines. He mentioned the terrorism bandits exer-cised over whole vilinges in order to show that these people were not patriots struggling for independence. He would would be glad to hear that one of them known

"The Filipinos," he went on to say, "need above all things a government which shall be an object lesson to them for some years yet to come. Then we shall know the true feeling of the Filipinos. As a rule they do not wish for us. They would vote for us to go, if they could vote. But their feeling toward us today is nothing on which to go. We shall get their true feeling later. "We could not give up the Phillippines

without showing unspeakable cowardice and inslucerity. No one who has any re-gard for the honor of America or for the welfare of the Filiphons would consider such a thing. It would cover the name of America with shame before the world. It would produce anarchy. Consider the reprisals that would take place were American rule removed. Four people were actually buried alive for having simply taken service under the Americans.

This is a great National trust, and it must be administered without falterdition, I believe it to be absoluted sary that our country should take the ini-tiative, throwing tradition overboard when The country must act as a whole on this question. We must admin-ister the Philippines as a National trust, of which the world and high history and

God will demand a good account,"
The Rev. Dr. Dole, the chairman, opened the discussion. He urged that justice in such cases meant an attitude or spirit of friendliness quite free from arrogance or self-seeking. If this had been shown in the Philippines, the would not have been any war at an. In answer to a question, Mr. Ames said that a promise of independence would have encouraged the Filipinos

would have encouraged the Filipinos to demand a date for it.

Mr. Frank B. Sanhorn then said: "I for one think there is but one guidebook of the duties of the American people in matters national and international. It has two chapters. The first is the Declaration of Indexenders recovering.

laration of independence, recognized as part of our system of government; the second is the constitution of the United I should like to have any lawyer or

"I should like to have any lawyer or officer to say how, under those two chapters, we have any duties toward those islands except to leave them. This republic was called into existence not to conquer foreign nutlens, but to govern this continent, and when we step out of the limits of our origin and attempt to speak of duties toward the people in China or the people in the Philippine islands or elsewhere, we are sim ply leaving our charter-the our national existence—and embarking on a wife sea, where the only guide for the time being is the will of the person who for the time being governs this country; and it was the will of that person which placed us in this unfortu-nate position in the Philippine Islands, and it is the will of his successor which, in my opinion, will relieve us from that position.

What we did was contrary to our declared purpose as a nation, and to every feature of our foreign policy; it was a blunder; it was a crime. It has been followed by the usual consequences of blunders and of crimes. It has drawn in as apologists some of the best citi-zens of this country. Who is there that does not understand that a blunder pun-

a nation. Barbarities have been men-tioned. Why, the highest incentive to perpose,

barbarity is the invasion of their coun-try by a foreigner.

'The invader invades at his own risk.

He has no business there. The people have a right to expel him in any man ner they choose, and they are not careful in the measures they take. The invader is not there in fulfillment of a divine missisn, or because national duty requires it, but because lust of conquest has been implanted in the human race. "I am, therefore, glad that the Fili-ino has resisted. We fought in our

revolution against the foreign

queror. The Filipinos are fighting and will fight against the foreign conqueror. I am giad they are doing so." There was loud applause as the speak-er resumed his seat. Then Mr. Edward Atkinson added a few sentences, saying: "It is the duty of the anti-imperialists to support the President and others in getting rid of what he has pronounced to be a burden at the earliest possible

The Rev. Charles G. Ames directed attention to the fact that the accounts of cruelties practiced upon the Filipinos came from our own soldiers and officers. "I have 10 letters," said he, "from sol-diers testifying that they have been ordered not to take prisoners—that is, to shoot those who surrender. The state-ment that the inhabitants are substan-tially in hostility to us will have to be trade, "which by the consensus of official

#### INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

REPORT ON MONOPOLIES AND TRADE COMBINATIONS.

Sweeping Recommendations for Overcoming These Wrongs and Evils.

Washington.-The final report to Congress of the McKinley Industrial Commission makes sweeping recommendations regarding the control of the great combinations of capital known as trusts, and buried in the middle of the volume of a thousand pages is a sensational statement in a minority report from ex-Congressman Thomas W. Phillips, a Republican, of Newcastle, Pa. The majority report makes these recommendations:

That the United States District Attorneys b

#### WELL-KNOWN SOUTHWESTERN WASHINGTON

NAPAVINE, Wash., Feb. 13.-B. F. Brown, who died here yesterday, was one of the best-known men in this section. He was born in Maine in 1838. He came to Washington in 1877. C. L. and A. H. Brown the sawmill men of this place, are sons of the deceased. The funeral our Sunday, and interment will be at Winlock.



THE LATE B. F. BROWN.

taken in balance of the other statements -from the President of the Unite States and the president of the Filipin commission-to the effect that we are making friends there very fast."

most concerned in his talk to defend the Army, which had been traduced "from top to bottom." He regretted the cruci-tler as much as any min contact. ties as much as any man could; though if the right of making war were admitted, the cruelties went with it. mentioned a case where the continued cutting of a telegraph wire made it cressary to shoot all who went within half a mile of it, preliminary announce ment having been made of what it wa intended to do.

Mr. Sanborn cited a case where two prisoners were shot by the men of a certain Captain Metcalf, of Kansas; at the investigation it was pleaded for him that he knew nothing about it. What, of the enormous proportions of the killed to the wounded in the Phil-

Mr. Ames showed that this had been satisfactorily explained, it being due to the determined resistance offered by the

Mr. Sanborn-It makes them dangerous people to fight with. Mr. Ames And it makes more credit for the men who have done it and se-cured the peace that now exists in the A member of the club here said: "It

drift down."

an Army officer was responsible The Bev. Dr. Blakesley reminded the members that many such crueltles were committed during the war for the Union, yet they did not show that the

#### The Ballway Mail Clerks' Appeal.

Philadelphia Bulletin. Congress should give fair consideratio to the pending bill for reclassifying the clerks of the railway mail service. This measure, which is strongly supported in measure, which is strongly supported in the reports sent out by General Superin-terdent White and Second Assistant Post-master-General Shailenberger, provides for a thorough reorganization of the serv-ice on a system which will gradually increase the pay of employes by a regular process of advancement, based on senior-ity and records showing faithful work.

Although Congress has already granted an increase of pay to the men filling the higher grades, it is urged that nothing has been done for the rank and file of the rafiway postal clerks, and the assertion is made that these workers, who are far more numerous than all the others are insufficiently compensated for labors which sion, he says, it is apparent that the most are not only exacting and arduous, but potent factor in establishing and mainwhich involve a distinct element of per-sonal risk, as the large number of casual-ties among railway clerks in the past few years show. It is also pointed out that these Federal employes are compelled by the cature of their duties to spend much of their time at some distance from their homes, thus obliging them to pay out a "H. G. Brooks, an independent coal op-

by legislation uniform in all states.

That stringent laws be enacted by Congress and the State Legislatures making penal and crimical the discrimination between custom

That to prevent overcapitalization state Log-The commission recommends a plan to carry into effect President Roosevelt's

suggestion of publicity for corporations. This is dual in its character. First, an annual franchise tax is to be imposed by the Federal Government upon all state corporations engaged in interstate com-merce, calculated upon the gross earnings of each corporation from its interstate business. The minimum rate of such tax is to be low, but the rate is gradually to increase with the carnings. Then there is suggested the creation in the Treasury Department of a permanent bureau, the es of which will be to register all or foreign commerce; to secure from such morations all reports needed to enable the GA crament to levy a franchise tax with certainty and justice, and to collect the same; to make such inspection and examination of the business and accounts of such corporations as will guarantee the completeness and accuracy of the in-formation needed to ascertain whether the protected manufacturers of selling their

doyment at home. Mr. Phillips in his minority report says: "American rullroads, whose monopolistic character is daily becoming more apparent, are stocked and bonded for about \$11,-,000,000, and had not earnings from oper ations after naving taxes, 1900-1901. \$577,995,710. This means that these secur-ities are today worth in the market more than \$19,000,000,000. If we add to this the \$1,000,000,000 of water, gas, electric light, street rallway and telephone securities, probably worth that much in the market, and the \$5,000,000,000 of securities of our largest so-called trusts, to say

home, and to report, "as soon as possi-

ble," what concessions and duties may be

nothing of the telegraph, there leams up a valuation of industries more or less monopolistic in character of \$17,000,000,000, or probably one-fifth of what the present census will find to be the estimated true value of all property in this country. This

From the investigations of the commistaining monopolies has been preferential or discriminating rates of freight by com mon carriers, given by rebates or other

FUNERAL OF AN

WASHINGTON

COUNTY.

OLD RESIDENT OF

FOREST GROVE, Feb. 15.-The funeral of Melki Johnson, a resi-

dent of this section for about 50 years, occurred today, interme being in the Buxton cemetery. Mr. Johnson was born two miles of here in 1847, and, with the exception of a two years' residence in Tacoma about 25 years ago, and a short stay in Portland about the same time, had resided continuously In Washington County. He was hest known as a ren! estate agent, a business which he followed with success for a number of years. A wife and two brothers survive him-S. T., of Colorado Springs, Colo., and Flover, of California.

MELKI JOHNSON.

does not understand that a blunder punishes itself, and that a ctime is always punished by the Ruler of this offender exactly his offense? Whenever he excusse injustice, injust progress, but every step in our investigation of their ciaims proves that to civilize will be neutralized their request for an advance in pay is ery year than the interest on the National debt is made possible by the railion. Barbarities have been menerating the legislation required for this road monopoly, now euphonlously called Why, the highest incentive to perpose.

considerable portion of their salaries for erator of Pennsylvania, testified that 43,

ited area of the hard coal supply. By discriminating against independent opera-tors the rallroads have forced them to sell their property until at the present time more than nine-tenths of the anthracite coal deposits are owned, and more that three-fourths of the entire yearly product is mined by elent lines of railroad that are substantially in entire union of in

Mr. Phillips also quotes from the Pacifi Railway Commission to show that the Union Pacific Railroad had granted to the Standard Oil Company such large sums in rebates as to make its entire territory

inaccessible to other shippers.
"The evidence," Mr. Phillips says,
"shows that it is not safe to trust private combinations with the public weal. It may reasonably be apprehended that the more recent combinations will follow the practices of the older trusts. The United States Steel Corporation exceeds all these in that it is a combination of combina-tions. The stock of the original corpora-tions were watered when they were organized, and again watered when they en tered the glant combination. It is esti-mated by practical men that the actual mated by practical men and transporta-investment in its plants and transportation equipment does not exceed one-third of its actual capitalization of \$1,400,000,000 upon which its profits in the first nine months of its existence were \$84,779,298. In another most important industry—that of meat packing—there are practiced at the present time the same methods as those which have built up the more dangerous

monopolies in the past."

Mr. Phillips quotes testimony given by
Paul Morton, of the Atchison road; Mr. Mitchell of the Michigan Central, and Mr. McCabe, of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, to show that the railreads do not keep any books showing the rebates paid to favorite shippers. This was done because the presence of books would be regarded as evidence of the vio

ation of the law.
"In the face of testimony like the fore going," says Mr. Phillips, "It is not sur-prising that the people are widely de-manding remedial legislation on this subject. Railroad corporations have received from the public hundreds of millions of lollars, for which they have given little consideration. The Government, in order to develop the country, gave to the rail-roads enormous tracts of land, which in time became very valuable. They agregated, according to the Government Land Grant Office at Washington, about 197,009,-000 across-more than the entire area of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In addition, the National Government gave vast subsidies in money or in bonds.

"If the main provisions of the Cullon ill, which were indersed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and Boards of Trade, and demanded in petition by a great body of the people, and which are recommended by this commission else-where, are not accepted, then the alter-native is Government ownership. If the ratirends refuse to accept the conditions of just regulation which legislative au-thority has an undoubted right to impose, relief should be had from the exactions which are now intolerable."

In proof of his contention of destructive

competition, Mr. Phillips shows that A. S. White, president of the National Salt Company, admitted that his concern met competition in this way. John Land-street, of the United States Tobacco Company, testified that the Continental Com pany had done the same thing. A high official of the Standard Oil Company admitted that it held prices down to cost until the rival gave way.

A letter written by an official of the

Standard Oil Company declaring that be-fore a carload of rival oil could be sold it would have to be put on the market at half its actual cost was put in evi-

fornia the price of oil ranged from 12% cents to 20 cents a gallon, yet the price n Chicago was only 6 cents, and the freight rate to San Francisco à cents. The rate in Hilnois in 88 places varied from 6 cents to 10 cents. In Ohio in 90 places it

varied from 34 cents to 94 cents.

To break down this very general system of killing competition by discriminating prices, Mr. Phillips recommends the passage of the Hill bill, which passed the House in 1960 with only one dissenting vote, and was buried in the Senate. This Filipino prisoners along a bridge and enforce penalties against delinquents, and anti-trust law more effective, and proto colate and publish information for vides penalties for increasing or decreas-Congress. The commission recommends, ing such article of commerce to the user or consumer for the purpose of preventing

Mr. Phillips recommends, in the interest of labor, the small competitor and the amunity at large, that the customs tariff be at once removed or greatly reduced on all metals, such as is provided in the Babcock bills; on minerals generally in the crude state, on wood pulp and spruce logs, and on other raw materials which limited in supply, and therefore subfect to monopoly.

#### It's Morgan's.

New York Mail and Express This series of verses upon the effect of the far-reaching operations of the chief exploiter of our wealth and enterprise is treasured by many New Yorkers, and is kept in the private desks of a number of the leading men of affairs in and near Wall street, We see no reason why all our readers should not share the enjoyment now experienced by the comparative few. The author of the verses is unknown but we will gladly publish his name if it is sent to us:

I came to a mill by the river side, A half-mile long and nearly as wide, With a forest of stacks and an army of men, Toiling at furnace and shovel and pen. "What a most magnificent plant!" I cried; And a man with a smudge on his face replied "It's Morgan's."

I entered a train and rode all day, On a regal coach and a right of way Which reached its arms all over the land, In a system too large to understand, "A splendid property, this?" I cried; And a man with a plate on his hat replied; "It's Morgan's."

I railed on a great ship, trim and true, From pennant to keel, from cabin to crew; And the ship was one of a monster fleet, A first-class navy could scarce compete "What a beautiful craft she is!" I crle And a man with akimbo legs replied;

"It's Morgan's." I dwelt in a nation filled with pride; Her people were many, her lands were wide; Her record in war and science and art Proved greatness of muscle and mind and

"What a grand old country it is!" I cried; And a man with his chest in the air replied: "It's Morgan's."

I went to Heaven. The jusper walls Towered high and wide, and the golden halls Shone bright beyond. But a strange new mark Was over the gate, viz: "Private Park," "Why, what is the meaning of this?" I cried; And a saint with a livery on replied; "It's Morgan's."

I went to the only place left. "Til take A chance on the boat on the brimstone lake, Or perhaps I may be allowed to stf On the griddled floor of the bottomless pit;" But a leering lout, with thorns on his face, Cried out, as he forked me off the place; "It's Morgan's."

#### Lee Chapel a Landmark.

The Lee Chapel building on East Eighteenth and Powell streets, which the Board of Education is fitting up into a classroom, is a pioneer landmark. It was built by "Father" Clinton Kelly, the wellremembered ploneer of 1848, about 30 years ngo, as a church. Its doors were open to all preachers, and many of the prominent ministers of the early days occupied the pulpit of the little chapel. The bishops who came from the East to hold conferences in Oregon have spoken in this build-ing. About 25 years ago Bishop Beck held services and spoke in the chapel. It has been used for various purposes. It was used as a Good Templar lodge hall, and later as an auxiliary to school district No. 2. It was occupied until last week by the Webfoot volunteer hose company.

In captivity, the fad of the famous Apache chief, Geronimo, is the culture of watermelons.

# Downing, Hopkins & Co.

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Chamber of Commerce

## Only Safe Medicine for Babies



The insides of babes-in-arms and little children are very delicate and tender. Mothers must not be reckless in the use of physics. There is only one gentle, perfect, safe medicine for babies: "Cascarets are fine for ladies with infants, as they keep both nother and shild from becoming billous. I use them daily in up practice." Dr. A. K. Griffin, Stabilizefield, Tex. "I have become a firm believer in the efficacy of Cascarets. Even my baby boy likes them."—Mrs. Lida Cermak, Jersey City.

"I found Cascarets, in the case of my baby who is not very strong the very best medicine I ever used. They do just what you recommend." Mrs. S. M. Chapman, Stephens Mills, N. Y. "I think Cascarets spiendid. They have benefited me greatly. My haby was afflicted with croup, and Cascarets afforded instant relief."

-Mrs. Elin Ziegler, Delta, Ohio.

"Mamma has used Cascarets and re-ceived great benefit. She thinks they are wonderful, and gave them to our bary before he was three years ald."— Allre Sewell, @H Eighth St. S. Boston. "Our baby was sick and we were advised to try Cascarets. He was entirely cured. We cannot say too much in praise of Cascarets."

—Mrs. Mollie Bowman, Metropolis, III. "Cascarets are indispensable for young children and always bring bear results."

- Henry Joyns, P. M., Wesley, S. D.

"Cascarets work easy and without pain. I have given them to my babies with splendid results."

- Mrs. K. Bettag, St. Louis, Mo. Cascarets are wonderfully good for children."
-- Mrs. Wm. Roan, Catamount, -- Y.

Mamma takes a CASCARET, baby gets the benefit. Isn't that good sense? The sweet, palatable Candy Cathartic Cascaret, eaten by the nursing mother, not only regulates her system and increases her flow of milk, but makes her milk mildly purgative. Baby gets the effect diluted and as part of its regular, natural -no violence-no danger-perfectly natural results. No more sour curds in baby's stomach, no more wind, colic, restless nights.

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. Genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. (ascarets

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delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observ-ing the following rules:

Direct claimly to the street and number of

Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Hend letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or translent visitors in the city, whose special address may be un-known, should be marked in the left-hand cor-ner, "Transient." This will prevent their he-ling delivered to persons of the same or similar

Persons calling for these letters will plead state date on which they were advertised. February 17. They will be charged for at the rate

f I cent each. WOMEN'S LIST. Anderson, Miss Ellen McCornack, Mrs Eu-Anderson, Miss Pauline Fene-3 Barrell, Miss K A McCoy, Mrs A E Burker, Miss L Mendenhall, Mrs Ma-Bonser, Miss M tilda McCoy, Mrs A E Mendenharl, Mrs Ma-Bondson, Miss Jonnie Broadwell, Mrs E J Brown, Mrs M Brown, Mrs Ruth Burgard, Miss Fearl Burdlek, Mrs A J Miss Ella Mrs American Mrs Geo-Mirs C T O Miss Mand ock, Mrs H E O Mrs Annie Mrs Albert

tagerald, Miss Lulu wier, Miss K tman, Mrs Etta iger, Mrs Mary A-2 tonby, Miss Mary
toentele, Miss Faulin
Loberte, Miss Faulin
Loberte, Miss Angele
Robinson, Miss Eather
Redgers, Miss A
Rossers, Mrs S A
Rosselbow, Mrs M
Show, Mrs Harry
Snath, Miss Helen V
Senth Miss Melen V
Senth Miss May
Spaudding, Mrs Mary
Spaudding, Mrs Mary
Spaudding, Miss Opai
Ranton, Miss Opai
Ranton, Mrs Julia A
Stont, Mrs S B

Hendersen, Mrs Georgia Hendersen, Mrs Hondley, Mrs S C-2 Hood, Mrs F Isham, Miss Flarence Johns, Mrs Margaret Kalser, Mrs Roza Kelley, Miss Rebon King, Miss Mille Kekel, Miss Honnie Kirkley, Miss Honnie Kirkley, Miss Honnie Kirkley, Miss Dud-ley Kramon, Miss Mary Laugheiner, Mrs Hel

Kramon, Miss Mary
Laughether, Mrs Helen
Lattarell, Mrs J C
Lano, Miss Lena
Lane, Mrs Delfa B
Lawrence, Miss Ada
Lerknher, Mrs Ella
Lees, Mrs Anna E
Lind, Mrs Lena
Logan, Mrs
Lowrey, Mrs Lena
Logan, Mrs
Logan, Mrs
Long, Mrs Maggie
Loog, Mrs Mrs C
Wolfe, Mrs Chas-3
Westert, Mrs Ethel
Wyber, Mrs E Teal, Mrs Kate
Teal, Mrs Kate
Turner, Miss Heryl
Turner, Mrs L
Vaculti, Inez
Washburne, Miss Catherine

MEN'S LIST.

MEN'S LIST.

Alfred Tully Garrison, Le Motte & O'Brien Army & Navy Union Lentz. Monto American Voltaic Co-J Leaventworth, Capt Apling, M Churles H Leventworth, Capt Leventworth Monnell, Bertie Morden, J.B. Masson, Chas Edgar Mensch, Chas Miller, A. L. Miller, John Miller, Wesley Mottlerer

Burnett, Eugene
Campbell, Robt M
Cantine, Frank
Casey, Matthew
Charpylon, Machine C
Clark, Fred
Cohen H
Crawley, Jerome
Crawshaw, E J-2
Crabtree, F
Crosby, Mr
Daver, W B
Davies, Charles H
DeCourcey, Wm
Dibble, O R
Dorsey, Frank
Deudy, Lewis A
Duggan, F J
Dunn, Earl
Eddy, B L
Emmons, Lon
Emrick, J H
Estes, W G
Ferrill, C W
Findley, Hoe
Fleming, David
Foster, E M
Graves, Charles H
Graves, GA
Graves, G Miller, Wesley
Mottinger, C. C.
Monteith, M. S.
Moore, S. J.
Moore, S. J.
Moore, A. K.
Morrell, John
Minsey, Dr. M. M.
Meyers, F.2
Meyers, Win
Nelson, Prof. E.
Nilson, Crass
Newberry, W. S.
Newberry, W. S.
Newberry, W. S.
Norris, Arthur H.
Onke, G. C.
Overdorffer, E.
Olde, W. O.
Otsen, Ludvig
Ott, W. J.
Parsons, W. C.
Parker, Bert

Plumies, James Portland Coel & Fuel Co Co Prentis, G A Purkis, Chas H Roy, Theodore Ress, J Donald Sammons, C R Shy, Clyde-2 Sharp, Abe Shea & Germain Shields, P J Simmons, Geo Smith, A M

Smith, Fred G Smith, N Somers, M Somers, Harry Spees, George Scillars, Edson Stillwell, Dee Staples, W B

Staples, W B
Starr, Frank
Tumbiln, F J
Turner & Caidwell
Vokoun, V A
Ward, Frank
Webb, H F
Wells, J G
Whalen, James
Williams, Harry Langworthy, W. Larsen, A. C. B. PACKAGES.

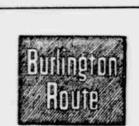
Harrison, Richard R H (book) A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Shooting Affray Between Toughs, GLASGOW, Mont., Feb. 16.—Henry Thompson, known as "Long Henry," one of the most desperate characters in Mon. tam, was killed at Saco, a small place about 60 miles from here, resterday morn-ing, by Eddie Shufelt, another tough character. The killing occurred in a saleon, and was the result of a quarrel over a woman. The first shot fired by Shufelt woman. The first shot fired by Shufelt killed "Long Henry." but Shufelt con-tinued to pump bullet after bullet into the stomach of the prostrate man. Thomp son killed three men in his time, and served a sentence for bank robbery.

MENNo Cure

\*7:30 A. M. Corvaills passenger. \*5:50 P. M. THE MODERN APPLIANCE.—A positive way to perfect manhood. The VACUUM TREATMENT cures you without medicine of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as lost manhood, exhaustive drains, varicoccle, impotency, etc. Men are quickly retored to perfect health and strength. Write for circulars. Correspondence confidential. THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., room 47-48 Safe Deposit building Seattle, Wash.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.



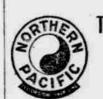
#### THREE ROUTES EAST

1. Via Billings and the Burlington 2. Via St. Paul and the Burlington Route. 2. Via Denver and the Burlington

Which is the best? That depends, Take No. 1 if you want to save time. No. 2 if you want to ride on the finest train on earth. No. 3 if you want to see the most magnifient scenery on the Globe,

TIOKET OFFICE: Cor. Third and Stark Ste. R. W. Foster, Ticket Agent.

S.-35 minutes have been off the time of our St. Paul-Chi-engo Limited. Leave St. Paul 8:25 P. M. Arrive Chicago 9:29 A. M .-



TIME CARD OF TRAINS

PORTLAND

Leaves, Arrives. . 2:00 P. M. 7:00 A. M.

Two trains daily to Spokane, Butte, Helena, Minneapolis, St. Paul and the East, A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. General Pass. Agt., 255 Morrison street. Portland. Or.

## Salem, Independence, Albany Corvallis and McMinnville.

Steamer POMONA, for Corvaille, leaves 6:45 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Steamer ALTONA, for McMinnville, leaves
7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
OREGON CITY TRANSPORTATION CO., Office and dock, foot Taylor st. Phone 40.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.



AND UNION PACIFIC

THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST UNION DEPGT. Leave. Arrive. CHICAGO PORTLAND 9:00 A. M. 5 BPECIAL Daily, Daily, Daily, SPORANE FLYER, 6:15 P. M. 7:00 A. M. Daily. ton, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Occur d'Alene and Gt. Northern Points. ATLANTIC EXPRESS, 8:50 P. M. 8:10 A. M. Daily.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. FOR SAN FRAN-ESCO.

88. Columbia—
Feb. 6 10 26.

88. Geo. W. Elder—
Feb. 1, 11, 21. 5:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. FOR ASTORIA and 8:00 P. M. way points, connecting Daily ex. with str. for Ilwaco and Sunday.

North Beach, str. Hassalo, Ash-street Dock, Sat. 10 P. M.

FOR DAYTON, Oregon Too A. M. 3:00 P. M. City and Yamhill Riv-er points, str. Elmore, Thurs. Wed. J. W. Wed. J. W. W. W. W. Fri. Sat

For Tokohama and Hong Kong, calling as Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghal, taking freight via connecting steamers for Manila, Port Arthur and Viadivostock.

THYRA SAILS ABOUT FEB. 28.

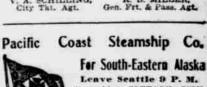
For rates and full information call on or address officials or agents of O. R. & N. Co.



Depot Fifth and I Streets. OVERLAND EXPRESS THAINS.
for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacrame n to, Ogden,
San Francisco, Mojave, Loa Angeles,
El Paso, New Orleans and the East.
At Wood burn
(daily except Sunday), morning train
connects with train
connects with train
tor Mt. Angel, Silverton, Browns.
ville, Springfield,
and Natron, an d
Albany Local for
Mt. Angel and Silverton.

Daily. ||Daily except Sunday. Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates \$17.50 first class and \$14 second class. Second class includes sleeper; first class does not.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained at Ticket Office, No. 254, cor. Washington and Third.



For San Francisco

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

JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE STEAMSHIP KINSHIU MARU For Japan, China and all Asiatic points will leave Seattle

LEAVES Depot Fifth and ARRIVES For Maygers, Rainier,
Clatskanie, Westport,
Clifton, Astoria, Warrenton, Flavel, Hammond, Fort Stevens,
Gearhart PA., Sasaide,
Astoria and Seashare
Express,
Daily,
Astoria Express,
Daily. T:00 P. M.

Ticket office 255 Morrison st. and Union Depot.
J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or.

STR. TAROMA,
DALLES ROUTE.
Winter schedule—Leaves foot Alder street
every Monday, wednesday and Friday morning, 7 A. M. Leaves The Dalies every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday morning, 7 A. M.
Stops at all way landings for both freight
and passengers.

STR. BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-st. Dock.)
Leaves Portland daily every morning, at 7 o'clack, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at 7 o'clock, except Sunday.
Oregon phone Main 351, Columbia phone 351.

FOR CORVALLIS and 6:45 A. M. 6:00 P.M. way points, str. MO-Mon., DOC. Ash-street Dock. Wed., Thurs., Sat.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.



Lenve

\*4:00 P. M. Albany passenger ... \*10:10 A. M.

||4:50 P. M. || Sheridan passenger. ||8:25 A. M.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depat, foot of Jefferson street,
Leave Portland daily 7:29 A. M., 12:30, 1:55,
3:25, 4:49, 6:25, 8:39 P. M. Daily except Sunday, 5:20, 9:49 A. M., 5:05, 11:39 P. M. Sunday only, 9 A. M.
Arrive Portland daily, 8:30, 10:50 A. M.,
1:35, 3:19, 4:30, 8:15, 7:40, 10 P. M. Daily except Sunday, 6:35, 9:39, 10:59 A. M.; except
Monday, 12:49 A. M.; Sunday only, 10:35 A. M.
Leave for Dalias daily except Sunday, 5:05
P. M. Arrive Portland 9:39 A. M. Passenger
train leaves Dalias for Airlie Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:39 P. M. Returns Tuesdays and Saturdays.

\*Except Sunday.

\*Except Sunday. V. A. SCHILLING, R. B. MILLER, City Tkt. Agt. Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

Steamships COTTAGE CITY, CITY OF SEATTLE or AL-KI, Feb. 4, 14, 16, 19, 28; Mar. 1, 6, 12, 16, 21, 24, 31

Leave SEATTLE at 9 A. M. every fifth day. For further information, obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates. AGENTS-N. POSTON. 29 Washington st., Portland; F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. R. Dock, Throma; Ticket Office, 113 James st., Seattle, M. TALEOT, Comm'l Agt.; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Gen'l Agt., Ocean Dock, Seattle; GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agta, San Francisco.

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About February 25th. Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

WHITE COLLAR LINE