FOR SCALP BOUNTY

Address of Representative-Elect Williamson.

UPHOLDS LAW NOW IN FORCE

Answers Chief Objections and Show Up Good Results Before Oregon Sheepmen's Convention.

PENDLETON, Or., Sept. 17 .- (Special.) -Following is the full text of an address delivered recently by Congressman elect Williamson before the annual session of the Oregon Woolgrowers' Association:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Oregon Woolgrowers' Association: Two years ago, in addressing a meeting sim-ilar to this, at this place, and upon this subject, I used the following language: "The history of progressive civilization is largely a repetition of wars on barbarous tribes of men on the one hand; on the other, the elimination and stamp-ing out of wild and destructive beasts." Continuing along this same line, I said: "It occurs that the interests of civilization and the welfare of the wolf do not go hand in hand. The interests of one are inimical to the welfare of the other. In order that the wolf may replenish the

earth, civilization must recede and visa At that time I believed that doctrine to be true. I have found nothing since to cause me to change my opinion, all the field mouse and rubbit theories to the

contrary notwithstanding.
At that time the State of Oregon was reaping the whirlwind in the matter of expense as a result of two scalp-bounty laws-one just enacted-one passed two

The first law, which was created at the Legislative session of 1808-9, while it served the desired purpose so far as the destruction of predatory animals was concerned, falled to provide revenue to defray the expenses. It, therefore, fell to the lot of the session of 1900-1 not only to enset practically a new law on this subject and to provide the money to pay the expenses, but to provide means for paying the scalp certificates issued under the old law, amounting, in round numbers, to the sum of \$120,000.

And yet, I will say, for the encouragement of the friends of this measure, this

was accomplished by the last Legislature in the face of exactly the same opposition that the law now has, when, at the coming session, it will only require one-half or even a less amount of state aid in order to continue the present bounty. As stated, we were confronted two years ago with a double expense account.

Those of us who were handling the measure in the Legislature at that time were hard pressed to find a sultable place to bring in, or rather, to ring in, the \$120,000 in such a manner as not to arouse the opposition sufficiently to break down

How well we succeeded may be illus-trated, I believe, by this audience. Practically all present are taxpayers Most every one present is what is termed a heavy taxpayer, and I doubt materially if there are a half-dozen in this audience who can stand up and tell me how that \$120,000 was paid.

I mention this incident, not for the purpose of exploiting anything in, the nature of smartness on the part of the Oregon Legislature—God forbid, but for the purpose of demonstrating to you what an inconsiderate sum \$120,000 is, when properly applied, to a great state like Oregon, and to serve as proof to you, further, that this state is not going to be bankrupted if it should be re contribute somewhere between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year for a few years more for the purpose of finishing up this under-

Objections to the Law.

Objection can be and is raised to any state law containing an expenditure of public money. Even the expenditure of so much money as is necessary for the so much money as is necessary for the care of the unfortunate insane is criticised by some people. There are many who doubt the expediency of paying out so much money for the establishment and maintenance of state colleges. I. myself, might be considered among this class. class. And yet, while there are those who oppose the principle involved in the state undertaking to occupy the professional or classical education field, it cannot be denied that great good is being accomplished by these costly institutions

In its State University, Oregon will soon have an institution ranking with many similar institutions in much older and wealthier states, from which educa-tion in all the scientific and classical lines is disseminated free of charge. The same may be said of the branch institu-tions of the same nature in different lo-calities throughout the state.

Objection is raised by many to so much outlay in the care of our criminals, many contending that our state penitentiary should, and could, sustain itself. But it cannot—at least does not, and we are compelled to tax ourselves from time to time for its support.

The small amount appropriated for the perpetuation of the sulmon fishing industry is objected to by many, on the ground that in its application it is local in its nature, when it has been clearly emonstrated during the past two years that by the expenditure of a comparative bagutelle on the part of the state for salmon hatcheries, the fourth greatest in-dustry of Oregon can be preserved indefi-nitely, if not materially increased. Objections and criticisms of those whose

duty it is to dispense the public funds have always been, and will ever remain, a fertile field wherein false prophets ply their trade and demagogues thrive and

The scalp-bounty law-a law put upon the statute books of Oregon with some hesitation on account of the known cost. based upon the experience of other states—has not escaped. It has come in for its full measure of criticism and objection— The objections to the scalp-bounty law may be enumerated as follows: First—The cost of maintaining it.

Second—The difficulty experienced in keeping out scalps from other states not having a bounty.

Third-That it is merely a sheep law. Fourth-Decrease in coyotes and supposed consequent increase in rabbits.

These are the objections most frequently heard, and might be divided into two classes, real and fancied. The first two objections belonging to the first class, the third and fourth objections might easily be classed as imaginary or fancled

I might mention one other, in the case of a gentleman whom I met over in Gilliam County during the campaign last Spring. A friend of mine who wished to give me a proper send-off introduced me to him as the "gentleman who had it strictly in for coveres and seither of those amendments, it strictly in for coyotes and all such."
The gentleman replied that I was the man he was looking for. "I wanted to explain to you," said he, "that you and a few more like you have about ruined my business." I tried to explain to him that I was a candidate for Congress, and that, in all probability, the scalphounty question would not come up in that body for consideration.

He said: "That doesn't make any difference to me, it is up for discussion to the state.

pose of his increase. Consequently the hounds had thickened on his hands until they were eating him out of house and home. I have thought since, that there was about as much logic in this gentle-man's objection to the law as a number of others I have heard of being urged against it

The first objection, as to the cost of the law, is a real, tangible objection, or rather, obstacle in the way of the law. No one denies that it will cost a great No one denies that it will cost a great deal of money to rid Oregon, Eastern Oregon in particular, of the coyote, for he is the chief offender. It has cost other states large sums of money, and Oregon is naying the same price. Mon-Oregon is paying the same price. Mon-tana has paid out under its present bounty law nearly \$550,000, or more than twice what Oregon has. Wyoming has paid out \$115,000 under its present law. Idaho made a beginning at its last Legislative session but I have failed to learn how much money it has expended under the law.

Cost of the Scalp Bounty.

The scalp-bounty law is regarded as ssentially an Eastern Oregon measu for the reason that in its imm fits it applies chiefly to this section of the state. We own the bulk of the coyotes. I lay particular stress upon this vermin, for when he is removed all others of his kind will disappear inci-

dentally.

The bounty was put upon our statute books as an Eastern Oregon measure, and if it is maintained, it will be by the special effort and request of the people

of Eustern Oregon.

So far as its continuance is concerned, it can and will be continued if this section of the state is a unit in favor of it. If, after a four years' trial, we are di-vided in opinion among ourselves as to its benefits, it will be discontinued. a case of united we stand, divided fall. If, after a summing up of the four years' expense, we, or any material portion of us, conclude that it is costing the state too much money in proportion to the benefits derived, the law can and will be repealed without any serious ob

Speaking for myself, it is my desire to go upon record as one who believes the law should be continued—one who believes, that, taking the money out of the pockets of certain of our citizens, and putting it into the pockets of certain other of our citizens, and in the trans-action destroying the coyote and saving a loss of five times the amount of the money involved in the transaction, is good investment. I want to go on record as in favor of continuing the law for the reason that it is a direct benefit for the reason that it is a direct benefit to the home-builder—the man from whom so much is expected in the way of ex-ploiting the great undeveloped resources of Eastern Oregon. I want to go on record in favor of a continuance of the law, since its feasibility-has been estab lished, and since the great majority of the expense has been paid. For these, and a number of reasons equally as valid, I do not want to be misunderstood, I am in favor of the continuance of the law When a \$2 bounty was first ad-vocated, those opposed to the measure, using the experience of California for an

example, argued, among other objections, that such a law would bankrupt the The law has now been in existence for four years and Oregon has never in all its history enjoyed the financial standing it does at this moment. While we have paid out during that period \$170,000 or \$150,000 of state money for the maintenance of the bounty law, there is not a helf-down to want to the state money for the ot a half-dezen taxpayers in this audnot a half-dozen taxpayers in this audience who can tell where the money came from and how it was raised. I mention this fact, not for the purpose of exploiting the ignorance of the Oregon woolgrowers in such matters, but to illustrate how difficult it is to bankrupt a great state, and to illustrate the smallness of the amount when compared with other state expenditures.

Let us take the one item of the amount

Let us take the one item of the amount of money appropriated during the past four years to our state colleges for a comparison. The state has paid out dur-ing that period on account of its state schools the sum of \$450,203, a sum almost equal to three times the amount paid

Nor do I want to be considered as criticising the expenditure of this amount of money for state colleges on the ground of extravagance. The State of Oregon pays out but little over half as much money for the support of its state col-leges as either the States of Washington, Montana or California.

In this connection I will digress from the subject in hand to speak a word in justification of the average Oregon Leg-islature. We frequently hear an ex-pression from unthinking people, of the immense amount of money squandered by our state Legislature. It does cost money to run a great state.

And in the general #0-day mix-up which constitutes the term of a Legislature, it is a difficult matter to discover every single leak of the public funds big or little. By comparison only are we enabled to discover whether or not in the grand total we are overstepping the bounds of propriety. bounds of propriety.

I want to cite to you the fact that

I want to cite to you the fact that notwithstanding we have a bounty on predatory animals, and, further, while there is no such an outlay in the State of Washington, the entire amount of money raised by the State of Oregon by the last annual tax levy amounted to \$85,000. This was the total sum required to be raised by the State of Oregon. While over in the State of Washington there was levied and collected for the same purpose, not including funds for a scalp bounty, for they have no such law over there, the sum of \$1,570,355, or more than two and a quarter times as much as the State of Oregon.

so, or more than two and a quarter times as much as the State of Oregon.

I make this digression from the subject in hand, for two purposes:

First, to speak a word, just one word, in behalf of the Oregon Legislature. Second, to illustrate that Oregon is neither being bankrupted, nor is it being materially injured financially, by the present bounty law. ent bounty law.

By virtue of our present law the state pays two-thirds of the expenses incurred, while the counties in which the scalps are taken pay the other one-third. This principle was taken from a scalp bounty law that has been in force in Minnesota for many years. It was adopted for two reasone; first, as a means of guarding the state from the scalps from ad-joining states having no bounty.

It being supposed that the County Clerks under the direction of the County Courts, having immediate supervision, provided each county was directly liable for a portion of the expense from the scalps within its own borders, would have this additional incentive to guard against any such undertaking to come in from adjoining counties or states.

Second, it provided a means of grad-ually removing the burden of expense from the state at large, and placing it upon the communities where predatory animals continued to be found.

It being the intention of the frames of the law to amend it the following session, so that the state would only pay half the amount, and later on to amend the law so that the state would only pay one-third and the counties twothirds, and so on.

And I would suggest as a suitable subject for discussion at this meeting, whether or not the time has come for

of our scalp laws, as well as having the to do with the construction and enactment of both, it is my judgment that this is the most serious objection to the present law and the most difficult obstacle to overcome in order that the State of Oregon may practically free herself from the loss sustained from pre-

datory animals.

For, if we are compelled to pay for the destruction of coyotes from adjoining states in order that we may have the privilege of paying for our own-if we can devise no means of protecting our-selves from the influx of scalps from bordering states having no bounty, the law will and should surely fall.

The real and correct solution of this eature of the case is for the surrounding states to join in the crusade against these destructive pests. Montana and Wroming have laws similar to ours, Idaho began the work at its last Legislative term, giving a \$1.50 bounty on coy-ote scalps, the money to pay for the same to be raised by a special levy of 1 cent per head on all sheep owned in the

I have been unable to learn how the law is working in that state, but I sur-mise it is giving about the same degree of satisfaction that a similar law gave in Oregon about four years ago, from which their law was copied. law worked very well until it came to paying for the scalps, and the means suggested to raise the revenue came squarely in conflict with that principle of our state constitution which provides that all taxation shall be just and equal, and that all classes of property shall be

exempt from special taxation.
At the last session of the California Legislature a measure similar to our present law was enacted, but was vetoed by the Governor, on the chimerical groun that it would bankrupt the state. If such a measure has ever been tried in a Washington Legislature, I have not been

able to discover it.

Upon this feature of the question deem it proper again to raise an in-quiry as to the intents and purposes of this and similar organizations in adjoining states. What are we here for? we here solely for the purpose of being entertained by the open-handed hospi-tality of the good people of Pendieton? Here to pass a number of regulation reso-lutions and go back home hugging ourselves because we are part and parcel of the great and only Oregon Woolgrowers' Association? Or are we here for business? Here to devise ways and means to overcalling? If we are here for work-here to accomplish something, there is not a single question to come before this meeting of such momentous importance as to devise some means, to inaugurate some plan to protect, in this particular, the present law we have here in Oregon that is fast ridding the stock interests of this place from the ravages of the wild beasts. Some of us, in our Legislafive capa-cities, have labored, threatened, com-bined and swallowed all manner of vile stuff that comes to a Legislator by virtue of what is known as log-rolling, in order to bring about the condition of freedom we now enjoy from the ravages of these pests, and I think it is not too much to say, that it is the duty of the stockmen and farmers of Oregon, Eastern Oregon in particular, through this and kindred or-ganizations, to see to it that this one dangerous rock is removed or in some

way avoided.

No blind demand through a formal resolution urging the state to continue the bounty in spite of this ugly leak is sufficient. Through discussion, backed by a determined purpose to act earnestly and intelligently on the part of this and like organizations, is the only way this obstacle will soon be overcome, in my judgment. At this time I will only drop, as a suggestion, that money be provided and a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to confer with the livestock associations of Idaho, Washing-

on and California, Not to ascertain what they have done, or, rather what they have not done along the line of a similar effort to the one we are making in Oregon, but to urge it upon such organizations that it is of immediate importance that the work be taken up by those states at once.

One or two active men selected from among the stockmen of this state should be sent and remain present at the comway financially embarrassed, by giving a sufficient bounty for the destruction of predaceous animals.

Proof sufficient to repudiate any such a mistaken doctrine is to be found in the experience of our state during the past four years. Any state that can and does afford to care for its insane and criminal wards, keep up all its legitimate outlays and pay out a half million dollars every two years for collegiate education, as does the State of Washington, can amply af-ford to pay for the destruction of its wild beasts, when it can be proven that such

beasts, when it can be proven that such destruction need only cost the state in the neighborhood of \$50,000 per annum.

The state boundary provision of our present law, it must be admitted, is not a complete success. A close study of the amount of money paid out by the state to the difference constitution. to the different counties during the past two years reveals the fact that there is a marked increase during that period, in scalps taken in a number of the bordering countles. Some means must be devised to amend the present law so as to better protect the interests of the state in this particular until such time as the bordering states shall enact similar laws, that being, as before stated, the only really effective remedy.

Rabbits.

Four years ago, when the question of scalp bounty was advocated in Eastern Oregon, we were all of one mind. I had the honor, or the disgrace, as may be, to introduce and champion the scalp measure in the House of Representatives at that seesion of the Legislature. And I know from letters received at that time from all over Eastern Oregon, that the people of this section of the state, regardiess of class or calling, were a unit and up in arms in favor of a bounty. A certain friend of mine wrote me shortly after the bill became a law and said:
"With me, it is not a question of whether
or not the law will be a good thing, but it is a question of how the d—I you got it through the Legislature."

At that time no one ever dreamed of

such a thing as a rear fire from Eastern Oregon. We were a unit then in favor of Oregon. We were a unit then in favor of a state bounty, and we got it. Two years ago we stood practically the same, and we got it again.

But, from what I learn from occasional bits of information gathered here and there from the newspapers, we are about to develop a full-grown case of domestic infelicity. The rabbit man has put in an appearance, and is abroad in the land preaching a peculiarly strange doctrine, and, strange to say, is making a number of converts in some localities. I notice, as a rule, the thicker the rabbits the more plentiful are his proselytes.

I am not going to stand here and argue to this meeting that a coyote would live to a ripe old age in Eastern Oregon and never, during his whole lifetime, kill a single rabbit. And yet I am convinced that a coyote would do just such a thing, provided chicken-coops and sheep camps were plentiful enough.

A rather too close acquaintanceship with

the coyote, extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century, leads me to believe that not very many times in his career would he trouble himself to overtake a jackrabbit of just ordinary speed, when he could pick up a good, fat

hen in almost any fence corner.

I am not denying that a successful combination of three or four good, swift ference to me, it is up for discussion in Oregon and you need not expect to get my vote." He went on to explain that he had just branched out nicely three or four years ago in the staghound business,

when along came the bounty law and scalps was left entirely with the County I have heard of such successes on the made such a scarcity of vermin for the hounds to chase that he could not disbits at times were much more plentiful than now in any portion of either Umabefore such a thing was thought of as a state bounty on coyote scalps. I am ready to admit that a coyote can

and does kill very young rabbits, but it was a fertile brain, indeed, that originated the idea that, in order effectually to rid the country of all the rabbits, it was necessary to have enough wolves on hand to kill them all off. In all the different plans for the promotion of self-govern-ment, and of all the ideas ever advanced to promote the welfare of organized so ciety, it has remained for Oregon to evolve the man who believes in advancing the cause of civilization by the wolf pro-

with such an idea that, before the rab bits would disappear by way of the wolf channel, to the poor unfortunate who happened to remain in Eastern Oregon there would be no such thing as ham and eggs for breakfast, for the simple reason that there wouldn't be any hog to produce the ham, nor any chicken to produce the egg? Did it ever occur to him that, long before the wolves were plentiful enough to accomplish the destruction of the rabbits, they would be plentiful enough to devour

the children while they were on their way No, I believ that theory is wrong. If It is not wrong, history has ceased to re-peat itself in this particular here in Ore-gon for the first time. If it is not wrong, and such a condition of afform actually obtains here in Oregon, for heaven's sake lets never admit it when we are away from home. Let us never admit that con-ditions are such here in Oregon that it is actually necessary to promote the wel-fare of the wolf in order to advance the interests and develop the resources of this

great state. Some believer in this weird and peculiar doctrine suggested a short time ago to a reporter of The Oregonian that the de-struction of the coyotes had caused the rabbits to increase. Now, that is a mistake, for rabbits increased and decreased in different sections of Eastern Oregon many times long before the present de-

crease of the coyotes.

This same gentleman also advocated the idea that nature seemed to strike a happy medium in all such matters. So it does, But nature never struck a medium of any kind, happy or otherwise, in Oregon through the instrumentality of a thieving, howling coyote. Rabbits have come and gone in many localities in Eastern Oregon during the past 20 years, just as the Winters were hard or easy. We have had three or four mild Winters in succession, consequently we have at the present time an unusual number of rabbits in a number of localities.

And yet, to my certain knowledge, there are certain other localities with scarcely any rabbits, where formerly they were in at a time when coyotes were plentiful also.

rabbits. And I am patiently waiting for

nothing tangible, and is not a valid objection. It is to be classed among the imaginary or fancied objections—a good theme to discuss when conversation lags and when other and more important. and when other and more important sub-

jects are disposed of. Not a Sheep Law Singly.

The woolgrowing industry of Oregon is surely benefited by the destruction of the wolves. But the flockmaster is not benefited singly and alone, as many would have it appear. His benefit is chiefly an incident to the law. As a rule he is not the direct beneficiary.

For the reason that coyotes, under for-

mer conditions, were very destructive to the sheep industry, and for the further reason that the different woolgrowers' or-ganizations in Oregon put forth the only organized crusade against the coyote, it is ing sessions of the Legislature in each of taken for granted by a great many people those states, amply supplied with data, based upon the experience with the law here in Oregon, sufficient to blast the dogmat that any of the great Pacific States are going to be bankrupted, or in any way financially embarrassed, by giving a sufficient hounty for the destruction of the great particularly in Western Oregon, believe are going to be bankrupted, or in any way financially embarrassed, by giving a get all, or nearly so, of the state money sufficient hounty for the destruction of the state money. appropriated for this purpose. No im-pression could be more widely at variance with the facts Statisticians inform us that America leads the world in the pro-



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I have heard of such successes on the part of a few well-organized groups of coyotes. But, in my 25 years' experience among those festive vermin, it has never been my good fortune to become an eyewinness to such a performance. And during that period I have lived where rabbits at times were much more plentiful than now in any portion of either Umanum of production, the American ben than now in any portion of either Uma-mount of production, the American hen tilla or Morrow Counties, and many years lays them all in the shade. And I would call attention to the fact that regularly each year the farmers and ranchmen of Oregon are lectured and berated by the press of the state for their downright shiftlessness in not producing sufficient eggs, poultry, lard and bacon to supply the needs of their own state. And at the same time, a number of these same critics ply their vocation at a law that is fast ridding the state of the real reason why we have not in the past produced these commodities, and a law that is fast making it possible so to do,

The destruction of sheep from the rav-ages of the coyote has been great under former conditions. At least a 6 per cent loss was sustained each year by the flock masters of Eastern Oregon from this source. And yet, while the aggregate loss to the flockmasters from this source formerly reached a large sum of money each year, it is my opinion that the loss sus-tained from poultry alone would easily double the amount of loss sustained by the sheepmen.

I believe that I am safe in asserting that the flockmasters of Eastern Oregon are by no means the greatest beneficiaries of the law. He is far from being the man who is the direct recipient of the appropriation. In fact, my observation has taught me to believe that those who own and operate the flocks of Eastern Oregon receive a less amount of money paid out by the state for bountles than any other

class of citizens.

The greatest direct beneficiary—the one who gets nine-tenths of the money-is the laborer and the home-builder, the man about whose welfare our politicians con-tinue to shout themselves hoarse, and in wose interests our blatant demagogues wax eloquent and fat, The man who has taken to himself 100

acres of public domain under the home-stead law, and out of that which heretofore produced practically nothing, is preparing a home for himself, wife and chil-dren, is the man who is receiving a very large portion of the direct benefit from the scalp-bounty law. Out of that small beginning he has to live and support those who are near to him, one of his principal resources being a well-kept chicken-coop, around which is centered the welfare of one of the chief staples of his table, as well as a profit to spare sufficient to exchange for his coffee, his sugar, and an occasional frock for his wife, and, albeit, an occasional plug of "Saw Log" for his own immediate use. This is the class of men who have received much the greater part of the moneys so far expended, and that will be expended in the future, if such there be, by the state for the de-struction of predatory animals. His is a dual purpose. He kills—them first, for self-protection; second, because there is a profit in the scalps sufficient to help oyotes were plentiful also.

There will be a Winter along some of the standing, such an expenditure of public money is not an extravagance. So far as the owners of the sheep are concerned, in him along while he is getting a footholu the owners of the sheep are concerned, in all this assemblage of woolgrowers, if the money we have received from scalps taken ory collapse. I want to see the man who advocates such a theory relegated along with the man who, a few years since, was all put together, I doubt materially if it would be an amount sufficient to buy a single one of us a good suit of ducking prevailing hard times.

This objection to the law is a superior with the past four years all put together, I doubt materially if it would be an amount sufficient to buy a single one of us a good suit of ducking ciothes. I repeat, there has never been a clothes. I repeat, there has never been a

Boards of Trade, our press, and, I might say, our pulpit, are joining hands in one mighty effort to persuade the entire East to migrate to the West, that it is not out place for us to render such assistance to Nature as we may, in order to make it ossible that the newcomer may at least have eggs for breakfast when he arrives

The scalp-bounty law is costing the remember State of Oregon a great deal of money, America."

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If it is not an absolute necessity it is great wrong, and should be repeated. Four years ago, backed by a unanimous public sentiment in Eastern Oregon, some of us began the work in the Oregon Legislature by insisting upon the enactment of that sentiment into law. We succeeded. Were we right, or should we have failed?

If the law falls now, just at a time when it has practically overcome the object for which it was created, our success was a tailure. For it will only take an equal number of years without the law until the plague will again be upon us with all its

carnage and howling variations. That the present rate of expense will continue under the law for even the coming two years can only be accounted for either on the theory of importation or manufacture, or both. The scalps are not Their owners are dead, or princi-

pally so.

As we have the coyote practically off the earth, shall we keep him off, or, by letting down the bars, extend to him greeting and the hospitality he once enjoyed and fully appreciated.

His case is up to the people of Eastern Oregon, headed by this body of men, for final disposition. How will you have it, gentlemen?

An Englishman's Mistake.

New York Times. The private secretary of a well-known publisher in the East is a young woman of refinement, both of conduct and of lan-Brought up in New England, and educated at a college famous for its attention to the niceties and elegancies of sible from the slang-using, bang-wearing, gum-chewing stenographer of the comic papers. Next door to the publisher's establishment a young Englishman, striv-ing with moderate success to establish himself here as a landscape architect, had opened an office. In due course of time he became acquainted with the publisher, who, in turn, introduced him to the private secretary. One day, when the pri-vate secretary was sitting serene and dig-nified at her desk, there entered precipttately the Englishman.

"How do you do!" she said, sweetly.
"I beg your pardon," said the Englishman, "but could you spare me just a lit-tie of your gum?"
"Gum!" she exclaimed in horror. "Sure-

ly you don't think I—"
"Beally, I beg your pardon," ejaculated the Englishman a second time, in still more confusion. "How stupid of me! I remember now, you say mucliage in

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