THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

all, vice and criminalty of every kind, are

READ SECOND TIME long of Supreme Court only riminal and important cases. H. B. 276, by Eny-Yo take census of state by Labor Commissioner. E. E. 287, by Huntley-Gassigo charter.

Jayne Local Option Bill in Com-

mittee on Education.

PASSAGE IN GREAT DOUBT

Views of Members of the

Upper House.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 13.-(Special.)-

The Jayne local option law was read the second time in the Senate today and was referred to the committee on

aducation

Loughary.

mittee

education, composed of Senators Loughary, Huines and Pierce. This committee is not at all friendly to the

terests depended upon the committee's action. In the Senate it has been the

custom to send all bills on the liquot

traffic and public morals to the commit-tee on education, and there was nothing unusual in sending this bill to that

The great interest that has been

taken in this measure, however, gives

it a prominence which makes the ac-tion of the committee of little import-ance. Whatever the action of the

committee, the bill has been discussed so much and is so well understood in

fate of the Jayne bill, both sides claim-

the bill cannol pass in its present form.

and no attempt will be made to have it pieced on final passage without amendments. It is practically certain

that before the final vote is taken the bill will be amended so as to eliminate

the provision that precincts partly in and partly out of a municipal corpora-

tion shall not vote on the saloon ques

HOT LAKE COUNTY NOT TO BE

Bill Is Indefinitely Postponed After

a Warm Debate.

SALEM. Or., Feb. 13 .- (Special.)-

"Indefinitely postponed" was the fate

of Hot Lake County in the House to-day, though the bill creating the new

county out of Union was recommended

der Hellen, recommended that the bill

der Hellen, recommended that the bli pars and that the name of the new county be "Clark." but the minority, Blakley of Umatilla, who introduced the bill by request, and Burgers of Wasco recommended the contrary.

ing a victory in sight.

cincla

VOLIDE.

It is certain

House Bills Passed at Night. SALEM, Or., Feb. 12-(Special.)-Billy passed the House tonight as follows: H. B. 371, by ways and means committee To reduce appropriation for orphan asylums from \$12,000 to \$4000 a year. H. B. 529, by Kuney-Wasco charter. B. 265, by Huntley-To require un-egistered electors to swear to their voling multifications before election judges.

H. B. 351. by McLeod-To provide for

H. B. 366, by Donnelly-To amend code reating to treature prove. H. B. 334, by Laws-Salaries of Clatsop

officer. Radical Changes Will Have to Be H. B. 146, by Cavender-To reduce license Made, at Any Rate, to Meet the

n sailor boarding-houses. R. R. 352, by Griffin-To regulate elseping chr raies H. B. 569, by Muir-To raise salary of cler

of Multmomah County to \$3000 after first Monday in July, 1906. H. B. 200, by Munkers-To regulate fees

of Sheriffs in civil cases. H. B. 183, by Sonnemann-To tax gross mings of telephone, telegraph and press companies.

H. B. 335, by Colwell-To provide Justices of Peace in Multaomah with offices and sta-

H. B. 184, by Smith of Baker-To pro vide for posting notice of annual we

liquor interests and is probably the last one to which the friends of the bill would have sent the bill if their in-H. B. 372, by Hermann-To abolish Hume almon monopoly on Rogue River. H. B. 342, by Gray-To change tin

publishing financial statements of coun-

R. H. 279, by Chamberlain-To require

ishing of estrats. H. B. 344, by Jackson-To protect trout

H. B. 128, by Gray-To provide 36 days imprisonment for gambling. H. B. 183, by Capron-To raise fee for is

suing citizenship papers from \$1 to \$5 in Multnomah.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

Its details and in its purpose that the Benate will amend it, kill it or pass it without any regard wantever to the re-SALEM, Or., Feb. 15-(Special.)-Bills were passed by the Senate today as folport of the committee. With the orlow's: dinary bill the report of a committee is all-important, and often a bill can 5. B. 247, by Carter-To place the pro-

of the hunters' license tax at the disposal of be killed by the amendments the com-mittee makes or refuses to make. the Game Warden.

S. B. 185, by Kuykendall-To require the It is yet uncertain what will be the State Treasurer to give an official bond with a

surely company as surely. S. B. 236 by Layrock-To fix the salaries of county officers in Grant County. S. B. 252, by Tuttle-For the relief of ex-

Pish Commissioner F. C. Reed. S. B. 200, by Coke-To change the boundary of Douglas and Coos Counties. S. E. 271, by Coke-To fix time for bolding

terms of County Court in Coos County. S. B. 267, by Malarkey-To prohibit girls under 21 years of age in saloons. S. B. 126, by Nottingham-To prohibit use

tion; also that the percentage of signadoors to saloons. tures required will be reduced from 30 to 25 or 20 per cent, and that provision 8. B. 211, by committee on public build ings-For purchase of land for feeble minded. school for will be made for liquor elections in amaller towns as units and not by pre-

S. B. 212, by Booth-To forbid operation of The committee on education will meet tomorrow to consider the bill.

Bills That Died In the Senate.

SALEM. Or., Feb. 13.-(Special.)-Ad-ournment of the Senate this evening left

about a dozen bills in the hands of committeen. All such bills are dead, for the reason that they cannot now be passed and sent to the other branch of the Leg islature. Some of the measures have been left to die because similar bills have passed the House. Among the measures left in the hands of the committees are the following:

for passage by a majority of the coun-ties committee and backed by the solid Booth's bill to create the office of Pub lie Examiner. vote of Multnomah County. The ma-Coe's bill to prohibit use of open street-

jority report was turned down and the minority report substituted by a vote cars in Portland in the Winter. Pierce's bill for reasseasment of propert of 31 to 27, and the bill was then buried. where the first assessment is declared It was a victory for the delegation

legal. from Union County in both houses, for Holman's bill appropriating money for Senators Pierce and McDonald and Representatives Dobbin and McLeod Archie L.

whealdon's bill to revise the fishery have fought the new county, tooth and Brownell's hill for the publication of laws nail. The majority of the counties committee, Henderson, Jayne and Von newspapers. Coe's bill for the licensing of all classes

d healers Hedson's bill for a state board of account-

anes. Brownell's bill to define the rights of riparian owners

Coe's bills for protection of insurance agents

Mayger of Columbia was excused from him no special favors, but denying him no proper opportunity for labor and the reward McLeod talked against the bill 20 Resolutions Adopted in the House labor. But the peculiar cir SALEM, Or., Feb. 12.-(Special.)-The following resolutions were adopted by the House: the South render the problem there far H. R. 25. by Holcomb-For joint commit-

(Continued from First Page.) will not change. In any future great Nationa mared with the men of have as weak and as strong, as ally and as wise, as had and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as ngs to be revenged. . . . May not all ing a common interest requite in a com-

ONE NATION

non effort to terres out common country For my own part, I have striven and shall to avoid placing any obstacle in the So long as I have been here. I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's hi While I am deeply sensible to the high comliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as frust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds moting to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

May I ask those who have not differed with to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have? Should Show Lincola's Spirit.

ALL

ARE

This is the spirit in which mighty Lincoln sought to bind up the Nation's wounds when Its soul was yet seething with Berce haireds, with wrath, with rancor, with all the soll and dreadful paradons provoked by civil war. Surely this is the spirit which all Americana should show now, when there is so little ex-

tune for mallee or rancer or haired, when there is so little of vital consequence to di-vide brother from brother, Lincoln, himself a man of So did not hesilate to appeal to the sword when he became satisfied that in no other way could the l'nion be saved, for high though be put prace, he put righteousness still higher. arred for the Union; he warred to free the slave; and when he warred, he warred in carnest, for it is a sign of weakness to be half-

hearted when blows must be struck. But he only love, a love as deep as the tenderness of his great and sud heart, for all his coun-trymon allke in the North and in the South, and he longed above everything for the day when they should once more be knit together in the unbreakable bonds of sternal friend-

We of today, in dealing with all our fellow citizens, white or colored. North or South, should strive to show just the qualities that Lincoln showed: His steadfastness in striving after the right, and his infinite patience and rhearance with those who may that right as clearly than is did; his earnest endeavor to do what way best, and yet his readiness to pt the best that was practicable when the ideal best was unattainable; his unceasing ef-fort to cure what was evil, coupled with his refusal to make a bad situation worse by any ill-judged or ill-timed effort to make it better The great Civil War in which Lincoln tow ered as the loftiest figure left us not only a seunited country, but a country which has the proud right to claim as its own the glory we alike by those who wore the blue and by those who wore the gray, by those who followed Grant and by those who followed Lee; for both ught with equal bravery and with equicerity of conviction, each miriving for light as it was given him to see the light; ugh it is now clear to all that the triumph the cause of freedom and of the Union was essential to the welfare of mankind. We are

now one people, and a people with failings which we must not blink, but a people with great qualifies in which we have the right to feel just pride.

Bace Problem in the South All good Americans who dwell in the North must, because they are good Americans, feel the most earnest friendship for their fellowintrymen who dwell in the South, a friend

ship all the greater because it is in the South that we find in its most acute phase one of the gravest problems before our people; the oblem of so dealing with the man of one for as to secure him the rights that no one build grudge him if he were of another color. To solve this problem it is, of course, neces

sary to educate him to perform the duties, a failure to perform which will render him a curse to himself and to all around him. Most certainly all clear-sighted and gener ous men in the North appreciate the difficulty and perplexity of this problem, sympathics with the South in the embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible

feel an honest wish to help her where help is practicable, and have the heartiest respect for hose brave and earnest men of the South who in th face of fearful difficulties, are doing all that men can do for the betterment alike of white and of black. The attitude of the North oward the negro is far from what it should be, and there is need that the North also should act in good faith upon the principle of giving to each man what is justly due him, of treating him on his worth as a man, granting

evils more potent for harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to idemn crime in another colored man. falls to co-operate in all lawful ways in bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law abiding black men should for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentiers and unceasing warfare againer haw-breaking black men. If the summards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this con-tinent is secure. The stability and purity of the home is yital to the welfare of the black race, as it is to the welfare of every race.

Duty of the White Man. In the next place, the white man, who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more thun all other white men put together, is the white man who is his neighbor. North or South. Each of on must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is Na-thous, it must be done in accordance with the principles above laid down. But in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper it b

wise to remember that each can normally us most for the brother who is his immediate neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro, let us each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man, in whatever locality, who is arriving to do justice to the poor and the help less, to be a shield to those whose need for

less, to be a minid to those whose need for such a shield is great. The heartlest acknowledgments are due to the trainisters, the judges and law officers, the grand juries, the public men, and the great daily newspapers in the South, who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusside against hypehing in the South; and I are slud to say that doring the South: and I am glad to say that during the last three months the returns, as far as they can be gathered, show a smaller number of lynchings than for any other two months during the last 20 years. Let us uphold in every way the hands of the men who have led in this work, who are striving to do all their work in this spirit. I am about to quote from the address of the Right Reverend Rober Strange, Bishop Condjutor of North Carolina, as given in the Southern Churchman of Oc-tober 5, 1904

. What a Southern Bishop Said. The bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races, a question which muse, of course, be left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as in such a matter no one community-and, indeed, no one individual-can dictate to any other; always provided that in each locality men keep in mind the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privi-leges with social intercourse. Civil law can not regulate social practices. Society, as such, is 'a law unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habits. Ful recognition of the fundamental fact that al men should stand on an equal footing as regards civil privileges in no ways interferes with recognition of the further fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintaine "What should the white men of the outh do for the negro? They must give him a free hand, a fair field, and a cordia godspeed, the iwo races working togethe for their mutual benefit and for the develop ment of our comon country. He must have liberty, equal opportunity to make his liv-ing, to earn his bread, to build his home. He must have justice, equal rights and protec-tion before the law. He must have the same political privileges; the suffrage should

he based on character and intelligence for white and black alike. He must have the same public advantages of education; the public schools are for all the people, what-ever their color or condition. The white men of the South should give hearty and respectful consideration to the exceptional men of the negro race, to those who have the character, the ability and the desire to be lawyers, physicians, teachers, preachers, leaders of thought and conduct among their own men and women. We should give them cheer and opportunity to gratify every laud-able ambition, and to seek every innocent satisfaction among their own people. Final-ly, the best white men of the South should have frequent conferences with the best colored men, where, in frank, earnest and sympathetic discussion they might underand so guide and encourage the weaker

race. Surely we can all of us join in expressing our substantial agreement with the principles thus laid down by this North Carolina hishop remaining public lands by actual hor makers. The President's letter follows: this repi stative of the Christian thought

Best Way to Honor Lincols

dear, and the duty to

I submit herewith the second partial report of the Public Lands Commission, appointed by me October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation and effect of the pres-I am speaking on the occasion of the cele-bration of the brithday of Abraham Lincoln, and to man who count it their peculiar privient land laws and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest lege that they have the right to hold Lincoln's practical disposition of the public lands actual settlers who will build homes up

transmittal, says the report seems



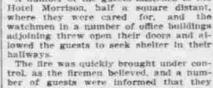
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BIG CHICAGO HOTEL BURNED Halfclad Guests Flee Into the Blizzard-Swept Streets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 .- At 2:30 o'clock this WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- A second parmorning fire broke out on the fourth floor of the Brevoort House, situated on Madtial report of the Public Lands Commission was sent to Congress today by Presison street, between Clark and La Salle dent Roosevelt, who, in his letter streets. The fire was in the rear, and the smoke rolling through the halls was the require a radical revision of most of the laws affecting the public domain, if we first warning of it. A hurry call was sent to an engine-house, and the firemen sent for additional engines. are to secure the best possible use of the by actual hom

As the firemen with their bose ran through the halls, the guests came pour-ing out of the rooms, and the halls were filled with them in all stages of undress.

jumped ten feet from the lower end to Some few women ran into Madison street in scanty clothing, and, believing that the bruised ground, and were considerably



could return to their rooms in safety, but all refused. The wisdom of their action was soon manifested, for at 3 o'clock the fire broke out anew, and the flames went sweeping through the windows of the fifth and sixth stories. The firemen were hampered by the number of frozen fire plugs, and the flames were at first fought only

with chemicals. In the hotel when the fire broke out were 160 guests and about 39 women, em-ployes of the hotel, all of whom lived on the top floor, and were the last to escape, W. D. Howard was partly overcome by smoke, and could not be aroused until an employe of the hotel had dragged him from his bed and half-way across his room. O. W. Tarr, of this city, and O. A. Taylor, of Texas, were almost overcome. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Boritz, of Roches-ter, N. Y., went down the fire escape and

on debate. He declared the question to be a local matter, and stated that as the Union County delegation had al-ways stood by other delegations in other local measures the members should do the same for Union. He re-viewed the county-seat fight between Le Grande and Union City, and declared that three-fourths of the people of Union County were opposed to the di-Failed in House at Ni vision. He also paid his respects to the lobby from Union City working for the creation of the county.

Jayne spoke for the majority of the counties committee, saying that a new ounty was not a local matter and that politics played a heavy part in the cre-ation of any new county. Clark County would have more taxable property than peveral existing countles, including Cascade. McLeod retorted that many of the names on the petition were those of women and little girls, including hote) waitresses, and said he was "fighting the battle of the poor farmers who would have no voice in the county matters against the crowd in Union Linthicum urged the adoption of the majority report, and so did Graham of Marion, but the roll call re-sulted as follows on the adoption of the minority report:

Ayes-Barnez, Bingham, Burgess, Burns of Chatsop, Burns of Cous, Childwell, Carter, Cau-Cole Cornett Dobbin, Donnelly, Ed. wards, Fasek, Flint, Hermann, Huntley, Jack son, Eay, Kuney, Laws, McLeod, Miles, Mun-kers, Newell, Sitz, Smith of Baker, Smith of hine, Steiner, West. Bramhall, Calvert, Capron.

Nors-Balley, Bramhall, Calvert, Capron, Cramberlain, Cooper, Crang, Grahum, Gray, Griffin, Henderson, Holcomb, Hudson, Jagger, Jayne, Killingsworth, Linthicum, Mears, Mulr. Shook, Sonnemann, Vawter, Von der Weirb, Speaker Mills.

Dr. Edwin, George F. Hall, George Baird, M. R. Woodard, Dr. Saunders and Dunham Wright, of Union. After many Intervie and with intimates

Bills Killed In House.

in the House today:

H. B. 220, by Blakley-To create Hot Lake County

H. B. 68, by Muir-To define duties of ex-

s and obstructions in streams. B. 288, by Hermann-To enable cities and countles to aid construction of rall-

H. B. 309, by Jagger-To amend code as to holding elections as to running at large

H. B. 300, by Munkers-To safeguard life and property on public roads, easements and

B. 348, by Shook-To define duties of

Game Warden on Rogue River. H. B. 356, by Smith of Josephine-To regu-late jury trails in Justice Courts. H. B. 358, by Burns of Clatsop-To regu-

late building of streets occupied by street-

H. B. 347. by Steiner--To license physi-

H. B. 274, by Cooper-To provide uniform law for laying out of road districts and vot-

ing precincts. E. 314, by Jackson-To amend code re-

lating to laying out of public roads. H. E. 265, by Smith of Josephine-For pubof bills before sessions of Legisla-

H. B. 341, by Sonnemann-To encourage betpreparation of teachers.

tee to fix compensation of cierks. H C. R. 26, by Linthicum-For joint con investigate project for bridge

Failed in House at Night.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 12-(Special.)-Bills failed of passage in the House tonight as follows:

H. B. 98, by Capron-To prohibit combinations between five insurance companies. H. B. 355, by Smith of Josephine-To pre-H. B. and by paint of raising railroad rates. H. B. 254, by Richie-To establish State

Board of Control. H. B. 264, by Capron-To prohibit special contracts in life insurance. H. B. 51, by Cole (substitute)-To provide

commission and reclamation of arid isods.

H. H. 353, by Smith of Baker-To exempt mining companies from organization tax. H. B. 200, by Balley-To purchase executive mansion.

PEOPLE FOR PEACE.

Grand Dukes Will Leave Decision to Assembly.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.-(Special.)-The Chicago Dally News prints the following from a staff correspondent:

Tsarskoe-Selo.-In splie of all denials, it is certain that the peace movement is gaining ground. I am informed by an absolutely reliable authority here that the The Union City citizens' committee, which has faithfully fought for the new county for three weeks, left to-night for home. They were: C. E. Cochran, W. T. Wright, B. F. Wilson, M. F. Davis, of Union; George Holmes and Jasper Stevens, of Cove; The Edwin Gasares F. Hall George

After many interviews in St. Petersburg and with intimutes of the court here, 1 can affirm that, though Russia will not accept direct mediation for the termina-SALEM. Or., Feb. 11.-(Special.)-The tion of the war, there is a probability that following bills were indefinitely postponed it will gladly consider an American proposal of conditions of peace upon which negotiations might be begun.

All eyes are turned toward the coming meeting of the people's assembly. The H. B. 48, by Burns of Coos-To regulate reforms that are being elaborated by the Committee of Ministers are commanding meager attention, because it is generally feit that its action will be superseded by the zemsky zabor.

KUROPATKIN TO BE REMOVED

Grippenberg May Supplant Him In Command in Manchuria.

SPECIAL CABLE.

CHICAGO, Feb. II.--My Taarekoe-Selo informant states definitely that General Kuropatkin will be replaced and that there only remains the question as to who is to succeed him. General Grippenberg

Many Families Made Homeless.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-Twenty-four families were made homeless today by a fire that destroyed a four-story flat families were made homeless today by a fire that destroyed a four-story flat building on the North Side, estailing a loss of \$160.000. There was a panio among the occupants, but it is believed all escaped.

Equalit- of Treatment for All. Neither I nor any other man can say that any given way of approaching that problem will present in our time even an approxi-mately perfect solution, but we can sately say that there can never be such solution at

SISSISCANCES OF

all unless we aproach it with the effort t do fair and equal justice among all men; and to demand from them in return just and fair treatment for others. Our effort should be to secure to each man, whatever his colo equality of opportunity, equality of treatment before the law. As a people striving to shape our actions in accordance with the great law of righteousness, we cannot afford to take part or be indifferent to the oppression or maitreatment of any man who, against crushin disadvantages, has by his own industry, en

ergy, self-respect and perseverance struggled. pward to a position which would entitle him o the respect of his fellows, if only his skin sere of a different hus. Every generous impulse in us revolts at the thought of thrusting down instead of helping up such a man. To deny any man the fair treatment granted to others no better than he is to commit a wrong upon him-a

than he is to commit a wrong upon him-a wrong sure to react in the long run upon those guilty of each denial. The only safe principle upon which Americans can act is that of "all men up," not that of "some men down." If in any community the level of intelligence, morality and thrift among the colored men can be rulted, it is, humanly speaking, sure that the same level among the whites will be ruleed to an even higher degree; and it is no less sure that the de-basement of the blacks will in the end carry with it an attendant delagement of the

with it an attendant delasement of the whites.

How to Solve Problem.

The problem is so to adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type that the rights of neither he abridged nor jeoparded; that the backward race he trained court and the Grand Dukes secretly layor peace, but that no one le willing to take the odium of a public declaration. There will be no active operations in Manchuria until after March, by which time the gemsky rabot (people's assembly) will have met and taken the responsibility of declaring for peace. After many Interviews in St. Petersburg acciological responsibility. It is a problem demanding the best thought, the utmost pa-tience, the most earnest effort, the broadest charity, of the statesman, the student, the philanthroplet; of the leaders of thought in every department of our National life. The church can be a most important factor in solving it aright. But, above all else, we need for its successful solution the sober,

hindly, steadfast, unselfish performance duty by the average plain citizen in every-day dealings with his follows. The bleal of elemental justice meted o to every man is the ideal we should keep ever before us. It will be many a long day before we attain to R, and unless we show not only devotion to R. but also wishom and

muf-restraint in the exhibition of that votion, we shall defer the time for its re fantion still further. In striving to attain t so much of it as concerns dealing with me f different colors, we must rem · Ehings.

Negro Must Roly on Own Efforts. In the first place, it is true of the colored man, as it is true of the white man, that in the long run his fate must depend far nore upon his own effort than upon the efforts of

any outside friend. Every visious, venal o ignorant colored must is an even greater fac-to his own race than to the community as a whole. The colored man's self-respect estillar him to do that share in the political work

along the lines that he laid down. We can pay most fitting homage to his memory by doing the tasks allotted to us in the spirit

in which he did the infinitely greater and more terrible tasks allotted to him. Let us be steadfast for the right; but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us an to the method of at-taining the right. Let us never forget our

who differ from us an to the method of at-taining the right. Let us never forget our duty to holp in upiliting the lowly, to ahteid from wrong the humble; and let us like wise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankass generoally toward all our brothers, all our fellow-countryman; in a spirit pro-ceeding not from weakness, but from strength, a spirit which takes no more account of locality than it does of class or uf creed; a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington fourness and

the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoin saved from destruction shall grow nobler and greater throughout the ages. I believe in this country with all my heart and soul. I believe that our people will in the end rise level to every need, will in the

and triumph over every difficulty that rises before them. I could not have such confident faith in the destiny of this might; people if I had it merely as regards one partian of that people. Throughout our land things on the whole have grown better and not worze, main. and this is as true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the South-erner as I believe in the Northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and in his great decis exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and decis of every other American. For weal or for woe, we drawn.

are built together, and we shall go up or go down together, and 1 believe that we shall go up and not down, that we shall go forware instead of halting and falling back, because

I have an abiding faith in the generosity, the courage, the resolution, and the common sense of all my countrymen. North and South Same People,

The Southern States face difficult problems; and so do the Northern States. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in ne section; and yet others exist in great intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved; for fundamentally our people are the same throughout this land; the same in the qualities of heart and brain the same in the qualifies of heart and brain and hand which have made this Republic what it is in the great today; which will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater tomorrow. I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the South as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the North. All of us allke, Northerners and South South and South and South and Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, can best prove our fealty to the Nation's past by the way in which we do the Nation's work in the present, for on thus can we be sure that our children's chil-dren shall inherit Abraham Limonin's single-hearted devotion to the great unchanging creed that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

WILL SOON DESERT ADDICKS

Eight Delaware Legislators Will Vote for His Rival, Dupont.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 13 .- The Senatorial situation took a change today when it was announced on good authority that eight of the Union Assemblymen will leave J. Edward Addicks during this week and cast their votes for T. Coleman Dupont, of Wilmington, the millionaire president of the Dupont Powder Company, for Senator.

This will mark the first describen from the Addicks ranks since the ses-sion of 1895. It has not been an-#11nounced on what day the brank will be made.

them and to secure in permanence the full-est and most effective us of the resources of the public lands. The subject is one of such magnitude and

President Sends Second Report to

Congress, Indorsing Recommenda-

tion of Complete Revision.

The subject is one of such magnitude and importance that I have concluded to submit this second partial report bearing upon some of the larger features which require immediate attention without waiting for the final statement of the commission, which, from the very nature of the case, it has not Sale from the very nature of the case, it has not been possible to complete at this time. I am in full sympathy with the general con-clusions of the commission is substance and in essence, and I commend its resom-mendations to your earnest and favorable consideration. The existing conditions as set Now On forth in this report, seem to require a rad-ical revision of most of the laws affecting the public domain. If we are to secure the best possible use of the remaining public lands by actual home makers.

The report is signed by W. A. Richards, Land Commissioner: F. H. Newell, of the Geological Survey, and Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Bureau of Forestry. Among other things, the Commission says: The present laws are not suited to meet

the conditions of the growing public, do-The agricultural possibil lities are main. The agricultural possibilities are unknown. Provision should be made to as-certain them, and, pending such ascertain-ment, to hold, under Government control and in trust for such use, the lands likely to be developed by actual settlers. The right to exchange lands in forest re-serves for lands outside should be with-

Provision should be made for the purchase of needed private lands inside forest re-serves, or for the exchange of such lands for specified tracts of like area and value outside the reserves. lands

The report renews its recommendation for the repeal of the timber and stone act and asks that the sale of timber from unreserved public lands should be authorized. The report further says:

The commutation clause of the homestead act is found on examining to work badly. Three years' actual residence should be re-quired before commutation. The desort land law is found to lead to monopoly in many cases. The area of a desort entry should be reduced to not ex-ceeding 100 acres. Actual residence for exreading 100 acres. Actual residence for not less than two years should be required, with the actual production of a valuable crop

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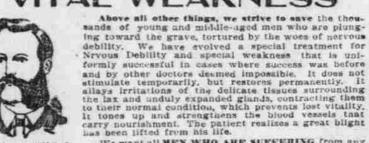
Clergymen (like all professional men the load sedentary lives) are especially addicted to plies, in various forms, and are continually on the lookout for a rem-edy which will give relief, with little or no idea of obtaining a cure. Recognizing this fact, Rev. Mr. Carr consents to the use of his name in order

consents to the unferers may know there is a that other sufferers may know there is a cure called Pyramid Pile Cure, which is sold by druggists everywhere for the low price of fifty cents a package, and which will bring about for every one afflicted with piles the same beneficial results as to bis own case. Be careful to accent no with plies the same beneficial results as in his own case. Be careful to accept no substitutes, and remember that there is no remedy "just as good." A little book describing the causes and

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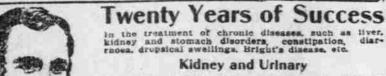
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