LETTERS ON A VARIETY OF TOPICS

State Horticultural Society's Secretary Taken to Task .- Cause of Postal Deficit .-A Water Pipe Parable. -- Teaching Ideals. -- War Insurance. -- Railroad Commission.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Ought to Be Three of Them and Elected by the People.

PORTLAND, Dec. 2 .- (To the Editor.) -It seems that a plan is on foot to procure from the Oregon Legislature an act creating a railroad commission. But, railroad commissions in Oregon have not always been successful in accomplishing good results. It is pos-sible that one may be of benefit to the state, if it is given proper power, and is made up of men of the righ stripe. It seems to me that the com missioners should be elected by a vote of the people. The state should be di-vided into three districts, and each district should elect a commissioner. They should not be elected at large. The Southern part of the state should have one. Portland and vicinity should have one, and the Eastern part of Oregon hould have the third. There should be no commission, until one is elected by the ople. There is no urgent demand for ie, and therefore the law may provide for electing a commission in 1998 There need be no haste: It has been only a short time since we had one, and

It is natural for the ordinary man to want power, and the Legislature is made up of men of about average capacities and characters. Heretofore, the Legislature has elected the commis-sioners, and it has been asserted that the railroads have usually selected the men that were elected. That plan of selecting the commission has been tried and condemned. It should not be tried again. Some may want the Governor empowered to appoint the commissioners. The present Governor is a politician and appoints his personal hench-men to office, when he has opportunity. Loyalty to the Governor is one of the chief rules demanded of appointees. Character and fitness take a subordi-nate place, too often. Other Governors have adopted a like policy. If the people want a railroad commission, they hould reserve to themselves the eletion of the commissioners. Otherwise, they are likely to have three new officials to support, without receiving any valuable services in return.

we were glad to get rid of it.

I notice by a Portland newspaper that Governor Chamberlain wants the bul for the creation of a railroad commission to vest in him the power of removal, when he sees fit to exercise that power. I presume that he will want the power, also, to appoint commissioners to succeed those by him removed. This would indirectly make the Governor the commission.

If a railroad commission is created, it will probably last far beyond the term of the present Governor, and we do not know who will be the next Gov-ernor. Without taking into account who is or may be the Governor, let us suppose a condition of things that may never exist, but which is possible. know that the public service is full of graft, and it may sometime invade the gubernatorial office. Let us suppose that some grafter should in the future be elected Governor of Oregon, and that he should have vested in him the absolute nower of removal of the rail. absolute power of removal of the rall road commissioners and the appoint-ment of their successors. Now, if a gubernatorial grafter, vested with the powers supposed, should want to feathhis nest with a quarter of a million dollars, in four years from the railcoads in Oregon,—could be not do it? After removing all commissioners whom he could not control and filling their places with his henchmen who would do his bidding, he could in ways well known to political grafters, let the three or four big roads doing business in Oregon know that the rail-road commission would adopt certain rate regulations unless they would "come out" with \$100,000 per annum for immunity. He could compel the railroads to have "a yatter dog tune as the insurance companies had in New York, and he could "work" the rail-roads as the saloons and gamblers are often worked for immunity by officials

In larger cities.

Persons who have read the reports of grafting in such cities as Philadel-phia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, will be able to see the opportunity for an enormous graft in Oregon, if the Legis lature should create a railroad commission and vest in the Governor absolute power of removing the commis-sioners and appointing their successors Such power should not be vested in any one man. It might work well, when the right sort of Governor should be in office, but no one can know to a certainty when we may have one worthy to be invested with so great

If a railroad commission must be created, it should not go into effect until the people have elected the com-The demand seems to come from Portland and certain mercial clubs in the Willamette Valley. A few years ago, there was great opposition to the creating of new offices. There is a probability that the ensuing session of the Legislature will equal, if it does not surpass, any of its pre-decessors in creating new "places" for favorite henchmen who want to occupy CINCINNATUS.

APPLE EXPERT IS SHOWN.

Warring Corvallis Professor Ought Now to Be Good.

LA FAYETTE, Or., Dec. 2.—(To the Editor.)—As far as the weak brain of an insignificant farmer can appreciate pain. I am distressed to note that the professor of Billingsgate in the Oregon Agricultural College has swooped down upon and annihilated me for presum-ing to have any opinion whatever on

apple subjects.

I have never taken a course of instruction in the language of fish-wives and cannot compete with this expert professor in that line-nor can I have any controversy with him upon apple matters. I note, however, that he obscurely imagines that I have attacked certain estimable gentlemen whom he names and who are members of the State Horticultural Society, because I have criticised the rule which was adopted by that society, prohibiting to non-members of the association the privilege of showsociation the privilege of snow-ing fruit in competition for the cups offered by the business men of Portland. (The society may adopt such rules as it deems fit for cups offered by itself.) I note, also with pain and distress, that the pro-fessor, who is also the secretary of the harricultural Society has charged the Horticultural Society, has changed the rule complained of (changed by what authority I do not know), so that now anyone can compete for the cups who vill pay for the privilege of doing so This is proper enough, I suppose; for any person who is anxious for a mug should be willing to contribute to the "kitty" in order to keep the game going. But it seems singular, so very singular, that the screed of a weak-minded farmer should have forced this change in the rule. It is singular, too that in the making and changing of rules, an individual in the society should be all-powerful. Would he

have influence in the choice of award-ing committees as well? Many of the fruit-growers of Oregon do not need to be told that among the

a host of objections, it is primarily the very expertness and influence of the aforesaid professor of Billingsgate that explains why I do not desire to become a member of the State Horticultural Society and will not compete

for its cups.

I mince no words in the matter and speak only for myself, though it would not be difficult to find a goodly number of like weak-minded fruitmen in the state. As for the State Horticultural Society in general, with its excellent president at its head, its membership is an estimable and honorable body, and I will not allow any criticism of mine to be diverted from its proper course and be applied to the member ship at large. I point my finger directly to the offensive spot.

M. O. LOWNSDALE.

IT IS WAR INSURANCE.

Congress Should Pass New Bill for Increase of Our Army.

PORTLAND, Dec. 2.—(To the Editor.)—
If by some subtle alchemy all burnable things could be made unburnable, the fire insurance companies would go out of

And so if by some change in human nature the selfish and pugnacious in-stincts of nations, which are but com-binations of human natures, could be eliminated, the need for armies and munitions of war would pass away. But the one is just about as liable to happen as the other. All that we can do is to insure ourselves against war by providing armies and their equipment, by building fortresses and manning them with com-petent garrisons, and thus make our war

insurance as perfect as possible.

Of course, we have not now nor shall we ever have, in time of peace, armies equal in number to the great war establishments of Continental Europe. But we are weakening our insurance perilously if we fall to provide a reasonably adequate armed force. It cannot be said that our infantry and cavalry forces are large enough. Still, they are respectable in size, but the artillery arm is wofully deficient in numbers. Not to speak of the field artillery, the coast branch has now less than 14,000 men, or only about 34 per cent of the total number required for just one relief for the gins how in position—let alone the men needed for guns yet to be mounted and the force

guns yet to be mounted and the force for the submarine defenses. Or only 17 per cent for our present fortifications on the two relief basis, which would be indispensable in actual war.

That there should be any objection to the very siender relief that is contemplated by the bill now before Congress—namely an addition of 5000 enlisted men with the proper complement of officers—is incomprehensible. Inment of officers-is incomprehensible. Indeed I do not think there is any ob-jection except from anarchists and thugs. It is simply the inert supineness which seems to characterize always our attitude towards war preparation in time of peace which delays action in providing this small increase—one which should come as a matter of course and to be followed by other increases in the near future, until our coast and field artillery be more nearly on an adequate footing. For artillery is not made in a day or a month, Volunteers, no matter how pairfoits and zealous, would be helpless in a modern fortification and but little better in serving a modern feeld gene. ng a modern field gub.

Shall we make our insurance just a little more effective? It will not cost But no matter what the cost, we cannot afford to let another session of Congress pass without enacting this very necessary piece of legislation. ARMY OFFICER.

POSTAL DEFICIT CAUSES.

Railroads Are Paid Too Much for Carrying the Mails.

ASHLAND, Or., Dec. 1 .- (To the Editer.)-I am giad to see the proposition outlined in The Oregonian that has been made to the United States Government by a private corporation to pur-chase the Postal Service. I, of course would be bitterly opposed to a sale be ing made; but the proposal will be means of bringing under consideration the many abuses that are being im-posed upon the Government, and these posed upon the Gerellan the matter of the

Nothing could bring before the world in a clearer light the outrageous impo-sitions that we, as a people, have to suffer from the lack of our servants at Washington, D. C., not doing their duty in defense of the people who send them there. If the people of that private corporation referred to see their way clear to pay the price they offer, and make the roductions in the rates they say they will, it shows that there is something very wrong in the present management. It is not from the fact of it not having been known and it is not from not knowing just where to trouble iles-but it is from the fact that the people lack the earnestness in demanding of their representatives that they look after the interests of those who place them in the position

of representatives. There is not a man in Congress, or the United States Semate, or one in the Cabinet, or on the Judicial Bench, but knows that the Government is paying too much for the service rendered by the railroads in carrying the mails And if the parties to a private corporation can feel so sure that they can make the rallroads come to a reason-able rate—something they would have

to do to make a success—why should not the Government be able to do it? To allow matters to run on without any correction after such an offer hav-ing been made will only establish the fact all the more plainly that the railroads manage the Government, and that we, the sovereign people, simply elect representatives to go there to do the will of the railroad magnates.
THOMAS BUCKMAN.

Will Pass on Referendum. ALBANY, Or., Dec. 2 .- (Special.)-Is ALBANY, Or., Dec. 2.—(special)—is a City Council in duty bound to provide a method of using the initiative and referendum powers in a town, under the provisions of the constitutional amendment adopted by the people of Oregon at the recent general election, or is that a question that is optional with the city's legislative body? is a question that Judge William Gal-loway will be called upon to answer

in Albany. Several months ago Councilman W. L. Parker introduced in the Common Council of Albany an ordinance providing for the operation of the initiative and referendum in the city. After the ordinance had been in the hands of a committee and the City Attorney for some time, the latter flied an opinion in which he held that the proposed or-dinance was defective, that the law on the question is unsettled, that the City Council should wait for further legis-lation by the Oregon Legislature next

Well-made bricks are most durable build-ing materials. In the British Museum are bricks taken from the ruins of Ninevah and Babylon which show no sign of decay or disintegration, although they were neither burned nor baked, but simply left to dry in

WATER PIPE PARABLE.

Where Land Values Are Taken Back for the Common Good.

PORTLAND, Dec. 2,-(To the Editor.)-Once upon a time, there lived a man in a country that was good to look upon. Being a wise man, he foresaw a score of years ahead that some day the of the Lord would need these lands for their weary souls,—for land monopoly was then driving them reientlessly from the home of their fathers.

And it came to pass that people did arrive that way and built roads, and that whole families and many a one of them settled each year on these same lands. Being a righteous man, he said unto them: "Behold, I have seized these lands mder the law of the realm. Abide ye as children on the earth which thy maker hast given equally unto his children and their posterity. And lo! they did abide and build houses and workshops, and tilled the soil and it yielded mighty returns. Then the wise man said unto them: "Behold how I have saved the land for your weary feet. Now therefore I say unto you with the righteousness that in the carb of your weary say." that is in me; each of you shall pay at the mansion which ye have built one-third the earnings of your labor. For is it not said: "Man shall have dominion

Hearing this great wisdom, all the peoale went open-mouthed and delivered up ple went open-mouthed and delivered up.
For they were homebodies and had
bables. They could live, even at that.
And it came to pass as more people
came that these sojourners grew thirsty
and they all erected a great water pipe.
And behold? the beautiful Bull Run water flowed clear and cold, and slaked their thirst and gave protection against the ravages of the devil's fires. And the value of the land increased and many sought to live there, because of these things that had been done. And when the wise man had been done. And when the wise man saw how the land went up in value, he spoke tranquilly unto himself: "I will go bill and delivered a sermon unto them, saying: "Behold, how the children o For has not our land become an envy to the throngs, and do they not seek to buy it, because of all these things ye have done? Now therefore our policy hath been good. Doth the word not say: The Lord leveth a cheerful giver? Therefore be it known unto you that be-fore the 10th day of next month, ye shall deliver to the mansion, which ye have built, all the increase in value which cometh to us out of this great work."

But it came to pass that one bolder than the remainder defied the wise man and said: "Yes, my master, I see the justice of contributing according to benefit. But this work is ours and we are paying you rent which is the value of all the benefit we have made for ourselves. Now therefore, I ask: To whom will you

pay your share? Then the landlord and his water board waxed very wroth and ridiculed this scoffer and would have spat upon him and slapped him in the eye,—if he had not been so exceeding big and permeated with righteousness. And the wise man attered an incantation which he had learned from the cannibals which sounded like: "Compromise." For he feared the people were looking into the "land ques-

And it came to pass that the multitudes walked home in amazement and talked secretly and waxed hotter and hotter. until they looked in the face like red hot stove pipes And they said; "It is written, the fool and his money are soon parted. We are fools, else would our wealth have abided with us. But it has rolling pin and use it as that fellow used the fragment of the ass."

'You old rascal. You've been making us pay you rent for that which belongs to God. You have lived in independent splendor from this, and made us further support your idleness by compelling us to pay the taxes which only benefits you, and raises our rent through the improve and raises our rent through the improve-ment they make possible. And now you think you can make us pay extra for weiting our whistle, with the water we have brought here. You can't do it. We are going to take back these land values

for the common good."

Hearing this, the wise man struck the ties for Portland, saying: "I can do business there,—for the people are a docile ob." LOUIS BOWERMAN.

OUR PRIMARY TEACHING.

Quality of Work in Aggregate Bears Favorable Comparison.

MEDFORD, Or., Dec. L-(To the Editor.)—In a recent editorial in The Ore-gonian, the statement is made that the children of France and Germany are advanced from one to three years farther in their studies, than are American chil-dren at a corresponding age. The rea-sons given for this by an eminent authorare that our primary teachers are sely ignorant and that they teach

nothing theroughly. nothing theroughly.

The improvement of the public school system and its successful administration are matters that both, directly and indirectly touch the life of every American citizen. Hence there is no subject on which a wider range of opinion pre valls, and the conclusions reached de-pend largely on the educational environ-ment of the individual.

Is there enough drill on fundamental principles in the schools? Is there too much routine work? Would the child be better qualified for active duties of life, were more time devoted to social and economic questions? Are drawing and music essential, and to what extent? Is sufficient provision made for physical culture and recreation? Should manual training be included in the course? These are a few of the un-solved problems that engage attention and call for experiment and unprejudiced observation on the part of educational

That French and German children of the upper middle class are further ad-vanced than American children of the same age, is doubted by no student of comparative educational systems. How-ever, the scope of the European schools s more restricted educationally than our own and education is for the few not the many. While wealth enables the cultured to secure for their children the private instruction of highly trained specialists. under whose instruction a willing and receptive pupil will make rapid progress, the children of the poor labor in factories and coal-mines and receive no schooling whatever. Thus the educational attainment of the individual in a favored class

ment of the individual in a lavored class is high, but the national standard of learning among the youth is not necessarily in advance of our own.

The reasons assigned for the existence of this condition cannot go unchallenged. One must concede that incompetent hire-lines who look forward to mandate the lings who look forward to pay-day as the only reward for their labor, men and women unqualified by temperament as well as education for the duties of the callers." Read "The Road to Wellville" hour, are found in the schoolroom as in pkgs. "There's a reason."

elsewhere. But the vast army of school-teachers in America is not recruited from that class.

that class.

The late report of the Technical World Magazine, which states that no less than 5,000,000 women are engaged in money-making occupations, points to the widening of woman's sphere. Women are not waiting for matrimony to relieve them of the necessity of selfsupport. Nor is it expected that all women will adapt themselves to home-making pursuits. To many women, marriage is an event in a busy life which leaves her at liberty to pursue her chosen course after marriage, if she so desires, with the same freedom as befor early with the same freedom as before and with greater security. These
conditions lead women,—and the majority
of women teachers in the graded schools
is so great as to permit of leaving the
men out of the discussion altogether,—to
make broader preparation for teaching.
To secure and retain, in the face of keen competition, a desirable position means a lofty standard of personal attainment and a true concention of the concention To secure and retain, in the face of keen a true conception of the ends of

In regard to the lack of thorough instruction, it should be born in mind that school rooms are usually over-crowded, and that it is impossible to give the personal supervision to each child's work that is desirable. It is extremely dif-ficult to hold 40 minds to a uniform standard of excellence in the school or out of it. The child of the ignorant and vicious receive the same general instruction as does the child who is stimulated and encouraged in his studies by his

The ability to surround a child with those influences that impel him to study, arouses his self-activity and fills him with those desires that only further progress can satisfy. This is conceded to be of greater value in the successful workings of the public school system, than any formal knowledge imparted or routine drill carried out. This is an exceedingly rare trait and one much sought

after by school authorities. Incompetent and underpaid, as primary teachers are, and faulty as they prejudiced observer, that the educational standard for the teacher is higher than ever before, and while there are defects inherent in the system, the quality of work in the aggregate, compares favorably with that of any system on earth.

MRS. E. E. GORE.

FLOOD RECEDES AND SPORT NOW IS MUCH BETTER.

Sportsmen Who Shoot Along Columbia Slough All Make Fine Bags. High Water Is Costly.

enjoyed one of the best days in the blinds of the present duck season. While there is a great deal too much water, the birds are flying in greater number, and the bags are now coming with some few widgeon. Plenty of sprig-tail and mallards and an occasional teal. Some of the lucky shooters bagged geese, but so far the kill

of this bird has been limited.

For a time it was feared that duck-shooting on Sauvie's Island and along wealth have abided with us. But it has gone the way of waywarcness." And they remembered the words: "He hath given the earth equally to his children and there was no water, and then when the the earth equally to his children and their posterity;" also something about the sweat of thy brow." And then The birds were not in the country, so John's wife said unto him: "Take my rolling pin and use it as that fellow spent in the blinds were about to give used the fragment of the ass."

Now it came to pass that on the day appointed, the multitudes except those with special privileges, went unto the wise man and said with great clamor:

used the fragment of the ass."

up shooting for the season. When the high water came there was a renewal of hopes, but there was too much water and bilinds on duck preserves that never had to be moved, not even during the June floods, were many feet under water, feeding grounds were spoiled and even those preserves that enjoyed good teal and widgeon shooting ever since the season began found themselves without a place to shoot. This flood has cost local sportsmen thousands of dollars, for in their effort to get a few of the birds that were flying, they were constantly compelled to change their feeding places and move their blinds. Some of the clubs fed the new places for two weeks, only to find at the end that they were off the fly-ways, or that the water had receded so much that it was necessary to feed a new place every day, so when it is taken into consideration that wheat costs from \$20 to \$24 a ton, it can be easily seen how this item alone runs into lots of money.

While many of the sportsmen had given up their shooting for the season, the most of them have stuck it out and are now being rewarded for their pa-tience. Dr. W. A. Wise, J. D. Ken-worthy, who, with F. A. Jones and W. Cooper Morris, own the I. X. L. Club, enjoyed a day's good shooting yester-day. Dr. Wise and his associates have their preserve on the farms of Charles Merrill and Bert Seifert, about two miles below Deer Island Station. They have one of the best shooting grounds along the river, and last year were able to kill the limit almost every Sunday. This year they have had only a few good shoots and yesterday was one of them. Only Dr. Wise and Mr. Kentworthy, with a guest, shot there, but they all came home satisfied with their bags and are confident that from now on there will be plenty of ducks.

Rodney L. Glisan, W. F. Bebee and the other sportsmen who shoot just

NEW YEAR'S CALLS A New Drink to Replace the Old Time "Apple-Jack."

Twenty-five years ago the custom of making New Year's calls was a delightful one for all concerned, until some of the boys got more "egg-nog" or "apple-jack" than they could successfully carry. Then the ladies tried to be charitable and the gentlemen tried to be as chivalrous as ever and stand up at the same

considerable improvement made in the last quarter of a century in the use of alcoholic beverages, let him stop to consider, among other things, the fact that the old custom of New Year's calls and the genteel tippling is nearly obsolete.

The custom of calling on one's friends, however, at the beginning of the new year, is a good habit, and another good habit to start at that time is the use of well-made Postum instead of coffee or

A Staten Island doctor has a sensible daughter who has set Postum before her Tide, and a good thing to drink at Yule Tide, and a good way to begin the New Year. Her father writes:

Year. Her father writes:

"My daughter and I have used Postum for some time past and we feel sure it contains wholesome food material.

"I shall not only recommend it to my patients, but my daughter will be most pleased to give a demonstration of Postum to our Christmas and New Year's college." Paged "The Paged to Wellylla".

below the L X L Club, also killed a bag that made them all happy. So did the members of the club who shot ibove where Dr. Wise shoots. Fecheimer did not fare so well, for the hunters who shoot the place above them shoot Saturday instead of Sun-day, as go all the other local shooters. The fact that more ducks were in the country than at any time since the season opened was shown by the bags of the sportsmen who boarded afternoon Northern Pacific train. boarded the of them had about as many ducks as they could carry on their duck-straps and in their canvas game-bags. The later train, which brought back the la r train, which brought back shooters from down below Goble, turned a crowd which was equally lucky, and who had secured go strings. In another week the water will, if the weather remains cold, have gone down considerably, and as the birds do not seem to have an inclination to leave the country, the sports

HARVARD SPORTS PROFITABLE

Annual Report of Treasurer Shows Much Velvet.

men are happy.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2 .- The annual report of the graduate treasurer of Harvard Athletics for the year 1806 issued today, shows a profit for all sources of \$27.816.

Schooner Aurelia Is Beached.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 2.—(Special.)— The waterlogged steam schooner Au-relia was beached at high water today the tide-flats back of the O. R. & Company's wharf. The vessel will be pumped out at low water tomorrow

Salem Holds Election Today.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—The annual city election will be held to-morrow, with only one contest, that for the office of City Recorder. The candidates are Wylle A. Moores, Republican, and W. G. Trill, Independent.

New York is the second great scaport of the world. In 1963 over 2,000,000 tone of imports and 8,700,000 tone of exports were cleared through New York harbor. London is the greatest seaport, exceeding New York in imports, though not in exports. Autwerp and Hamburg are third and fourth, respect-

***************** T.P. BROWN

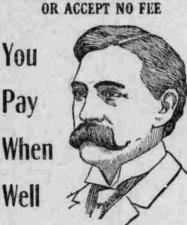
401 McKay Bidg., 3d and Sta WILL BUY 2000 Happy Day. 4000 Reindeer. 2000 Holden Gold & Copper. 5000 Idaho Giant. 4000 Oregon Securities. 2000 Cascadia, 5000 Standard

WILL SELL 1500 Mt. Pitt Hydraulic Quartz Min-ing Company.

Snowshee.
Park Copper.
Park Copper.
Morning (Metaline Dist.)
Morning (Metaline Dist.) Can give you lowest prices on all Coeur d'Alene and Nevada Mining ******

IN ANY UNCOMPLICATED CASE.

I CURE EVERY CASE I TREAT



A Short Statement by DR. TAYLOR The Leading Specialist

I make definite claims for my methods of treating mon's diseases. I claim originality, distinctiveness, scientific correctness and unapproachable success. Everyone of these claims is backed by substantial proof. The best evidence of superiority are the cures themselves. My treatment cures permanently those cases that no other treatment on cure. This test has been made over and over again, and a majority of my patients are men who have falled to obtain lasting benefits elsewhere.

WEAKNESS.

WEAKNESS. WEAKNESS.

Contrary to the popular belief, weakness is not a nervous aliment, but is a result of disorders purely local. Its successful treatment calls for utmost skill and the most delicate prescribing. I employ no electrical or mechanical contrivances, nor do I excite functional activity by the use of stimulants or fonce. I treat by a local process, such as no other physician employs, and one that cannot fail to restore the full degree of strength and vigor.

CONTRACTED DISORDERS. CONTRACTED DISORDERS.
Through my long experience treating these diseases I have devised methods that not only cure, soundly and permanently, but care in less time than the best of other treatments require. Take no chances. Do not risk your health and strength by relying on patent nostrums or uncertain methods. You are absolutely secure when you intrust your case to me.

STRICTURE.

STRICTURE. My treatment for stricture is entirely independent of surgery. A complete cure is accomplained without cutting or dilating. All growths and obstructions in the urinary passage are dissolved, the membranes cleaned and all irritation or consecution empowed. VARICOCELE.

To attempt to cure varicocele by cutting away the affected blood vessels is
violence. I cure varicocele without surgery and without the use of caustic. My
cures are positive and are effected in a
few days' time. No pain, no hospital expenses, and seldom is it necessary that
the patient be detained from his busimess.

My Fees Are the Lowest. You Can Pay When Cured. EXAMINATION FREE. I offer not only FREE Committation and Advice, but of every case that comes to me I will make a careful Examination and Diagnosis without charge. No alling man should neglect this opportunity to get expert opinion about his trouble. If you cannot call, write for Diagnosis Char. My Offices are open all day, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from 10 to 1 only.

THE DR. TAYLOR

CORNER MORRISON AND SECOND STS.

Private Entrance 234½ Morrison st.
PORTLAND, OREGON. VICTOR MANGANESE STEEL



GLASS & PRUDHOMMECO., AGTS. PORTLAND, OREGON



DR. W. NORTON DAVIS.

We treat successfully all private nervous and chronic diseases of men, such as varicocele, hydrocele, sores, ulcers, skin diseases, appinillis (blood poison), gonorrhoea, and ailments of the kidneys, bladder, stomach, heart and liver. Also piles, rupture and all drains and losses of men only. We can restore the sexual vigor of any man WE CURE GONORRHOEA IN A WEEK

The doctors of this institute are al regular graduates, have had 25 years experience, have been known in Port-land for many years, have a reputation to maintain, and will undertake no case unless certain cure can be effected. We guarantee n cure in every case we undertake or charge no fee. Consultation free. Letters confidential instructive BOOK FOR MEN mailed free in plain wrapper.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

We have such confidence in our methods that 'we will take your case and reat you without asking for a dollar until you are cured.

If you cannot call at office, write for question blank. Home treatment successful.

Office hours, 9 to 5 and 7 to 8. Sundays and Holidays, 10 to 12. DR. W. NORTON DAVIS & CO., Offices in Van Nox Hotel, 523g Third St., Corner Pine, Portland, Or.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.



TIME CARD OF TRAINS PORTLAND

Arriva

DAILY. Depart. Chehalis, Centralis, Olympia, Gray's Har-bor, South Bend, Ta-coma, Seattle, Spokane, Lewiston, Butte, Bil-

North Coast Limited, electric lighted for Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul and the east. 2:00 pm 7:00 am Puget Sound Limited for Claremont, Chehalts, Centralla, Tacoma and Seattle only. 4:30 pm 10:35 pm Twin City Express for Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Helena, Butte, Sf. Paul, Minneapolis, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Kannas City, without change of cars. Direct connections for all points East and Southeast. 11:45 pm 6:50 pm A. D. Charlton, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison st., corner Third, Portland, Or.

Astoria and Columbia River Railroad Co.

Leaves.	UNION DEPOT.	Arrives.
Daily	For Maygers, Rainier, Clatskanie, Westport, Clifton, Astoria, War-	Daily.
8:00 A. M.		11:35 A.M
7:00 P. M.	Express Daily. Astoria Express. Daily.	9:50 P. M.

C. A. STEWART, I. C. MAYO, Comm'l Agt., 248 Alder, G. F. & P. A. Phone Main 906,



From Seattle at 9 P. M. for Ketchikan, Juneau, Skagway, White Horse, Dawson and Fairbanks.
S. S. Humboldt, November 27, 9 A. M. S. Cottage City (via Sitka), Dec. 4.

Francisco Direct. For San Flanks of Manufallia, Nevember 1, 16, 31; City of Puebla, November 6, 21. Spokane, November 11, 26.

Portland Office, 249 Washington St.
Main 229.
C. D. DUNANN. G. P. A. San Francisco.

Upper Columbia River

Steamer Chas. R. Spencer

Leaves Oak-street dock every Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. for THE DALLES AND STATE PORTAGE. Returning, arrives Portland, Toe Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. rates and excellent service. Phone Main 2060.

Columbia River Scenery REGULATOR LINE STEAMERS.

Daily service between Portland and The Dailes, except Sunday, leaving Portland at 7 A. M., arriving about 5 P. M., carrying freight and passengers. Spiendid accommodations for outfits and livestock.

Dock foot of Alder st., Portland: foot of Court st., The Dailes. Phone Main 914. Portland.

PORTLAND-ASTORFA ROUTE.

Astoria 2:39 P. M.

Fast Steamer Telegraph Makes round trip daily (except Sunday). Leaves Portland 7 A. M. Leaves

> Landing Alder-Street Dock. Phone Main 565.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Leaves UNION DEPOT. Arrives: Portland and San Francisco Express *7:25 A. M OVERLAND EXfor a mento, San ramento, San ramento, San ramento, San ramento and points East and Sauth. Morning train connects at Woodburn daily *5:30 P. M. Cottage Grove *11:00 A. M. *4:15 P. M. cottage Grove passenger connects at Woodburn and Albany
daily except
Sunday with
trains to and
from Albany,
Lebanon and
Wood burnSpringfield
branch points.
Corvallia passen-

*4:10 P. M. Sheridan passen- *10:25 A. M.

Grove

5:50 P. M

7:30 A. M. Corvallia passen-

\$5:20 P. M. Forest \$11:00 A. M. passenger.

*Daily &Daily except Sunday.

*Daily &Daily except Sunday.

*PORTLAND-OSWEGS SITUERBAN SERVICE AND YAMHILL

DIVISION

Depot, Foot of Jefferson Street.

Leave Portland daily for Oswego at 7:40

A. M. 12:30, 2:05, 3:30, 5:20, 6:25, 7:45, 10:10, 11:30

P. M. Daily except Sunday, 5:30, 6:30, 5:40, 10:25

A. M. 12:30, 2:5 A. M. Sunday only 9 A. M. Returning from Cawego arrive Portland, 0ally, 8:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:65, 5:10, 6:15, 7:35, 0:55, 11:10 F. M., 12:29 A. M. Daily except Sunday, 6:25, 7:28, 8:35, 9:35, 11:45 A. M. Sunday only, 10 A. M.

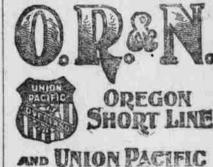
Leave from same depot for Dailas and intermediate points daily, 7:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Arrive Portland, 10:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.

The Independence-Monmouth Motor Lina operates daily to Monmouth and Airlie, connecting with S. P. Co.'s trains at Dailas and Independence.

First-class fare from Portland to Sacramento and San Francisco, \$20, berta, \$5, 80, 90, 15; second-class fare, \$15; second-class fare, \$15; second-class fare, \$15; second-class berth, \$2,80.

Tickets to Eastern points and Europe:

Tickets to Eastern points and Europe: also Janan, China Honolulu and Australia.
CLTY TICKET OFFICE, Corner Third and
Washington Sts. Phone Main 712.
C. W. STINGER, WM. MMURRAY,
City Ticket Agent. Gen. Pass. Agt.



3 TRAINS TO THE EAST DAILY Through Pullman standards and tourist alseping cars daily to Omaha, Chicago, Spokane; tourist alceping car daily to Kannas City. Rectining chair care (seats free) to fee East daily.

UNION DEPOT. Leaven HICAGO-PORTL'D. SPECIAL for the Bast via Huntington.

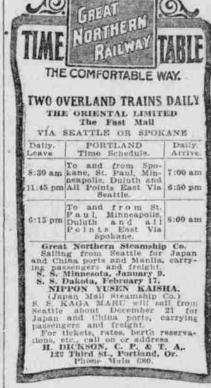
SPOKANE FLYER.

For Eastern Washington, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Coeur G'Alene and Great Northern points. the 9:30 A. M. 7:30 P. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS 8:15 P. M. 9:30 A. M. for the East via Daily. Daily.

PORTLAND - BIGGS 8:15 A. M. 5:45 P. M. LOCAL for all local points between Biggs and Portand. RIVER SCHEDULE. FOR ASTORIA and 8:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M. way points, connecting Daily with steamer for Ilwaro and North Sunday. Beach steamer Saturday Hassalo, Ash st dock. 10:00 P.M.

FOR DAYTON, Ore-gen City and Yamhili River points, Ash-st. deck (water per.) Sunday. Sunday. For Lewiston, Idaho, and way points from Riparia, Waso. Leave Riparia, 5:40 A. M., or upon arrival train No. 4, daily except Saturday. Arrive Riparia 4 P. M. daily ex-cept Friday.

Ticket Office, Third and Washington. Telephone Main 712. C. W. Stinger, City Ticket Agt.; Wm. McMurray, Gen. Pas. Agt.



San Francisco & Portland S.S.Co.

From Ainsworth Dock, Portland, at 8 P. M. S. S. Columbia—Dec. 7, 17, 27, etc Only direct passenger steamers operating between Portland and San Francisco.

For Corvallis, Albany, Independence, Sasem. Steamer "POMONA" leaves 6:45 A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Sulein and way landings—Steamer "OREGONA" leaves 6:45 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. OREGON CITY TRANSPORTATION CO., Foot Taylor Street.

In 1905 there were 11,915 power looms working on silk goods in Switzerland. Swiss silk manufacturers had in the same year 11,-262 power looms employed in foreign countries in this industrial line. The exports of Swiss silk goods in 1905 aggregated \$22,-400,000 in value.