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vators run day and night.

#### DEATH OF PENNOYER

THE EX-GOVERNOR EXPIRES SUD-DENLY.

Alone at His Residence - Stricken With Heart Disease, Goes Peacefully to Rest.

(Continued from Pirst Page.)

River in an Indian cance, and taking a Columbia River steamer at its mouth. He was admitted to the bar by Supreme Court, consisting of Judges Williams, Olney and Deady, but never practiced here. He taught school for a be, and in 1862 he engaged in the lum-business. He was long successful, founding a large concern, which was so prosperous up to 1850 that a fine new mill was built, then the largest in the city. sooner had the new mill been completed than Pennoyer, with characteristic eccentricity, decided that he would not operate it holding that under the gold standard it would be impossible for him to make it pay. Other mills sprang up around it, took the business that it three away, and flourished, but still the Gover-nor remained firm, and even refused a number of flattering offers for the plant. Three years ago be decided to allow the controlling interest to pass out of his hands, and the mill is now cutting many housand feet of lumber per day. The Governor was married the year fol-

lowing his arrival to Mrs. Mary A. Allen, and of the five children that were born to him Mrs. Russell is the sole survivor. He Goes Into Politics.

Although he became in 1881 associated with Dr. Weatherford in the Oregon Heraid, and afterward purchased and edited the paper for two years, he did not enter politics to any extent until 1885, when he was nominated for Mayor against John W. Gstes, on the issue of municipal ownership of the water plant, then in the hands of John Green and H. C. Leonard. Gates easily defeated him, for Pennoyer was a strong Southern sympathizer, and the utterances of his paper and his atti-

thing but popular.
But during the Winter of 1885 and 1886
a strong feeling against the Chinese
sprang up in Portland. The workingmen, whose opportunities to secure employment had been restricted by the influx of the Orientals, projected a meeting whose ob ject was to d-vise ways acd means to ex-per them. Mayor Gates called a counter eting, but the workingmen captured it and Pennoyer was made chairman, and the meeting finally adjourned, having passed resolutions favoring law and order. This made Pennoyer's popularity. In 1836 he was elected Governor as a Democrat by a plurality of 50%, although the state went Requisitions on the seasonal leave. went Republican on the general issue. In his first inaugural address he took the position that the courts have no right to nullify a law passed by the Legis-lature, a position from which he never departed, and on which he asked the last

Democratic State Convention to make him its nominee for Supreme Judge.

The first and perhaps the most noteworthy of hie actions as Governor was taken in 1888, when the contractors on the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad failed to pay the laborary. pay the laborers. A telegram was re-ceived by the Governor from an officer of the road announcing that the laborers were marching on the town, and asking that the troops be ordered out. Pennoyer went to Corvallis and told the officers that unless they paid the men he would take no action; but if, after payment, a riot should occur, he would see that it was suppressed. The result was that the laborers were puid and a riot was averted.

The Bull Run Water Veto. In 1887 he vetoed a bill authorizing the construction of what is known as the steel oridge across the Willamette at Portland, but the measure was passed over his veto. In 1839 he vetoed a bill passed by the last Legislature and introduced for the purpose of giving the Water Committee of Postland the right to lesue bonds for the purpose of bringing Buil Run water to Portland, and providing that such bonds should be exempted from all taxation. He held that when such bonds were paid out by the city in exchange for out by the city in exchange for means and appliances to bring water to the city they became private property, which, under the state law could not be exempted from taxation. The bill was passed in a different form by the Legislature of 1889 and again vejoed, and so on to the for

Although his action in the Bull Run water matter aroused some opposition in Fortland, it was made the issue of the next election, when he was the unanimous choice of his party as a candidate for reelection. He was re-elected by 5155 votes, defeating D. P. Thompson, the Republi. can candidate.

time, the veto in every case being sus-

As a National Figure.

Pennoyer's second term was marked by a number of the singular evidences of his strong convictions which made him known throughout the Nation. Much comment was excited in May 1891, when President Harrison came to Oregon and Permoyer refused to meet him at the state line, although requested to do so by the committee appointed to meet the Presi-dent. The Governor afterward explained this matter by stating that he considered it more respectful to receive the President nt the state's cepital. He went to the depot at Salem when the Presidential party passed through, but by an accident arrived too late to greet the President on his first arrival. In 1893 he sent the famous Greeham dis-

In 1893 he sent the famous Greenam dis-patch, which drew upon him more atten-tion than any other act in his official career. The Geary act was about to go into effect, and the Secretary of State, Walter Q. Greenam, cent the following telegram to the Governors of all states having considerable Chinese population: "Let the President Mind His Own Business."

Washington, May 3, 1803.—Apparently relia-ble reports indicate danger of violence to Chi-spee when exclusion act takes effect, and the President samestly hopes you will employ all awful means for their protection in Oregon. W. Q. GRESHAM.

To this Pennoyer replied: Salem, May R.-W. Q. Gresham, Washington; let the President attend to his own business. will attend to mine.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER. Governor Pennoyer, speaking to an As-sociated Press reporter, said: "The Gresham telegram is an insult to Ore-gon. I will enforce the laws of the state gon. I will enforce the laws or the state and the President should enforce the laws of Congress. It comes with poor grace for the President to ask me to enforce the laws of the state, while he, without war-rant, suspends the exclusion law."

Becomes a Populist. The Governor was all his life a flatoney man, and when the greenback overment was succeeded by the clamor r free silver, he became an ardent champion of free coinage. In 1892 he left the Democratic party because of the elec-Cleveland and became a Populiet, nd in 1883 one of his Thanksgiving prochim scarcely less attention from the press of the country than did his telegram to

on of Cleveiand and became a Populiet, ad in 183 one of his Thanksgiving proc. mations, into which he introduced some apprising campaign matter, drew upon m scarcely less attention from the press the country than did his telegram to incretary Gresham. The proclamation flows:

I do hereby appoint the fourth Thursday of a present month as a day of thanksgiving to imightly god for the blessings he has beyond upon this commonwealth during the seen to our state and Nation, and yet upon the seen year. God has indeed been most benefit of illudirised Congressional legislation, have a made of the money as to discharged the during and of the money as to discharged the during the seen to the surfaced of the state eight years, and, no far as I know, he discharged the duties of thousands of people within the of the surfaces for the best interests of the people. He was quite successful as a business man, and was, I believe, in any propuring food, raiment or shelter. While, sections, the people of Organ return thanks of doc for the good extent that in the community. He was a gental, good-lence He was indeed a man of generous the community. He was a gental, good-lence. He was indeed a man of generous the community. He was a gental, good-lence. He was indeed a man of generous lence. He was indeed a man of generous lence. He was indeed a man of senerous lence. He was indeed a man of generous lence. He was indeed as man of senerous lence. He was indeed as man of senerous lence. He was indeed as man of generous lence. He was indeed as mistal in the community. He was a gental, good-lence. He was indeed a man of generous lence. He was indeed as man of generous lence. He was indeed a man of generous lence. He was indeed as the present month as a day of thankegiving to limighty God for the blessings he has be-towed upon this commonwealth during the resent year. God has indeed been most benefi-

plore him to dispose the President and Congress of the United States to secure the restoration of silver as full legal-tender money, in accordance with the policy of the fathers of the Republic, whereby our industries may be revived, and the homest tollers of the land may procure their daily bread, not as aims, but as the reward of their labor. Done in the Capitol, Salem, Or., November

1, 1890. STLVESTER PENNOYER, Attest: GEO. W. M'BRIDE, Secretary of

As Mayor of Portland, But although a Populist in a Repub-lican state, a free silver man in a goldstandard community, and more or less unpopular with people who accused him of being a demagogue. Pennoyer's popularity was not dimmed. He went out of office as Governor in 1894, and in 1896 was nominated by the Democrats, Popullets and Taxpayers' League for Mayor of Portland. He won by an overwhelming plurality, defeating D. Solis Cohen, the regular Republican nomines, and Charles F. Beebe, put up as the nomines of the Mitchell wing of the Republicans.

While less consulerous Pennover's

While less conspicuous, Pennoyer's career as Mayor was marked by the same determination and independence as his administration of the Governor's office. He appointed and removed fire and police commissioners rapidly, vetoed the or-dinances of the council, and was not to

PENNOYER'S

BUSINESS" MESSAGE.

"MIND-YOUR-OWN

has lived for a great many years, and had considerable holdings of suburban prop-erty, besides his interest in the Portland

Taken together, they comprise six acres, and are known as "Governor's Park." It is located upon the summit of Robinson's Hill, Pertiand Heights, and when properly improved will be a very attractive

and valuable acquisition to the city. An-

ESTIMATES OF GOV. PENNOYER.

Friends and Associates Join in Trib-

utes to Him.

Oregonian reporters last night obtained the following estimates from friends, as-sociates and political opponents of Gov-

Ex-Senator Corbett's Regrets.

Ex-United States Senator H. W. Cor-

bett had not heard of Mr. Pennoyer's death when a reporter called at his resi-dence last night. "I regret exceedingly,"

said Mr. Corbett, when made acquainted with the news, "to learn of the sudden

death of ex-Governor Pennoyer. He was

a remarkable man in many respects, but rather eccentric in some things. He was

a man of pleasant and genial manners, and he had a faculty of winning many friends. While we might have differed

with him in many matters, we esteemed him for his sincerity and for his many good qualities of head and heart. He will be missed greatly as one who has done

considerable for the upbuilding of Portland in an industrial way. His death will be mourned by the old residents of Port-

land, and in his massing away we realize the loss of a man of a very bright in-

Judge Williams' Tribute.

death of ex-Governor Pennoyer," said Judge George H. Williams. Only three days ago Judge Williams and ex-Govern-

days ago Judge Williams and ex-Governor Pennoyer had a conversation in the
main corridor of the Chamber of Commerce building. When they met, Mr.
Pennoyer astouished some of the Simon
Democratic leaders by stating that he
would run for Supreme Judge two years
hence, and that he would vote for Judge
Williams for the mayoralty. "When I
last saw Mr. Pennoyer." Judge Williams
continued, "he appeared to be cheerful
and in his usual health. I had known him
for more than 40 years, and, although we
had not been particularly intimate, we

had not been particularly intimate, we had been personal friends. We had differed in politics, but that difference had

not disturbed our personal relations. While the ex-Governor had some peculiarjties, be had many admirable qualities. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and was very firm in the opinions which he smiertained. Whatever he thought was right be convicted to the conviction of the conv

he thought was right he contended for, whether other people agreed with him or not. I thought he was somewhat erratic

am exceedingly sorry to learn of the

ernor Pennoyer:

Lumber Company.

to go before the convention.

FAMOUS

hearted and companionable man, and I always found pleasure in his society. I deeply sympathize with his family in their den bereuvement.

He Was Always Charitable. "I was well acquainted with ex-Govern-or Pennoyer," said ex-State Senator J. C. Carson. "He was upright, honest, indus-Carson. "He was upright, honest, indus-trious and kind-hearted and was sivnys ready to help and did help, in the up-building of Portland. He was always charifable, and a great many of his old-time friends will miss him."

Mr. Chamberiain's Estimate. George E. Chamberlain, Democratic Candidate for Governor-My acquaintance Candidate for Governor—My acquaintance with Governor Pennoyer began many years ago, and I have always admired him for the many excellent qualities of his character. I served for three years as Attorney-General during his incumbency of the Gubernatorial chair, and I know that he was thoroughly honest in his political life. He was criticised at three for exercising the anadesis of the control of times for exercising the pardohing power too freely, and I know that he always endeavored to ascertain the facts involved in every case. If he erred, his errors were those of judgment rather than intent. His impulses were most kindly whenever the unfortunate were involved. As a pr

Jevill allent to my bring X

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impulses, and a citizen of rare virtues. In his death Oregon has lost one of her most illustrious men.

Other Estimates. Tyler Woodward—As a citizen, Governor Pennoyer was a good man. He was a genial neighbor, affable and pleasant, His death will be regretted. He will be missed

a great deal.

J. C. Moreland—I was shocked at hearing of the death of Governor Pennoyer,
I have known him 42 years somewhat intimately. He was a good man and a aplendid citizen.

M. L. Nicholas—He was a remarkable

man, and a much abused man. He will be much missed. I have known him for H years, and the first work I ever did in Portland was piling lumber for him. I have been intimately acquainted with him ever since, and served in the Council when he was Mayor. There was not a man in the state who had more friends and admirers among the laboring men than Governor Pennoyer.

From Governor Geer. SALEM, Or., May 30.—Speaking of the death of ex-Governor Pennoyer tonight, Governor Geer said: "News of the death of ex-Governor Pennoyer came as a great surprise and is to be profoundly regretted. He was a man of good impalses and of commissioners rapidly, vetoed the ordinances of the council, and was not to
be argued with about his reasons or purposes, and in every action was the Mayor
of the city. On his election he again entered the field of the Democratic party,
and while by one or two appointments
from the ranks of the Populists he

Gurran

(Continued from First Page.)

agreement, and it was again insisted upon that the agreement was with their em-ployes, and not with the union, and that the union was an irresponsible party, and could not enter into an agreement.

The labor situation has now reached a complicated situation, and questions of life

or death to the union are involved. Surely at this time such a stanch and loyal friend to the union as Mr. Inman is reported to be should come forward and do something for its cause, Instead, a plan is being formed between the planing-mill men and the sawmill men to fight the union issue, and the In-man-Poulsen Co. is reported as favorable to the plan. Just what this plan is can-not be learned as yet, as Mr. Inman has not been without precaution in the mat-ter. Everyone interviewed concerning the action proposed wisely shakes his head and says. "No, we have given our promise not to say anything about the matter until after election."

It has been learned, however, that a meeting will be held next Tuesday between the sawmill-owners and the planing-millowners, to perfect plans for fighting the strike leave.
On being interviewed concerning th

matter yesterday, Mr. Johan Poulsen said: "No plan of action has yet been formuated, but I will tell you that this gottowing message, subject to the sed on the back hereof, which are grandless to.

Washington DL boycott will have to stop. Such a practice cannot and will not be tolcrated in a free community. It is a practice too low and criminal to be permitted. Any person who would boycott another's business is as much of a criminal as one who would hold another up and rob him of his money. In a free country every one has a right to conduct his own business as he sees fit, and if I judge public sentiment rightly, the com-munity will never submit to such an outas a boycott upon a man's bust-

"Can you speak for your firm in the matter?" he was asked. "I am manager of the firm," said he "and whatever I say will be done. I do not say that we will take any part in the plan to fight the issue, and will make no expression from the firm. I simply say, the boycott will have to go."

Several other millmen were seen, but all had oldered themselves not to divise had pledged themselves not to divulge any of the proceedings until after the

"We have called several meetings," said one, "but can get but a few to attend, in-assuch as the action will have to be postponed until after election, anyway. We have a meeting Tuesday, however, when we are confident action will be taken.

I know how Iuman, Poulsen & Co. will tand," said another, "but have promised to keep it quiet until after election."

What action will be taken, or how effective will be its workings, is yet conjecture; but the fact that a movement is on foot and that it is favored by the men mentioned shows that Mr. Inman is not a champion of the cause of organized

A Statement From Mr. Inman. PORTLAND May 30 .- (To the Editor.)

-I am informed that some persons are circulating a report that Inman, Poulsen & Co. have refused to sell lumber to union planing mills, and have entered into an agreement or combination with other millowners to sell their lumber in a way to discriminate against union plan-ing mills and not to sell to union plan ing\_mills. I take this method of inform-ing the public that such statements are not true in whole or in part. The first of Inman, Poulsen & Co. have made no such agreement, and have no intention to do so. For business reasons, if for no other, we shall not enter into any R. D. INMAN.

TO DROP ROAD PROJECT. Thunder Mountain Subscriptions

Will Probably Not Be Collected. How about the money subscribed for the Warren-Thunder Mountain road? Will

The understanding scens to be that the money will not be collected. The total sum pledged is about \$500, but it is so ridiculously short of the sum asked for by the Weiser people and they have so strongly expressed their disgust that it is not probable they will call for it. The money was to be held by the Portland Chamber of Commerce until asked for by the Weiser people. The sum which Weiser citizens expected Portland to give was between \$12,000 and \$15,000. The The sum which Chamber of Commerce appointed ommittees to raise money. ual sums subscribed ranged from \$200

The reason the project found so little favor in Portland was that it was believed to be too big an undertaking. Furthermore, the Weiser people aubmitted no definite plan to show that they meant business. Again, there was strong doubt that the road, even if put through, would command the trade of Thunder Moun-

ter he dropped by the Chamber of Com-merce and that the money be not col-This seems to be the general "It was a bluff our people were wish. afraid to call," said Mr. Mears. Chamber of Commerce had turned down



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the two emissaries from Weiser, it would have been better for them and for us. They tried the same game in Spokane, but that city wouldn't stand for it. The proposed road is too long for private enterprise, and it is impossible for us to render the help desired. I do not criticise, but we should have said the undertaking is too his for us. The countricking is too his for us. The countricking is too his for us. taking is too big for us. The country through which the road would pass is not only a mountainous country, but the most mountainous kind of a mountainous country. We might have raised the \$12,000 or \$15,000 and have blown it in to no effect And we got no assurance that we should not have done just this. The project should have been planned in a business-like way, to show us what we were to

"Aithough Portland has not put up a large amount of money for the road, it has spent a good many thousands of dollars for Thunder Mountain to send prospecting parties into the district."

His Honesty Rewarded. NEW YORK, May 30.—William Mal-colm, City Treasurer of Passale, N. J., who turned over all his property, valued at from \$80,000 to \$100,000, to make good a shortage of \$2,000 in his accounts as secretary of the Mutual Loan & Build-ing Association. ing Association of that city, caused by an error in bookkeeping 20 years ago, has been re-elected secretary of the associa-tion at the annual meeting. The stock-holders expressed great regard for Sec-retary Malcolm, who sacrificed nearly all his property to rectify an error

JUNE 1 TO 6.

Don't forget that the special low round-trip rates to San Francisco account Mys-tic Shrine convention will be in effect June 1 to 6 only. The rate by steamer, both directions, is \$20.00. Going steamer, returning Shasta Route, III. Tickets and steamer accommodations at O. R. & N. Co.'s ticket office, Third and Washington.

### **VOTE FOR** GEORGE E. WATKINS



REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR

County Assessor Official Ballot No. 126

Vote for the initiative and referendum amendment.

## Republican Ticket

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William J. Furnish.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Robert S. Bean.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
Frank I. Dunbar. FOR STATE TREASURER, Charles S. Moore. FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. H. Ackerman.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
A. M. Crawford.

FOR STATE PRINTER.
J. R. Whitney. Congressional. SECOND DISTRICT. J. N. Williamson

FOR STATE SENATORS.
Henry E McGinn.
George T. Myers.
FOINT WITH CLACKAMAS COUNTS.
Herbert Holman.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES

ERPRESENTATI
W. N. Jones.
Sanderron Reed
William W. Banks,
John Gill.
W. R. Hudson,
D. J. Malarkey.
George M. Orton.
B. B. Cobb.
H. J. Fisher,
A. A. Balley.
J. S. Hutchinson JOINT WITH CLACKAMAS COUNTY. FOR COUNTY JUDGE Lionel R. Webster. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, H. B. Chapman, FOR SHERIFF, W. A. Storey, FOR ASSESSOR, George E. Watkins. FOR COUNTY CLERA, Frank S. Fields. FOR COUNTY TREASURER John M. Lewis. FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, Carl A. Brandes, FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR John A. Huriburt. J. P. Finley.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Portland Precinct, "
William Reid. FOR CONSTABLE, Portland Precinct, Walter E. Jackson FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
East Portland Precin'
Waldemar Seton.
FOR CONSTABLE,
East Portland Precinct,
Douglass Keensn.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Mt. Tabox Precinct,
Thomas Graham.
FOR CONSTABLE.
Mt. Tabor Frecinct,
Edward Wise. FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Multnomah Precinct.
Peter Williams. FOR CONSTABLE. fultnomah Precinc William H. Powell

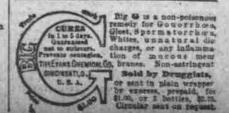
FOR ROAD SUPERVISORS, ROAD SUPERVISORS

1 J. L. Reeder.
2 S. A. Saybrock.
3 William G. Wallace.
4 John Hoffman.
5 S. W. Simmona.
5 W. H. Dougherty.
1 George Lewis.
8 J. F. Gübert.
9 D. W. Metsger.
10 Robert Robertson.
11 J. C. Branham.
12 Thos. L. Evans.
13 Alex. Barr.
14 D. V. Hars.

City. Jeorge H. Williams. FOR CITY AUDITOR, T. C. Devlin. FOR CITY ATTORNEY, FOR CITY TREASURER FOR CITY ENGINEER, W. C. Eillett FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE H. W. Hogue. FOR COUNCILMEN, Charles E. Rumelin
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Fract Klerman
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B. D. Sigler
L. Zimmerman
C. W. Kern
John P. Sharkey
H. R. Albes
Charles E. Tork

room 201, second floor.





#### showed that he remembered his association with them, his affiliations were with his old pellitical friends. Since his retirement in 1886, Mr. Pennoyer lived quietly, keeping out of politics and Since his retirement in 1885, Mr. Pennoyer lived quietly, keeping out of politics and looking after his large property interests. He owned the block bounded by Morrison, Alder, West Park and Tenth, where he W. D. Senton—He was a kind-hearted as he saw it, the best interests of his adopted state. His bereaved family has the sympathy of all our people." W. D. Kenton-He was a kind-hearted man, radical in thought and expression Ex-Governor Moody's Regrets. conservative in action, honest in convic-tion and practice. Schooled in a minority THE DALLES, May 30 .- Regarding the Lumber Company. He has been frequently offered nominations by the Democrats, and was spoken of as a possible nominee for Mayor and state Senator this Spring, but refused both nominations. He would have been willing to accept the nomination for Supreme Judge, as a representative of his long-cherished principle that the Supreme Court cannot nullify a law passed by the Legislatura, but finding that such nomination, if it came to him, would not be unanimous, he declined to allow his name to go before the convention. death of Mr. Pennoyer, news of which reached here this evening, ex-Governor Z. F. Moody said: "I am much shocked to learn of the Governor's sudden dealth, al-though to me there has been a noticeable change in his appearance the past few weeks. My close acquaintance with him, which dates from his candidacy for the Governorship, has always been of the most friendly and agreeable nature. In his death the state has met with a loss. most friendly and agreeable nature. In his death the state has met with a loss. His ability and capacity were unques-tioned. He held the confidence of the people more than any other man in Ore-gon. His official acts were all prompted Estimate of a Former Pupil. Governor Pennoyer was a man of many benefactions. One of the most important was the gift to the city by the deeds of Governor Pennoyer and his wife, December 29, 1894, and June 25, 1895, of two valuable tracts of land for park purposes. These together the converte was a second to the converte of the with a view of serving the best interests of all concerned. In the business world of the state, where he had figured prominently for many years, his death will be deeply regretted. No history of Oregon now stands. I have known him quite well could be properly written without con-spicuous mention of Sylvester Pennoyer." ever since that time. As a teacher he was thorough and competent, and he had the confidence and respect of his pupils. His qualities as a teacher were character-istic of him as a man. He was a good FAMOUS CHRISTMAS LETTER. and valuable acquisition to the city. Another instance of Governor Pennoyer's generosity was his founding of a scholarship at Williams College, in memory of his son Horace, who died in 1804 while in attendance at that institution, and which has given several Oregon students a collegiate education. ESTEMATES OF GOV. PENNOYER. Written by Governor Pennoyer to SALEM, Or., Christmas, 1893.-To the Pres-dent, Washington, D. C.-Sir: The extraorcircumstances which great the return when he merely meant to be emphatic. When President Harrison was to visit Oregon, Governor Pennoyer gave utter-ance to certain matters in regard to the official relations and etiquette to be ob-Governor of a state. These expressions at the time seemed like an intended affront to the President, but Governor Pendown to \$5. royer did not so intend them. He meant that he wanted to act in accordance with

he believed or thought he believed. From a Public Opponent. H. H. Northup-Governor Pennoyer was man of sterling character. - possessing great moral courage, and never afraid to express his views on any question. He was original in thought, and a leader among men. While I did not agree with him in many of his political views, I al-ways respected him for the honcety with which he followed his convictions. His

loss will be desply mourned by many out-side of his family circle. Tribute of an Official Associate. Phil Motschan, ex-State Treasurer-I hardly know how to express my estimate of Governor Pennoyer. I think he was one of the best men in the state. I was closely associated with him at the Cap-itol for four year, while he served his last term as Governor, and know him to have been one of the most honorable men it was ever my pleasure to associate

Many Things to Admire.

welcomed him in a dignified

C. A. Dolph-I became acquainted with Governor Pennoyer in the Spring of 1863. A brother of his, a most excellent Christian gentleman, lived in my native town in the State of New York, and this circumstance made us easily acquainted on my arrival in Oregon. From a political standpoint I was not an admirer of Governor Pennoyer, but we were near neighbors for many years, and as a man of kindly disposition, a neighbor and a

bors for many years, and as a man of kindly disposition, a neighbor and a friend, I found much in time to admire. He was deveted to his family, and his grief over the loss of his son impressed me most profoundly. Many kindly acts of his will be gratefully remembered by many of the early inhabitants of the dity, and his death will be regretted by ail.

ideat, Washington, D. C.—Sir: The extraor-dinary circumstances which greet the return of this holiday must be my excuse for writing you. Teday is the first Christmas in the history of Oregon when more than two-thirds of the people are without employment and more than one-third are without sufficient means of support. Business is almost completely stagnated, money is not to be obtained, and the debtors are poweriess to avoid the seisure of their property and their homes to satisfy, at a small percentage of their value, the claims of the creditors. Repeated appeals have been made to me as Governor of Oregon, to assemble the Legislature in order to alleviate this condition of affairs and avert the impending calamity. The redress is, however, not in our handa, but in yours, and hence this appeal to you. The laws of Congress, which have discriminated against aliver and made gold alons full legal tender money, giving to the money-ienders the privilege of refunding both the silver dollar and the silver certificate, thus rendering unavailable more than one-half of the National currency as absolute debt-naving money, are the sole causes of the the dignity proper to his office. When President Harrison arrived at the state capital Governor Pennoyer received and courteous manner, and as a Governor of z state should receive the President of ilicate, thus rendering unavailable more than one-half of the National currency as absolute debi-paying money, are the sole causes of the decline in values, the paralysis of business and the consequent impoverialment of the great army of wago-sarners and of the impending starvation of their wives and children. If, when you stood upon the eastern portice of the Capitol, on the 4th day of last March, you had announced to the people that you would speedlif convene Congress in extra resisten, to barry out the pledges of the platform to which you gave your assent, and upon which you the United States when he was journeying through the state. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and you gave your assent, and upon which you were elected, which declared for "the use of both gold and silver as atandard money without discrimination against either metal," the widespread revulsion of business which has diminished the value of the property of the Nation by fully one-half, would never have occurred.

diminished the value of the property of the Nation by fully one-half, would never have occurred.

And if now you would give such advice to Congress, the further downward tendency would be checked, and with favorable Congressional legislation, business would again revive and prosperity would again visit our land. And why should you not do so? It is honorable to carry out the pledge of a party to the people, and is it not dishonorable not to do so? The responsibility lies entirely with you. The complete obedience of the lower House of Congress to rour wishes has been observed throughout both worlds. It would obey your behest, and in this the Senate would give you support. The hurden, therefore, rests entirely upon your shoulders. The power lies with you, by carrying out the piedges upon which you were slected, to restore boainess to the acquatomed activity and to again give employment to the unemployed, thus imperting comfort and hope to many a cheerless home; or by a continued refussi to do so, so indefinitely prolong and intensify the present most disastrous condition of affairs. Tou are a father, and you no doubt feel grateful to God when you upon ratiring to rest, look upon your sleeping babes in their couches, the picture of health, consequent upon their having a sufficiency of food and clothing. I pray you, however, to enlarge the scheep of your vision, and behold, as you can, in many and many a cot, children, loved as much by their porents as yours are by you, well and sickly from insufficient food and clothing—the victims of victous financial legislation, whose sleeping forms are bathed by the scalding tears of mothers bending over them in sorrow and despair, and then resolve, as you should, to faithfully carry out the piedges which your party gave to a confiding peeple. If you will do so, God will help you and a grateful Nation will applicatly you. Very respectfully,

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