## **BUSY MEN ARE MET**

Commercial Congress Begins Session at Seattle.

#### NEW SOUTH MEETS NEW WEST

John Barrett Is There, and Tells All the Delegates of the Glorier of the Lewis and Clark Fair to Be.

(Continued from First Page.)

sions they were served with an elaborate

With speeches out of the way the real business of the convention will take place temorrrow, and the committee on resolutions will make an early start. E. W. W.

#### GOVERNOR MEBRIDE'S SPEECH. Chief Executive of State Welcomes

the Members of the Congress.

the Members of the Congress.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—
In giving greeting to the delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress Governor McBride spoke as follows:
Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress: It affords me great pleasure to extend to you a cordial welcome to the state of Washington. As welcome to the state of Washington. As guests of the state our doors are open to you. And I know I am but echoing the sentiments of the people of the entire state when I express the hope that you may enjoy yourselves while here, and may carry away with you the memory of days pleasantly and profitably spent. I feel that the state of Washington is to be congratulated upon the selection of its chief city as the place of meeting of this congress—of this gathering of representative men of the great West to take counsel together for the purpose of furthering the commercial interests of the Trans-Mississippi region.

Increasing knowledge carries with it increasing capacity for accomplishing results. For that reason sessions of this

creasing capacity for accomplishing re-sults. For that reason sessions of this congress must necessarily be of great benefit. Each section becoming better ac-qualinted, as it does, with the require-ments of every other section, all are bet-ter enabled to work together for the many interests we have in common. The result of its past sessions has demon-strated that it is an efficient force in the upbuilding of that great section of our reommon country which it represents. Alilding of that great section of our non country which it represents. Already it has come to be looked upon by ready it has come to be looked upon by many as second in importance only to our Federal Congress; and there is no reason why its influence should not con-tinue to widen—why in the future it should not prove to be even a more effective instrument than it has been in the past in the advancement of our commercial interests.

that when vision of our Eastern breth-ren did not penetrate beyond the Missis-slppi. True, there were exceptions to the rule. The vision of Seward, for instance, extended to the broad Pacific when the place where we now stand was given

The great stream of humanity is still flowing Westward! The Trans-Missis-sippl region is being rapidly filled with an enterprising population, and the development of its resources is keeping pace with its ever-increasing numbers. Its growth in wealth and population is relative as well as getual. Upon comparing it with the country as a whole it will be found that it is daily becoming of greater relative importance. And this relative importance of the Trans-Missis-sippl region will continue to increase until when it has come into its ownwhen its arid sections are made to feel the quickening impulse of the life-giving waters and all its great resources are fully developed—when it has attained the control of the sections are made to feel the quickening impulse of the life-giving waters and all its great resources are fully developed—when it has attained the comparison of the sections are made to feel the quickening impulse of the life-giving waters and all its great resources are fully developed—when it has attained the comparison of the sections are made to feel the quickening impulse of the life-giving waters and all its great resources are fully developed—when it has attained the comparison of the section of the comparison of the section of the comparison of the section of the comparison fully developed when it has attained unto its full growth, the commercial mercial interests. scepter will fall from the hand of the East to be selzed by the vigorous hand

the great West. And when that time nes the term Trans-Mississippi will lenger be applied to the region west the Mississippi, but will be defined as that less important portion of the United States lying east of the Missisof Washington was to be congratulated upon the selection of Seattle as the place of meeting of this Congress; and inasmuch as the fostering and the develop- occupying high official positions in the of meeting of this Congress; and inas-much as the fostering and the develop-ment of our commerce with the Orient Government as well as men prominent in is one of the great questions inviting private life have come to regard it as a patriotic duty to visit and become acbecome if not the principal at least one of the principal gateways of that common country.

The inability of our common country. The inability of our common country.

The inability of our common country.

The inability of our common country.

The inability of our common country.

The inability of our common country. culturity appropriate. In the past few cost the Republic dearly; and but for the years striking events in the far East have crowded upon each other thick and would have lost to us forever some of the fast and the eyes of the civilized world

rears striking events in the far East have crowded upon each other thick and fast and the eyes of the civilized world have become focused upon that distant portion of the globe as never before, at least in modern times. As a result of Dewey's victory in Maulia Bay we became a world-wide power, and our relations with the Orient necessarily underwent a great change. What the future may have in store no one can accurately extensed. may have in store no one can accurately foretell, for it is not given to the finite mind to read in advance of the unrolling of the scroll what is written by the fuger of an inscrutable providence. But this much we know—this much we see: world's oldest civilization and the atest product of the new, stand facing each other separated by the broad sweep of the Pacific Ocean, and we have every casen to believe that this country will the dominant power upon that ocean. Signs are not wanting that the mystical East is listening to the voice of the practical West-that a great awakening is near at hand for the teeming millions on the other side—that the day foretold by Seward is rapidly approaching when the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and that the Trans-Mississippi region by rea-son of its closer proximity will profit more than any other portion of our

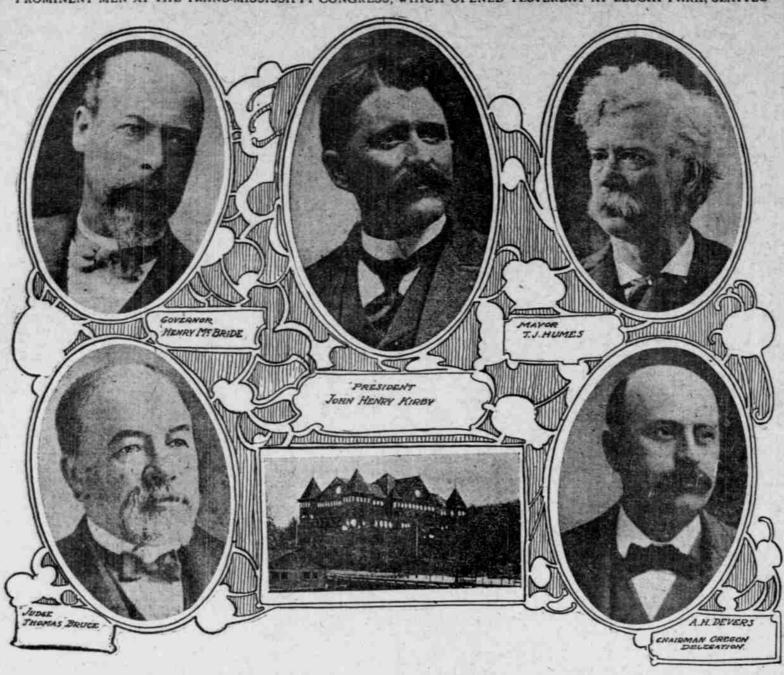
#### TOWN IS WIDE OPEN. Mayor Hume's Welcome of the Con-

gress to Seattle. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18.—(Special.)— Mayor Hume spoke in part as follows: "Although town lots were sold here 30 years ago, and even then we were called Seattle, our real history did not begin until the year ISS. At that time Seattle was snuffed out. Not a dock, not a wharf, not a business-house was left. It was then by united effort and the help of a spirit that knew no failing and suffered no discouragement that the city of today

For us it has been sometimes a hard matter to convince those in authority that Sextile people are really part of the Government. But fortunately nature has

little of our authorities at Washington.
"We asked for a fort on the bluff north of our city to protect our interests. The Government replied that if we would pur-

PROMINENT MEN AT THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS, WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY AT LESCHI PARK, SEATTLE



lake, with a depth of over 600 feet. Here might all the navies of the world find a fresh-water harbor. We asked the Government to build us a canal to bring our battleships to this fresh-water haven. From the time the project was first spoken of engineers have recommended it. We went to work, bought the right of way, gave it to the Government, and now will have one of the finest fresh-water harbors in the world for our vessels.
"The counties to the east of us ask

place where we now stand was given over to the forest primeval. In a speech delivered in the United States' Senate in 1852, he predicted that the commerce of the Atlantic would relatively sink in importance. While the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, would become the chief theater of events in the world's great thereafter.

The great stream of humanity is still help you.

"The counties to the east of us ask something. There are immense areas of arid lands lacking only the aid of a little water from their rivers to become a fertille garden spot. A little ald from the Government will bring this about. Such a condition will be of general benefit not only to us, but the states east of us. "Let me say to the states went of the Mississippi, if you will help us, we will help you.

# mercial Interests.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18 .- (Special.)-Judge Burke spoke as follows:

"In behalf of the commercial interests of Seattle I bid you welcome to the city. We are glad to meet you, to take sweet counsel together, remembering that 'in the multitude of counsellors there is representative men from all parts of the

"The large territory now comprised within the boundaries of the State of Washington was saved to the United States not by the wisdom or policy of the then officials of the General Government, but by the seal, the energy and the patriotism of the private citizen. The officials were ignorant of the true character of the territory and apparently indifferent to the interests of the bold and enterprising pioneers who, unalded and against great natural obstacles carried the flag, The civilization and the commerce of their country to the confines of the Pacific Ocean. The same bold, self-reliant, enterprising spirit has continued to animate their successors with the result that the territory which 60 years ago was scornfully referred to by some of our states-men as 'the dereilet of nations,' has now become an important state of the Union, the seat of a foreign and domestic com-merce greater than that possessed by any state in the Union excepting New York

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. "What is it that in so short a time, comparatively speaking, has transformed this part of the continent from a forbidarry will be the chief beneficiary, and ding, savage wilderness to a scene of the highest civilization, with all its accompaniments of industrial, commercial and educational activity? The same land, the same sky, the same mountains and valleys and rivers, the same stately forests and the same noble and spacious harbors has been here for a thousand years, un-used by civilized man. But the right kind of men were not here to utilize these great natural advantages. When, however, in-dustry, energy and enterprise, guided by a large intelligence, appeared upon the scene, the great change was inaugurated. But as the treasures of nature or the products of the skill of man are of little use to us unless we can readily send them from place to place to be exchanged with our fellow-man, for articles which he has and we have not, so, without the means of quickly and cheaply transporting the products of the soil and of the shop, our

tems that serve this state; and it is quite little of our authorities at Washington.

"We asked for a fort on the bluff north of our city to protect our interests. The Government replied that if we would purchase a suitable site and give it to it,

we should have it. We went to work, bought the land gave it to the Government. We got our fort.

In front of us stretches Lake Washington, an immense and beautiful expanse of clear, fresh water. Here is an inland lake with the device of washington.

well and so cheaply served with transportation as in the State of Washington.

"Not in Europe, where in many cases the railroads are owned by the state, are the rates proportionally as low or shipping facilities as good as they are here. For example, to transport a ton of freight 100 miles by rail in England costs \$1.25, in France \$2.10, in Australia \$1.50, in Germany \$1.81, and in Russia \$1.70, whereas in this evantry it costs but 73 cents. But in this country it costs but 73 cents. But in the State of Washington a ton of lum-ber is carried by rail 100 miles for 40 cents—a rate altogether lower than was

ever before given anywhere else under anything like the same conditions. "If we could have for the products of the farm and the factory correspondingly low rates and adequate shipping facilities across the Pacific Ocean, no man living across the Facine Ocean, no man nving could say to what proportions our com-merce would speedily grow. That is the problem—the problem of cheap and stable ocean rates—upon which Mr. Hill is now engaged, and the great ships which he is building at New London are expected to solve it. solve it.

"The people of the Northwest are watching the progress of this movement with deep interest. If Mr. Hill succeeds in doing upon the sea what he has done upon the land-namely, in revolutionizing rates and transportation methods—it means the raising at once of the com-merce of the Northwest to a position of great international importance. Its benefits will be felt on every farm and in of a struggle, not with our neighbors for this little trade or that, but with the com-mercial nations of the earth, for the mus-tery of the Pacific. The victory will go to those who have the best railways and the best ships, and who manage them the best. So far we have surpassed every other country in our system of transporta-tion by land. But on the high seas we

are still in the kindergarten class. "It remains to be seen whether the genius of Mr. Hill is equal to the task of giving us the first place in transportation sea as well as on land. If so, the prize Oriental commerce, with its new and growing markets, is ours,"

#### QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION. Tom Richardson Presents His Views

on the Subject. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18.-Mr. Tom Richardson, of New Orleans, spoke in

The question of immigration into the United States is one which has gradually been becoming more scute during the past decade, and which will continue to augment in importance and significance

as the time progresses. as the lime progresses.

"From the time when the Pilgrims were forced from their early abiding places by the tyranny of liliberal and often despotic opression, and landed upon the then inpitable shores of New England, the old World has been contributing in an over-increasing ratio to the population of this country. Day by day, month hymonth, and year by year, the sailing ships and the steamers have been increasing their accommodations and efficiency in transit to take care of the incoming throngs of men, women and children seeking prosperity and habitation in the new 'Golcomda,' and paving the way in turn for the movement of their relatives, friends and acquaintances.

While, of course, a very large proportion of the immigration which has yearly been coming into this country through the Atlantic and Gulf ports has been of a benign character, it is unfortunately the benign character, it is unfortunately the fact that our possessions have been made the 'dumping ground' of Europe, and the transportation of undesirable adults and their progeny has been facilitated by pri-vate and Governmental aid, not because of a particular desire to assist in the up-building of American citizenship, but rather through a desire to rid the coun-tries and provinces of the Old World of a class which countributed but to the exit a class which contributed but to the evil d villainy of the countries out of which they were sent. . "Fortunately, the United States, with

its magnificent domain and possibilities for amalgamation, has been but little hurt through the causes mentioned. Be the rescomer what he may, his nativity, habits, speech and thought were obliter-

removed from the great centers of commerce and acute civilization and are per- without. mitted to enjoy their new freedom in the and the man becomes in time an American, contributing to his particular commonwealth the fruits of his energy and effort, which is one of the elements of water presenting.

state prosperly.

I am strongly opposed to an unrestrict!
I mmigration, and the force of this proposition is borne out by several of the suggestions which have preceded this remark. The south of Europe must not be dumped into the circulation of our large cities, if it should be received at all. The degenerate may continue the degenerate, even I though his children become fair American \* inough his children become fair American citizens. The murderer, the thief, or the social outcast should be given back to the country which gave him birth, but the immigrant, in all cases, so long as he or she be in good health, should be given the benefit of the possible doubt. The sovernment, however, should not lose wight of the immigrants immediately whom soveriment, however, should not lose sight of the Immigrants immediately upon having permitted their entrance into this country. It should be demanded that they be taken from the large cities, where, in a number of instances, they add to the undestrable portion of their population, creating additional demands for charity and public benefactions, and existing with what energy or brawn they possess, in an atmosphere frequently little better than the one they left.

The great West can furnish homes for millions of people, and it is into the great rountry. The industry and of wealth must find their way into the great West and put into movement the things which at present ile dormant, awaiting the period when human necessity must needs realize upon.

"I believe the time is ripe when the United States Government should be forced by its representatives into establishing a rigid investigation into the character and possessions of every immiles, but the farm that supports the fabric society, and unless this be done we can expect to witness an accumulation of trouble and districts. Where the country was an accumulation of trouble and of wealth must the farm is the hope of the West and will constitute the basic sill of American commerce and civilization. "It is out of the ground that the wealth of the surviving Nation must come. It is the farm that supports the fabric society, and unless this be done we can expect to witness and lumber forests be devoured by hungry miles but the farm is the hope of the West and will constitute the basic sill of American commerce and civilization. "It is out of the ground that the wealth of the surviving Nation must come. It is the farm that supports the fabric society, and unless this be done we can expect to witness and unless this be done we can expect to when the great west can furnish the farm is the hope of the West and will constitute the basic sill of American commerce and civilization. "It is out of the ground that the farm is the hope of the West and will constitute the basic sil

trans-Mississippi country which, is cry-ing with open arms for the agriculturalists, and the artisians, that the immigrant should be taken there to work out his ma-terial redemption and become an honest, prosperous member of the body politic. To-day, the native born of the United States are looking in absolute dismay at the enormous immigration which is com-ing into the United States from Southern Europe. Up to June 20, of the present year, for a period of twelve months, we admitted from Austro-Hungary 20,011 immigrants, while from Italy, chiefly from the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, there came 280,522, the total from the two sections named approximating fifty per cent of the total immigration for the fa-cal year, which reached \$57,966. In the figures thus given, there was an increase of 20,000 from Austro-Hungary and 32,-247 from Italy, including the two provinces mentioned. I beg to quote herein and to introduce as a part of this paper, a brief report from the Honorable F. P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of the Bureau of Irrigation, Department of Commerce and Labor, as these figures will more clearly and concisely demonstrate the manner in which immigration is at present coming into the United States, and the figures themselves will prove startling object iessons for your consideration and thought, "In our agricultural sections, the Ger-mans, Belgians, French and Italians (by these latter I don't mean the Sicilians), are fitted to make splendid agriculturalists, and the German and French particclass of farmers scattered throughout the great regions of the West-of thrifty, industrious and conserving the es-tablished institutions of this country tablished institutions of this country—they are desirable immigrants and we can't have too many of this class. Particularly is this the fact when they arrive with at least personal possessions sufficient to establish them and make them at once contributors to the general prosperity, instead of adding to the demands which charity to-day is finding almost insuperorable.

nost insupportable.
"With the extension of the irrigation system and the conservation of the wasts waters of the Mississippi Valley, the arid sections of the West will become as profitable as the lands which make up the beautiful Mohawk Valley of the Empire state. Human necessity will force conditions which today may seem impossible of consummation, and in pro-portion to the demands made by an increasing population, so will nature con-spire to human benefit, and unproductive areas will be made to contribute their quota to the assistance of the ever-in-creasing human family.

"I state again that in my opinion the

Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress should adopt some resolution laying stress upon the necessity for a much more acute restriction in the matter of foreign immigration. While certain rethe newcomer what he may, his nativity, habits, speech and thought were obliterated forever in the second and third generation, and even the traditions of early habitation are absorbed by the free atmosphere of the new home, and thus in less than half a century there is generated a purely American type, from which has been removed the lis and attributes which characterized the immigrant himself when first landed upon American soil. The emancipation of the Russian serior the peasantry of Italy, Austria-Hungary, and even of Republican France, is gradual yet permanent when these immigrants, entering the United States, are carried into the agricultural areas well.

now admitting everybody who knocks

"The influence of the immigrant upon mitted to enjoy their new freedom in the cultivation of the soil. In these areas even the slave becomes the free man and the wolf becomes the lamb. The peace of a pastoral occupation quiets the disturbing elements of anarchy and socialism, and the man becomes in time an American, contributing to his particular commonwealth the fruits of his energy and effort, which is one of the elements of states, nor should the teachings nor pracnave no place for narbor in the free states, nor should the teachings nor prac-tices of their advocates be considered nor tolerated.
"Yet, combination and control makes it possible to subvert this general pros-

perity and make it a means of increasing merely individual wealth held in the hands of the few. The extension of agriculture into the great plains and valleys of the West must so increase the productions as to make individual control increases. impossible, even when the magnificent fortunes of the individual or corporation be taken into consideration. We need these great acres tilled; we need energy and brawn to work out the final destiny of this great country. The human elements which have made the East a teeming hive of industry and of wealth must

witness an accumulation of trouble and our great centers of population the scene of turmoil and strife, in which America will, of necessity, be made to suffer.

#### PRESIDENT KIRBY'S MESSAGE Evokes Much Applause From the Delegates. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18.—(Special.)-

Kirby the following message was read by Tom Richardson, and was greet with great applause:
"Gentlemen of the Congress: When Se-attle was selected as the place at which

to convene the 14th Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, there were not a few who shook their heads and declared that Seattle, looking out upon the far Pacific, was too distant from the populous region to the Trans-Mississippi area to command a large attendance. Delegates from Louisiana and Texas who have re-sponded to the roll refute that prophecy. This is sufficient in that it demonstrates that the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress has become a fixed entity ame those great institutions that make for th

Tris true that railroads eliminate time and distance, but these have been superceded by that stanch American senting and oneness of commercial aim which has wiped out all but geographical divisions of the Republic compelled the disappear-ance of sectional lines, and brought every citizen of the country without respect to what may be the state of his residence to stand for the symmetrical development of a superb social unity, ordained in the great primal law of evolution to construct on the Western hemisphere the grandes; and most lasting civilization this old world

gress was conceived in the fact that the states on the Atlantic seaboard were reeiving a greater share of benefactions rom th General Government than those entributory to the Gulf and the Pacific, and that an unofficial body, representing in concrete form the hopes and ambitions of a mighty people, populating an area that embraced two-thirds of the then territory of the United States and producing approximately 70 per cent of its exports, could be made a potential factor in directing the American Congress to an impar-tial distribution of the favors of govern-ment. Then the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress was sectional. It was so in obedience to the law of economic ne-cessity. But it is not so now, for whosoever participates in the life of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress is an evangel of American industry called to preach the doctrine of American pre-emi-nence. The congress was organized to bring transportation facilities to the pro-ducers of the larger part of the Nation's domestic and export wealth, who toil in

need doubt the perfection of these vast enterprises. As tardy as the Government sometimes is in the execution of its obligations to the citizen, it has not been known to fall when once it sets its hand to the discharge of a great public duty. Indeed, that which is now the mission of the Trans-Missiastippi Commercial Congress is as broad, as deep and as eternal as the Republic itself.

"The roar of Dewey's guns at Manila was the strident voice of evolution. Destiny directed that voice, and when it spoke it declared anew the doctrine of the survival of the fittest and blazed the way for American supremacy over the world. Since that portentous hour, with the economics for the promotion of which it was organized disposed of in a large measure, the mission of the Trans-Missistippi Commercial Congress is become to insist on opening up the routes to the markets of the Orient and to the Pacific Coast states of Latin America that the

markers of the Ocient and to the Pacific Coast states of Latin America that the surplus products of the country may find profitable sale, for by no other policy is it possible to insure and maintain the prosperity and the commercial supremacy of the United States.

"Already the rapidcommercial growth of the United States has aroused a jealousy and apprehension on the part of European powers which with all their infinite diplomacy can not conceal. This is gratifying to American pride, but it likewise is a challenge to American genius. Whatever diplomatists may tell you, we stand alone without an ally in this Titante struggle for supremacy among the giant nations for supremacy among the giant nations of the world. If we win, we will win upon American initiative and sustained industry. If we fail, we will fail through the decadence of American statesmanship. That is not possible.

That is not possible.

"Behold how our commerce has grown and multiplied by leaps and bounds. The excess of our exports over imports is greater than that of all other countries combined. And it is the trade balance that determines commercial primacy. The total exports of the United States for the year 1800 amounted to the disry aggregate of \$1,255,090.090. As recently as 1870 the total exports were but \$376,000,000, or \$80,000,000 leas than the aggregate imports for that year; and yet, as gratifying as is the vast balance between exports and imports, it is but small when we shall take from Germany and Great Britain the import trade of the Pacific Coast states of Latin America, our geographical heritage, and crowd upon the Asiatic the products of our flour and cotton mills and looms and foundries and machine shops. machine shops.
"The international commerce of the

"The international commerce of the world in manufactures amounted last year to \$4.000,000,000 and the United States furnished more than 10 per cent of this grand total.

"When we consider that the exports from the factories of the United States amounted to but \$1,28,567 in 1790, and that in 1890, after a lapse of 100 years, they had grown to but \$151,102,376, while in the last 12 years they have reached a sum in excess of \$250,000,000, the extraordinary expansion of our commerce is dinary expansion of our commerce is realized. In the contemplation of so marvelous an exhibit is not the most un-indulgent American grompted to com-miserate the noisy croakers of calamity who predict disaster for this giant of the World that is laying commercial tribute on every land in which civiliza-

tion has pushed its triumphs?
"But talk about our commerce and the prosperity of the country until, transported by the magic of figures we experience the sensation of personal riches, and after all the basis of our trade balance and the foundation of all our wealth is the American farm. We have cotton and umber and rice mills, blast furnaces and packeries and sugar and oil refineries and coal, iron, silver and gold mines in the wonderful region of the West, where nat-ural resources have covenanted with des-tiny to make ours the richest and strongest country on the habitable globe. The factory and the blast furnace and the packery must eventually come to the raw material. They have come to many, they will come to all of the states of this prowill come to all of the states of this pro-ductive region. That is inevitable. To save transportation of raw material and to put the finished products closest to points whence they can clear to Trans-Oceanic markets is a law of economics

find in them its place of refuge, but not so the agricultural districts. Where plenty rewards contented and honest toil and nature sings its eternal harmonies in the ears of men there is no rebellion against constituted authority, no riot against the law, no tempest of communism. Agriculture paints the glow of health upon the cheeks of its daughters, and weaves the steel of Hercules into the arms of its sons. These form the basis in the unavoidable absence of President of American stability and peace and constitute the rock upon which the waves of imported ignorance and anarchy will

> "It has been said that the population of the United States doubles every 30 years, if so, where 30 years from today will we care for an added %,600,000 of people? This suggests no new problem. It is as old as the colonial policy of Great Britain and the coloulal policy of Great Britain and Continental Europe. It indeed runs back like an ill-omened shadow through the history of nations that were older when they fell than any that now stand forth in the vast struggle for primal place among the great powers. What will the Republic of America do with this strenuous brood growing up about our knees, with the heritage of freedom in their blood and the instinct of conquest in their thought, put there by the men of Valley. froze and Trenton and by those match-less ploneers who surveyed the course of empire to the West, over mountain ranges and through primeval forests? You say we will put them in the mighty West and your answer has in it the inspiring suggestion of a splendid prophecy rush-ing on to fulfillment. And why not? It is estimated that the Government can reis estimated that the Government can re-claim 180,000.000 acres of land from the arid and desert wastes of the West, while in Texas alone, if it were as densely popu-lated as Massachusetts, we could take care of 80,000,000 of the earth's population. "Let me say to you that irrigation is as old as the pyramids and that wherever intensive agriculture is practiced today you find the wealthiest and most content-"Let me say to you that irrigation is as old as the pyramids and that wherever intensive agriculture is practiced today you find the wealthiest and most contented people in the world. But after this, then what? When the West is developed to the limit of its preductive capacity and the ability of the country to consume domestic products is over-reached, then office, Third and Washington.

## **BLOOD HUMOURS**

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills,

Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, Itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional hu-mours, such as had blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, grandular swellings, ulcer-ous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, acurvy, stles, cicers and sores arising from an im-pure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cutleur: Treatment,

when all other remedies fall.

And greater still, if possible, is the wenderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Sold throughout the world. Luticure Resolvent, Sic. (In form of Chopolain Costed Fills, Sic. per vial of 60), (final meta, Soc., Soc., Lie. Depotas Locadon, if Charleshouse Sq., Paris, S Bure de la Parz, Hosson, 10 Columbus Ava. Poltre Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prog. Sg., Family Corp., Sole Prog.

what? This is a question for statemen to deal with, not for those puny creatures who tax their energies to meet the mere requirements and exigencies of partisan politics, but for men of affairs who hold in their hands the destinies of the great-est Nation that ever rose and the fortunes of the most commanding race of men and women the history of this world has ever

"Time was when the Mississippi River marked the stopping place of the Ameri-can Republic, nor did it go beyond into the wilderness of the West until a Presi-dent of the United States confessedly without the warrant of the Constitution, without the warrant of the Constitution, consummated the Louisiana purchase. That spirit of adventure and demand for elbow-room that has characterized every progressive people since the Phoeniciana looked out upon the sea and dominated the commerce of the world, swept Americans on to the possession of the Trans-Mississippi regions. It was that same energy and foresight that bore Americana on to the embracements of Florida, Texas and California into the territory and Union of the States.

of the States.

"Obeying still the same spirit, and yielding to the same great law, the American has begun the commercial invasion of the Orient in anticipation of that hastening day when the surplus foodstuffs and manufactures of our developing country manufactures of our avectoring country must find a purchaser, not alone in the Asiatic, but in the spheres of colonial and commercial influence now occupied by Great Britain and Continental Europe, And in this thought I am reminded that from this audacious city of Scattle was shipped under the directing gentus of the greatest railroader in the West, the first cargo of American cotton that ever cleared

out of an American port for the Orient When I consider the geographical posi-tion of the United States with respect to Mexico, with respect to the Pacific Const States of Latin America, with reference to the Pacific Coast provinces of China with their teeming millions of population now dependent on Europe to provide them with the necessities, and that Europe to gain the trade of the Oriont must cross two oceans while the United States will cross but one, I am convinced that the Great Master of the Universe has designed the American Republic to eventually be come the one transcendant civilization of the world. But the Great Master will not solve for us the problems in transporta-tion and state-manship that these condi-tions make obligatory upon a chosen peo-ple. Not the least of these is a consular service in the hands of men of business training and acumen rather than in those of men who hold their positions by the grace of partisan favor. It is the peculiar province of this Congress to consider this as well as other problems to which I have with the heritage of freedom in their blood and the instinct of conquest in their thought, put there by the men of Valley forge and Trenton and by those match-less represents the survey of the course. upon your prerogative, but will leave to the gentlemen selected by your executive committee and whose names appear on the programme the expert and authoritative discussion of those great questions upon the adjustment of which now depends the wealth and perpetuity of a dv-lization greater today than any that has gone before it."

### CLOSE TO WARSHIPS.

Sea Fighters Seen to Advantage From Potter-Low Rates.



### TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kid ney and stomach disorders, constipation, distribed dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc. KIDNEY AND URINARY

Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured. DISEASES OF THE RECTUM piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and discharges, cured without the knife, pain or con-

DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failure. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, heaf-fulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your handhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonnorrhoes, painful, bloody urins, Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicoccie, Hydroceie, Kulney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Waiker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphiel on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable, All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address. Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, im-otency, thoroughly cured. No failure. Cures guar-

DR. WALKER, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland, Or