NSPECT THE DIVES

Councilmen Make Personal Visits to Tenderloin.

THINK SALOONS ARE DISGRACE

Prospects for Breezy Session a Next Meeting of City Council When Reports of What They Saw Are Filed.

There promises to be a lively time a the Council meeting next Friday when the granting of many licenses will be finally disposed of. At a meeting of the license committee a short time ago a determined stand was taken against the combination houses, and the committee recommended that 12 saloons be refused a license for the coming year. A number of others were placed on the list of doubtful ones and the committee advised a personal investigation of the circumstances. Within vestigation of the circumstances. Within the past few days several of the members of the Council have made visits to the

North End with this purpose in view.

The result of their observations has had varying effects. Some of the members have decided that the case is a hopeless one and that the best thing to do is to license all but a few of the worst calcons and to take steps to make the proprietors run better places, while others have only become more set in their views and declare that such places as the North End saloons are a disgrace to any city and that the Council should not grant a license to men that run a business of that nature. At first the visits were made in the day-time. This, however, did not prove satisfactory, as the saloons in that part of the city do not pretend to do any amount of business in the day time. In order to see things at their worst and to know exactly what the conditions are, a visit was planned for Saturday night. A better time could not have been found. Workingmen had come into the city to stay over Christmas and the North End was well filled with a worthless looking class. well filled with a worthless looking class of people, who are considered the legiti-mate prey of the saloonkeepers and wom-en of that section.

All Say It Is a Disgrace.

After the visit of the committee there was none but was ready to admit that the conditions existing there are a disgrace to a civilized community. The only point of difference is as to how the matter shall be regulated. It did not seem to the com-mittee that there was any difference between one house and another. All seemed about as bad as they could be and the Councilmen felt that if they should grant ouse a license and refuse another it would be plainly a discrimination. When the question comes before the Council on Friday it will be argued along these lines, and from the opinions that are expressed the discussion may wax lively. Although the license committee has reported unfav-orably on a number of the houses, six members of the Council can grant the licenses over their report. It is not yet known how the individual members stand, and there are many predictions as to the outcome of Friday's meeting.

lake Secret Vinita. In o. ? that the saloonkeepers could not be prepared for them, the committee made their visits unannounced. It was intended to go in a body, but the members Intended to go in a body, but the members did not report on time and so the visits were made in squads of from one to three. Councilman Zimmerman was a member of a party of three, and after the visit he

"It seems to me that the saloons in that part of the town are all alike and that it would be very hard to grant one a license as I refuse another. I am in favor of grant of the content of the conte se city needs the revenue can tak their money and tell them that they will have to run their places in a reasonably respectable manner. If they do not, we can revoke their licenses and refuse to return the money. I am frank to admit that the conditions are a dis-grace, but I don't believe they are any worse than exist in other cities like Port-A certain amount of vice will exist. and the best that we can hope to do is to regulate it. We can license the caloons and with the money provide a police force large enough to keep them in check and also to keep down other sorts of vice. At the meeting of the Council next Friday I shall be willing to sign all of the applications for licenses with cations for licenses with a few possible

Flegel Sees the Sights

Councilman A. F. Fiegel decided to see the sights by himself. Soon after he had started out, however, he met a policeman whom he knew and together they went into every saloon about which a question it can only be appreciated by permanent per raised. The officer of the law and been raised. The officer of the law and lts scenic beauty. every part of the houses, and by the time the investigation was over the Councilman was convinced that it was his duty to do all he could to prevent the Council grant-ing licenses to these places to run their

ve that under the present ordinance fair-minded person can grant a license to carry on the business that the saloon-keepers of that part of the city are carrying on. There are some places that the police say have a good record as far as robberies are concerned, but some of them are regular robbers' dens. The license committee reported correctly on the mat-ter, but there are some of the questionable places that are as bad as the ones that were refused.

IT APPEARS BADLY MIXED How Our Senatorial Contest Looks to Washington People.

"I think that ex-Senator John L. Wilson, of Spokane, can elect either Levi An-keny or Harold Preston to the United States Senate." J. G. Megier, of Brookfield, who is a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives in the Washington State Legislature, is of the opinion that the Spokane politician holds the balance of power in the coming Senatorial contest in that state.

"Wilson may not have enough votes to elect himself," said Mr. Megier, "but then neither has any one of the other can-The Senator will not be chosen on the first ballot in our state any more than in Oregon. Wilson has some strength and should he decide to support any one else for the Senate he could probably throw them enough votes to win."

Yes, I am a candidate for Speaker, said Mr. Megier, as the reporter probed for more information, "but I am making no deals or promises to secure the position. I have stated repeatedly that I will not agree to give the anti-railroad com-mission men control of the railroad committee, even if such a promise would in-sure my election as Speaker. Personally I favor the appointment of the railroad commission. Even if I did not, I would be bound to support it, as I was elected on a platform which declared for it. But I do not think this question should have any bearing on the Speakership."

"How does the race for Senator in Ore gon look to people in Washington?" asked

"Badly mixed," said Mr. Megier. . Geer ems to be relying on the Mays law to ip him out, but I think this is inopera-Neither do I think his objection to Mr. Fulton's candidacy on the ground that no member of the Legislature may that no member of the Legislature may be a candidate for any other office, is well taken. It is a matter that would have to be decided by the United States Senate.

This clause of the Constitution was overlooked when Senator Simon was elected.

"If it comes to a long fight in Oregon,"
said Mr. Megler, "it looks as though Fulton would have a little the best of it. Geer
might lose some votes up in Marion County, and I would not be surprised to see
Fulton draw strength from the Multnomah delegation. But then I am up in
Washington, and why should my opinion
be of any value?"

"One gets the best impression of a picture by not observing it at too close a

"One gets the best impression of a pic-ture by not observing it at too close a distance," suggested the reporter.

"Well, if I were a racing man," said Mr. Megler, "I would say that the Ore-gon candidates were bunched." They are hisden in a cloud of dust, and it is pret-ty hard to say who will come under the wire first."

Mr. Megler is at the Hotel Portland, ac-companied by his wife. He has been vis-iting in Seattle and is now on his way to his home in Wehkiakum County.

WOMAN'S CLUBS TO HELP President Corbett Appeals for Their Ald for 1905 Exposition.

State Senator Henry E. McGinn is pre-President Corbett, of the Lewis and paring a bill for an employers' liability Clark Board, has addressed a letter to paring a bill for an employers' liability the women's clubs of Oregon, asking for act which he will endeavor to secure the their co-operation toward the success of passage of in the coming session of the

To Make Employers Liable

for Injuries to Employes.

SENATOR M'GINN FATHERS IT

Bill Will Amend Common Law Ex-

empting Employers From Liability

for Accidents Caused by Negli-

gence of Fellow Servants.

. FRANK WATERHOUSE.



SEATTLE MAN WHO HELPED ENGINEER THE TRANSPORT DEAL

the Centennial. The letter has been sent to the following women:
Mrs. Mary Elmore, Astoria,
Alice Cox. Athena. Luiu Eppinger, Baker City. Rose Selling, Corvaliis. Laura A. Bradley, Eugene. Sarah P. Adams, Albeny. J. W. Tabor, Granite. Turner Oliver, La Grande, M. L. Barden, McMinnville, G. R. Child, Roseburg. M. L. Bellid, Roseburg.
G. R. Child, Roseburg.
C. F. Ames, Sliverton.
Herbert Gill, Woodburn.
Mrs. T. T. Geer, Salem.
Lucille Harlow, Troutdale.
Minnie Odell, Union.
D. Holley, Sumpter. Miss Alice Kidder, Carlton.

Miss Alice Kidder, Carlton.

Mrs. G. H. Pettinger, Gswego. Dr. Job, Cottage Grove. Mrs. Frank Lennart, Ashland. Mrs. J. C. Snook, Coquille City. is as follows: 'Dear Madam: As time for the meet-ing of our Legislature approaches, it would seem proper and advisable for our

citizens seriously to consider the im-portance of celebrating properly the 100th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Oregon country, embracing what is now Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and a part of Wyoming, and testifying our appreciation of the great blessings conferred upon us by this important expedition. The early exploration of Oregon paved the way for the early immigrants that afterward came to Oregon to make it their abiding place. The blessings of the country we now enjoy have been so fully demonstrated through its great advantages of soil, climate, and its products and its scenic beauty, that it can only be appreciated by perma-

rate this important expedition, it is necessary for all of our people to unite in making this celebration one we shall long remember as a crowning act in coming licenses to these places to run their business.

"I do not think that there is much difference between the saloons in that section," said Mr. Flegel, "and I do not believe that under the present ordinance as the saloons in the property to demonstrate to the American records. people the value and importance of this

"The board of directors of the Lewis and Ciark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair feel that without the co-operation of the organ-ized bodies and clubs of American ladies, especially those of Oregon and Washing-ton, that we cannot properly demonstrate and set forth the great pre-eminent ad-vantages of our common heritage. We have therefore determined to ask the cooperation of the ladies' clubs throughout Oregon, and we ask their influence with the community and the members of the Legislature, to make such appropriations and give such support to this important undertaking as shall make it a signal success. The early organization and earnest work in this direction is now solicited, and your co-operation in every way is asked and desired by the board of directors of this corporation for the success of the Fair, which is to be held moration of this event, at Port-

"Trusting that the chairman of each organization throughout the state will call together the respective clubs and take such action as to them seems proper for carrying out the invitation thus sub-mitted for your active co-operation, we

are, your respectfully,
"H. W. CORBETT, President,
"Henry E. Reed, Secretary."

IT CHANCES TO HAPPEN

This Christmas that our new frames, pic-This Caristmas that our new frames, pic-tures and picture mouldings have the ef-fects that the lover of artistic things has desired these many seasons. We have just received large shipments of them. Their prices illustrate the fact that an abundance of good taste can do as much as an abundance of money in making a

SANBORN, VAIL & CO., 170 First street.

JAPANESE ART GOODS.

Just arrived, large shipment of brown bamboo flower baskets, fine porcelain, art pottery, fine lacquerware and metalware. Bamboo furniture, all kinds, at reason-K. N. Kiriyama Co., 267

Habitual constipation cured and the bowels strengthened by the regular use of Carter's Little Liver Pills in small doses. Don't forget tais.

Legislature. The principal purpose of the bill is to change the common law regarding the liability of employers to their employes for injuries sustained by rea-son of the negligence of fellow servants. Under the present law employers are not liable for such injuries. Senator McGinn has not yet reduced his bill to definite form as he will introduce it, but has pro-cured copies of similar laws in force in other states and will frame a law for Oregon incorporating the most desirable features of those laws. From the stat-utes of some of these states the following

excerpts are taken:

Massachusetts — If personal injury is caused to an employe, who, at the time of the injury, is in the exercise of due care by reason of:

"First—A defect in the condition of the ways works or machine

ways, works or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from, or had not been discovered or remedied in consequence of the negligence of the employer or of a person in his service who had been intrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works or machinery were in proper condition; or, "Second—The negligence of a person in

the service of the employer who was intrusted with and was exercising super-intendence and whose sole or principal duty was that of superintenden the absence of such superintendent, of a person acting as superintendent with the authority or consent of such employer;

Third-the negligence of a person in the service of an employer who was in charge of or control of a signal, switch, ocomotive engine or train upon a rail-

"The employe or his legal representatives shall, subject to the provisions of the eight following sections, have the same rights to compensation and of action against the employer as if he had not been an employe, nor in the service, nor engaged in the work of the em-It is provided that a car is part of the

ways, works or machinery, and that one or more cars in motion constitute a train. Among the provisions of the eight sections referred to are the following: That if the death be not instantaneous, recovery may be had by the legal representatives of the employe for both the injury and death; that if the death be without suffering recovery may be had for damages extended by the legal recovery may be had for damages. for damages sustained by those depend-ent upon the wages of the employe; that damages for death shall be assessed with reference to the culpability of the person who was negligent; that damages for in-jury shall not exceed \$4000 and damages for injury and death shall not exceed \$5000; that 60 days' notice shall be given of the damages sustained; that an em-ployer shall be liable if the work be done by a contractor or subcontractor if the damage be due to defective machinery owned by the employer; that an employer shall have credit upon the amount found due to the extent of the benefit the ploye may receive from a benefit fund to which the employer contributes, and that this act does not apply to domestic servants or farm laborers.

Indiana-In that state damages may recovered where the injury was due to defects resulting from the negligence of the corporation or an employe charged with keeping the machinery, etc., in re-pair, or where the injury resulted from pair, or where the injury resulted from the negligence of some employe under whose direction the injured person worked, or where the injury resulted from the act or omission of any person in obedience to a rule of the employer, or where the injury resulted from the negli-gence of a person in charge of a signal, switch, telegraph line, train, etc., or of a co-employe in the same service in any of co-employe in the same service in any of the departments of the service in any of the departments of the service, said co-employe acting in the place of the em-ployer in that behalf, and the person in-jured obeying the orders of his superior at the time of the injury. In Indiana contracts walving the right to recover under

the law are void.

• Colorado—"That every corporation, company or individual who may employ agents, servants or employes, such agents, servants or employes being in agenta servants or employes being in the exercise of due care, shall be liable to respond in damages for injuries or death sustained by any such agent, em-ploye or servant, resulting from the carelessness, omission of duty or negli-gence of such employer, or which may have resulted from the carelessness, omis-sion, of duty or negligence of any other agent, servant or employe, of the said employer, in the same manner and to the Publications.

Our publications during the year have been the "Quarterly" and the "Annual Proceedings," altogether nearly 600 pages, altogether nearly 600 pages, altogether nearly 600 pages. The papers of John Ball, who came with agent, servant or employer, of the said employer, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence causing the injury or death was that of the employer." In addition to this fellow servants act the State of Colorado has an employer's some of the more valuable and complete

ability act similar to that of Masses

liability act similar to that of Massachusetts.

New York—The injuries for which recovery may be had are the same as in the first two provisions of the Massachusetts act. There is also a general law soverning liability for negligence, whether the person guilty of negligence is an employer or not. The New York law also contains the following:

"An employe, by entering upon or continuing in the service of the employer, shall be presumed to have assented to the necessary risks of the occupation or employment, and no others. The necessary risks of the employment shall, in all cases arising after this act takes effect, be considered as including those risks, and those only, inherent in the nature of the business which remain after the employer has exercised due care in providing for the safety of his employes, and has complied with the laws affecting or regulating such business or occupation for the greater bafety of such employes. In an action maintained for the recovery of damages for personal inuries to an employe received after this takes effect, owing to any cause for which the employer would otherwise be liable, the fact that ploye received after this takes effect, owing to any cause for which the employer would otherwise be liable, the fact that the employe continued in the service of the employer in the same place and course of employment after the discovery by such employe, or after he had been informed of the danger of personal injury therefrom, shall not as a matter of law be considered as an assent by such employe to the existence or continuance of such risks of personal injury therefrom, or as negligence contributing to such injury. The question whether the employe understood and assumed the risk of such injury, or was guilty of contributary negligence, by his continuance in the same place and course of employment with place and course of employment with knowledge of the risk of injury, shall be knowledge of the risk of injury, shall be one of fact, subject to the usual powers of the court in a proper case to set aside the verdict rendered contrary to the evidence. An employe or his legal representative shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any case where such employe knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury and failed, within a reasonable time, to give or cause to be given information thereof to the employer or to some person superior to himself in the service of the employer who had intrusted to him seme general superintendence, unless it shall appear on the trial that such defect or negligence was known to such employer, negligence was known to such employer or superior person, prior to such injuries to the employe."

TO STORE UP HISTORY. Secretary F. G. Young Urges Need

of a Building. The need of a building in which to The need of a building in which to store the historical documents of the Pacific Northwest was pointed out at the meeting of the Oregon Historical Society by Secretary F. G. Young. It will be remembered that the historical society launched the movement for the celebration of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, and Mr. Young, in his report, comments upon the gratification of the members at the progress the Lewis and Clark Fair upon the gratification of the members at the progress the Lewis and Clark Fair Association has made. The project for a memorial building to be erected by the National Government is heartily indorsed. Secretary Young's report is as follows:

Report of the Secretary.

I shall use some general statistics to indicate, as far as statistics can, the results of the fourth year of the society's activity. Eighty-one newspapers have been regularly filed. This represents an increase of eight over the number of the previous year. Among the noteworthy additions of old newspaper files to our collection were those of the "Sacramento Daily Union" from November, 1859 to March, 1875; those of the "Morring Oregonian" from 1880 to 1887; and we also secured probably the only existing file of "The Sun," publishel in Portland In 1894-5, Some 17,000 papers belonging to the files of about 29 different. Oregon papers were obtained from the Portland Library Association as they were about to be sold to the paper mill as material for pulp. I put this fact in this way simply to illustrate the radically different, yet complementary, public functions of these two institutions. What was rubbish for one may become the glory of the other.

Our funds have not sufficed for making considerable purchases for our library for our library and for the second considerable purchases for our library for our library and the second considerable purchases for our library for our library and the second considerable purchases for our library fo Report of the Secretary.

Our funds have not sufficed for making considerable purchases for our library. Our most noteworthy accessions by purchase was a complete file of the Niles' Register. volumes. This collection received from Mr. Ladd had been made with such care that it in itself constitutes a fine nucleus for a historical library. Of documents our accessions for the year number 520.
We have now 1090 letters, mainly those of prominent pioneers, and with very few exceptions they bear on the period between 1855 and 1860.

tween 1835, and 1859.

We have books and pamphlets for a library of 3500 titles. This number could probably be doubled within a year through a diligent use of available exchanges. We have letters and documents to the number of 2150 that need extraction. of 2150 that need arranging, cataloguing and binding. It is readily seen that our crying need is that of an expert librarian furnished with modern library facilities. Our ambition should be to have at the end of the fifth year of the society's activities a fully equipped library for re-search with all of our material available the investigator.

Our museum has received this year 125 pioneer relics, 110 archeological specimens, and 1120 arrowheads; most of the latter, however, are loaned.

Gain in Membership.

Our membership roll shows a net gain for the year of 42 names. On November 30, 1902, our total membership was 762. It is made up of 115 life members and 647 an-nual members. We lost during the year 18 members by death—17 annual and one ife member. The list of the deceased nembers, arranged alphabetically, is as

Burke, Mrs. W. P., a ploneer of 1852, Catlin, John, a pioneer of 1849, Portland. Chambreau, Edward, a pioneer of 1848,

Conner, John, a pioneer of 1853, Portland.

French, D. M., a pioneer of 1854, The Gray, J. H. D., a native son of 1839, As-Hall, Dr. C. H., a ploneer of 1856, Salem. McDaniel, Dr. W. J., a native son of

1853. Portland. Mays, Robert, a ploneer of 1852, The Muller, Max, a pioneer of 1852, Portland.
Powers, Ira F., Portland.
Rieley, J. S., a pioneer of 1845, Oewego.
Sitton, N. K., a pioneer of 1843, Cariton.
Smith, Silas B., a native son of 1839,

Skipanon. Thompson, D. P., a pioneer of 1853, Port Ware, Joel, a pioneer of 1858, Eugene

Whitaker, John, a pioneer The number of registered visitors to our

The number of registered visitors to our rooms during 1906 was 10,300; for 1901, was 14,733; 1902, was 21,747. A total for the three years of 46,780.

These figures indicate that our collections are becoming a recognized feature among the attractions of Portland and the Pacific Northwest. The number of visitors of last year exceeded that of the year before by more than 7000. The average number of Oregon visitors per month from outside of Portland was 416 representing outside of Portland was 416, representing 123 towns. The average number per month from other states and countries was 577, representing 42 different state

Publications.

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Glove Orders sold for any amount, redeemable at any time. A "Willamette" Sewing Machine makes a pleasing gift to the housewife. Holiday bargains in Silk Waists and Petticoats—Best styles—Second Floor.

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All Christmas problems and perplexities as far as the children are concerned are solved quickly by our Third-Floor Toyland-Come with your Christmas lists made out or without them, Toyland will supply what you have jotted down; it will suggest what you haven't remembered-Toys, Dolls, Games, Wagons, Doll Furniture, Christmas Tree Ornaments, etc.-Everything to make the boys and girls happy Christmas morning is here-And we have collected all by going to the fountain head of supply-We make your Christmas money go as far as possible.

Toy Land---Third Floor

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lication. We lack funds, however, to print them.

The society has lost two able contributors to Northwest history in the death of Silas B. Smith and Frances Fuller Victor. Mr. Smith was engaged on a paper for the Quarterly that would have thrown new light on the genesis and early conditions of the settlement on French Prairie. Mrs. Victor. settlement on French Prairie. Mrs. Victor. was writing for the Quarterly the history of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and early railroading in Oregon when she was compelled to desist from her labors. It may not be advisable for this society to attempt at this time an expression of was a complete file of the Niles' Register, consisting of 74 volumes, extending from September, 1811, to September, 1847. Through the generous gift of Mr. Charles E. Ladd our library was increased by 95 volumes. This collection received from Mr. Ladd had been made with such care Victor was prominently identified with one side, yet we cannot be unmindful of the fact that hers was the largest and ablest part in recording the development of the Pacific Northwest. Steps have been taken to utilize the in-

terest in the approaching Lewis and Clark Centennial in the way of securing in-creased historical production in the Pa-cific Northwest. Enthusiasm in the movement to observe fitly this natal event of this region should, during the next two years and a half, draw out every reminis-cence that will help to enrich our history. The conditions are propitious just now for stimulating the writing out of the recollections of the actors and observers. It is now about 25 years since the makers of the Pacific Northwest were generally appealed to for their reminiscences. It was most unfortunate that this work could not then have been done by a state historical society so that the records secured might have become the priceless heritage of the people of the state held in trust by their historical society. It is now pro-posed after a quarter of a century to glean these sources of history again. Personal reminiscences are a peculiarly indispens-able form of sources when the telegraph and the press were not so active as they are today. The historical activity that it is hoped thus to arouse will develop and extend the historical spirit among the people and lead to the discovery of new materials otherwise undiscoverable. These initial interpretations and characterizations of events made by the participants and observers are necessary that the final historical narrative may have life and color. These initial verdicts are essential. too, that the more nearly final verdicts of the historian may bring the events into true relations of cause and effect, and conceive correctly of their relative import-ance. It is hoped that each member will volunteer to have a part in this activity in the cause of history, either by assuming responsibility for some topic or by seeing that the right person takes up come

important discussion and is aided and en couraged in the work. The condition of the sources of Oregon history down to 1840 or '43 leave compara-tively little to be desired. We know tively little to be desired. We know pretty well what the white man did in Oregon and about Oregon up to that time. But very little has been done to make possible an ordered account of the depopulation centers of the Northwest, the antecedents of the Oregon people, the opening up of the great highways of this region, the main streams of traffic and region, the main streams of traine and travel in the past; the development of the leading industries of the Pacific North-west, the transformations of the stand-ards of living and interests of our people, estimates of the men who have performed the great public services, the story of the development of our different institutions, important changes in public opinion, de-cided shifting of party issues and regroupings under political banners-all these, and many other subjects, invite the efforts of surviving pioneers and students of com-monwealth history. Notable contribu-tions along these lines have already been

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Genuine Briar and Meerschaums in new shapes and very best quality. Each in a handsome plush-lined case, it to 12 each.

NOVELTIES cigar cases, cigar boxes, cigar cases, cigar boxes, cigar cases, cigar boxes, cigar cases, and low priced.

Pipes for ornamental purposes-Many styles.

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proposed for promotion by it. This society can hardly do less than pledge its heart-lest aid to the Lewis and Clark Fair Asdation in carrying out its plans.

Need of Historical Building.

One needs to count but a small part of comprehend how fully it would utilize the most commodious and the grandest home the state or the Nation can provide for it. For here is the proper depository of the records of that historic movement through which the Nation became four-square and continental in proportions facing oceans. Here should be gathered and kept the data of the development of the great Columbia Basin, and of the growth of the commerce and the politics of the Pacific and of the lands bordering thereon. Within the halls of that building should be arranged the tangible evidences that tell the story of man's upward struggle in this part of the world, and that suggest life relations and the organization for progress so clearly and significantly that the humblest worker on the farm and in the mill would here have interpreted to him his part in the Cosmos of industry, and its appeal to him would kindle his consciousness to a sense of companionship with all the world in a common endeavor for better things. Such a building would afford facilities for presenting historical collections in such a way as to tangibly represent social relations. They would thus supplement the schools as nothing else could, and would be the means for do ing for the masses that which books, the press and the rostrum alone could not

In the library of research collected with-in such a building the great interests of the public in all the affairs of private en-terprise—a sense of which is dawning so rapidly these days—would receive adequate study. The interests of the people in the waters of their rivers for irrigation, in the wealth that nature has stored for them in the mountains, in the riches that the earth and air have embodied for them in the forests—the interests of the people in these would, through such ready means of investigation, be fully conserved, and these utilities would have the highest social use. The provision of a great and adequately equipped library would make available and stimulate the use of the best light in determining policies and these would lead unerringly to the highest evolution of this favored section of our land. Why should not a civilization have its home here the peer of any the world shall know? Civilizations of old were built by great labors of war. The civilizations to will have their real arsenals in their

Past Grand Master J. M. Hodson, assisted by J. C. Jameson, installed the clected and appointed officers of Albina Lodge, No. 101, A. F. & A. M., Saturfull-sized packages,

day evening: A. F. Gordon, W. M.; J. T. Whalley, S. W.; B. S. Durkee, J. W.; F. A. Watts, treasurer: A. J. Handlan, secretary; C. G. Pawling, chaplain; R. B. Fatr, S. D.; Charles McAfee, J. D.; R. J. Williams, S. S.; R. E. Nichols, J. S.; J. C. Miller, Tyler,

Going to Memphist

Before starting call up O. R. & N. ticket office and ask about the new tourist car service via Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis, City ticket office, Third and Wash-

IT IS IMPORTANT

To Know What You Are Taking When Using Catarrh Medicines. Catarrh is the short route to consump on, and the importance of early and judicious treatment of catarrh, whether ocated in the head, throat or bronchial

tubes, cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The list of catarrh cures is as long as the moral law and the forms in which they are administered, numerous and confus-ing, from sprays, inhaiers, washes, ointments, and salves to powders, liquids and tableta The tablet form is undoubtedly the most convenient and most effective, but with nearly all advertised catarrh remedies it is almost entirely a matter of guess work

as to what you are taking into your system, as the proprietors, while making all sorts of claims as to what their medicines will do, always keep it a close secret as to what they are.

The success and popularity of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, Is

largely because it not only cures entarth but because catarrh sufferers who used these tablets know what they are taking into their systems. Stuart's Catarrh Tab lets being composed of Red Gum. Blood Root and similar valuable and antiseptic ingredients, and are pleasant to the taste and being dissolved in the mouth they take immediate effect upon the mucous lining of the throat, nasal passages and whole respiratory tract.
The cures that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets

have accomplished in old chronic cases of catarrh are little short of remarkable, and the advantage of knowing what you are putting into your stomach is of paramount importance when it is reme that the cocaine or morphine habit has been frequently contracted as the result of using secret catarrh remedies.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablete meet with cordial approval from physicians, because their antiseptic character renders them perfectly safe to the general public to use and their composition makes them a comand their composition makes them a com-mon-sense cure for all forms of catarrhal

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for