HERR MOST ON ANARCHY

AGITATOR ADVOCATED ABOLITION OF GOVERNMENT.

Speech Not So Interesting as That of Addis and Meeting Was a Tame Affair.

Johann Most, the anarchistic leader, disappointed his audience by not aking at A. O. U. W. hall Friday it, was present at the meeting last ming, and spoke, but the disappoint-

evening, and spoke, but the disappointment was equally great.

Herr Most's warmest admirers will never accuse him of being an orator. In fact, Henry Addis can give him cards and spades and beat him. His speech is narred by the fact that his English is proken; and his grotesque appearance, heightened by a facial deformity, does not have a pleasing effect on an audience, Herr Most spoke first in English for as or 40 minutes, and then talked for hair an hour in his native German. His theory was exactly that advocated by Mr. Addls Friday night, but his explanations were

In his opening remarks he stated that he was suffering from a severe cold, and that he spoke Suglish imperfectly. He said, however, that he would be satisfied

with the result if only a few were converted to the doctrine of anarchy.

He made the statement that a free country is one without a ruler, and without a Ring; where all are free and equal; a intry without laws and without superstition: where every man is entitled to his own; where there is no thleving and no robbery; where oppression has been banished and where priests and officers

are no more.

He predicted the next revolution would be the entire abolition of private property and it would be as complete as the aboli-

tion of chaitel slavery.

He spoke of foreigners coming to America as the land of the free, finding here no emperor and no pope, but a land ruled by 1900 kings—coal kings, railroad kings and

The men who were executed in Chi-cago in 18%, he said, were murdered be-cause they attacked by mouth and by pen the monopolists and the capitalists of Chicago, and not because they were guilty

of any crime.
"We have." he continued, "in America
\$2,000 millionaires. Yet no one can become
a millionaire without stealing from thou-

a millionaire without stealing from thou-sands of people. You are in the hands of a band of robbers and hypocrites."
"There are two kinds of parties," he americal "and the difference between the republican party and the democratic party is this: One is a band of robbers, the other a gang of thieres; one consists of office-holders, the other of office-seek-

He compared the whole world to a lu mite anylum. "We go barefooted," he said, "because we produce too many shoes; ragged because we produce too many clothes, and we starve because we produce too much food. In other words,

The remedy, said Herr Most, is to create a public opinion in favor of anarchy. He said it will not require a majority, but only a sirons, determined minority. It will then be easy to overthrow the rulers and abolish all law. He advocated wiping out the state and then all economic insti-tutions would be the property of the pec-pie. He proceeded to delineate the theory tutions would be the property of the peopie. He proceeded to delineate the theory
advanced by Mr. Addle, that in a state
of anaschy men would only be required to
work two or three hours a day, and that
ell crime would vanish like dew beneath
the morning sun.

At the concinsion of his speech in Engis alive today, and be thanks God that

At the conclusion of his speech in Eng-lish, Mr. Addis stated that a collection would be taken up to pay the hall rent, and four women passed around hats for itributions. Mr. Addis stated that pre-

iminary steps would be taken at the close of the meeting towards forming an an-ischist club in Portland. Herr Most then spoke for a half hour in German, about one-half of the crowd re-

HERR MOST'S VIEWS.

As Related at Some Length to an Interviewr.

"Johann Most, of New York," as Herr Havarian, with a wiry, gray beard that almost covers his face, and a decidedly Teutonic accent as he talks with venence on things he is very much in hemence on things he as very much in-clined to do. He might pass for a Luth-eran minister, as his garb rather indicates the ciergyman, though one of his missions in the world is "Down with the church— down with all priesta."

"Mr. Most, you have a national, if not a world-wide reputation?"

"Test The papers have pictured me as deed with horns and cloven feet as

"Tea. The papers have pictured me as a devil with horns and cloven feet, a torch in my hand or bombs in my pocket, just because I am anxious to free the human rave from the insane asylum into which we have drifted."

"What are the anarchists trying to secomplish anyway?"

complish, anyway?" "We wage war against private property, against the state and against the church. We repudiate the institution of private property, because its history is that of human suffering. So long as private property prevails, there will be rich and poor, and the poor will be dependent on the rich. Buch a condition of things leads to a monstrous accumulation of wealth, to insufferable pride, to insane avarice, am-bition and cruelty; and, on the other hand, to an impoverishment of the masses and intellectual decay. Down with private

fancy, an institution for securing the general welfare of the people, is simply a measure of defense the rich have set up against the poor. The fewer the rich and the more numerous the poor, the greater the elaboration of this protective machine, and it finally degenerates into the monster with its countless hands in everyabsurd laws. sody's pocket: with its ropes and halters he then went through many Austrian about the swing over our heads; with times. He soon began to be looked upon

our destruction. Down with the state!

"The church, no matter what the denomination, is the condensation of the
most enormous swindle ever perpetrated
on humanity. It controls several millions
of crafty scoundrels, who, year in and
year out, in every country, are let loose
upon people, that they may fill their brains
with such nonsense as only a true enemy
of mankind could invent. Down with the
church! Down with all creed swindles
and pricet humbug!"

"Do the anarchists expect to accompilsh
their put poses?" our destruction. Down with the state!

"Do the marchists expect to accomplisa their purposes?"
"Certainly we do. The revolution is coming every day. The trusts and combines are oppressing the poor until the poor can stand it no longer. There is plenty in the world for us all, and yet some are rolling in luxury while others are starving."

Her Most makes his living by publishing washy carre the Freibeist in New a weekly paper, the Freiheist, in New York city. This periodical is printed in German, and is devoted to the further-

About this time he fell in love, but his prison adventures necessitated a post-ponement of the marriage. He was married later in Mayence. He and his wife led a cat-and-dog life for a few years, and then separated. He was elected to the reichstag in 1877, and soon had to serve two months' time for blasphemy. He went to London in 1879 and started a newspaper. He was often in juil there. In 1882 he came to the United States, but even in free America he has not escaped immunity from arrest. He served one year on Blackwell's island, and has been in the Tombs. On Blackwell's island, for the first time in his life, he was deprived

as an old offender, and was treated worse in consequence. White in jail he issued a builetin called the "Nuturacker," written in cipher. He was sentenced to five years at hard labor for this, and was finally banished from Austria in 1871. He re-turned to Saxony, and soon got into jail in Chemnitz for making an inflammatory

About this time he fell in love, but hi



produce too much food. In other words, we are not allowed to consume what we produce. The entire eystem is wrong. The rich are getting ploner.

"We are ruled by whom? Not by the men we elect, but by those poor devils, the policemen, the private detectives, the hangmen and lawyers, and liars of every kind."

The rich are getting ploner and the poor are getting poorer.

"We are ruled by whom? Not by the three cities in which he is booked to speak. He says he had large houses in San Francisco, but the organization in Portland is as yet very small. He goes the policemen, the private detectives, the hangmen and lawyers, and liars of every from here to Sauttle: thence to Denver. from hera to Scattle; thence to Denver, Omaha, Chicago, and back to New York. The great apostle of anarchy is 54 years old, though he might pass for 70 if he desired. His left check is awollen very

much, and thus gives the right side of his face a sunken appearance. He was asked yesterday if he had been suffering

is alive today, and he thanks God that he has cured me."

Herr Most's pictures are usually taken in profile, as a full-face view would disclose this swelling, that perhaps has given rise to his contempt for physiciana, as well as clergymen, officials and capital-

LOCKED UP MANY TIMES.

Brief Sketch of the Most Distinguished of Anarchists,

Johann Most bears the proud distinc-tion of having been inside of more jails than any other political heretic of his time. In fact, he has been locked up oftener than most criminals would be should they live to be 100 years old. He was born at Augsburg, February 5, 1846. His father was a court official, and managed to give his boy some education. Today he is an educated man, and, but for his rabid anarchism, would be an ornament to the society which he seeks to evertions. From his arribat wars he to overthrow. From his enriest years he was stage-struck and has some histrionic ability. In his autobiography he says: "My boyhood days were unhappy. My surroundings were calculated to warp the best of natures. Cant and cruelty I encountered from my infancy. Had my mother lived, I might not have become

Most's mother died when he was 10 Most's mother died when he was 10 years old. One year later the elder Most married again, and the typical stepmother was introduced in the home. He was apprenticed to a bookbinder, who treated him cruelly, but at this place he found opportunity to do much reading, and he evidently embraced it. His antipathy to the church and all religious form was early implanted. At 12 years of age he was locked up for 24 hours for refusing to learn the catechism. These methods falled to reform him.

The little German towns were too small for him and in 1954 he turned his back

for him, and in 1954 he turned his back on the Fatherland and went to Italy. For four or five years he tramped through Germany. Austria, Hungary, Northern Italy and Switzerland. He en-Northern Italy and Switzerland. He en-countered hunger and hardships, and often slept out of doors. His second ex-perience in jall was at Glessen in 1896, where he was locked up as a tramp. Even then he was not an anarchist, but he was being made one, so he says, by the force of circumstances and cruel and absurd laws.

Burrell prizes is open to all pupils in the State of Oregon, between the ages of 12 and 16 years. Rules governing compe-tition will soon appear in the columns of the dally press. The coming 20th an-niversary of this society is looked forward to with unusual interest. to with unusual interest.

THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER.

Boston shoe store, sold the same to P. Peters, of the Portland shoe house, 247 Morrison street, at 39 cents on the dollar. Sale These goods will be closed out at prices that will be a surprise even to bargain-hunters. Men's shoes from 35 cents upwards; laddes' Oxfords, worth \$150, for 35 cents; laddes' Shoes, worth \$150, for 35 cents; laddes' Shoes, worth \$3 to \$4, for 35 cents; rubbers, from 5 cents a pair up. Don't fail to attend this sale and save money. \$27 Morrison stream have been say. The total payments to policy-holders.

teers of America, says some statements in an article in The Sunday Oregonian of last week do that organization an injus-tice. He avers that the Volunteers take up no collection on the streets: that they have no band, except a bass drum, and that 'Hobo Kelly' was never one of their number, but was helped by them to a bed and food on one occasion; was then weighed in the balance, and, being found wanting, was "released."

At the regular meeting of the board of trustees of the Oregon Humane Society, it was decided again to offer prizes to the pupils of the public schools for essays on kindness to animals and kindred subjects. D. P. Thompson, president of the society, who for many years past has given cash prizes, will again award two general prizes of \$19 and \$5 for the best two essays on subjects which will be given

out later.

Mrs. R. F. Burrell, as heretofore, will again award prizes of \$12 and \$8 for the best two compositions on "The Native Birds of Oregon." Competition for the

R. L. Sabin, trustee of the stock of the begins Monday, February 5, at 9 A. M. These goods will be closed out at prices money. 247 Morrison street, between Sec-

McKay Sets Matters Right. Lieutenant Grant McKay, of the Volun-

Beginning Monday morning, we will begin the greatest slaughter sale of clothing of the season.

We have decided to close out our entire line of clothing at prices way below manufacturers' cost. We want the cash, and don't want the clothing. Here are some of the prices:

Men's suits that sell anywhere for \$12 to \$15, suits that sell elsewhere for \$3 to \$5, our price \$10 to \$15, suits that sell elsewhere for \$3 to \$5, our price \$10 to \$15, suits that sell elsewhere for \$3 to \$5, our price \$10 to \$15, our price \$10 to \$15, suits that sell elsewhere for \$3 to \$5, our price \$10 to \$1, suits that sell elsewhere for \$3 to \$5, our price \$10 to \$1, suits that sell elsewhere for \$3 to \$5, our price \$10 to \$15, suits that sell elsewhere for \$3 to \$5, our price \$10 to \$15, our price \$15, o

"Beauty and folly are old companions."
Likewise Hood's Sarsaparilla and good health.

PROSPEROUS COMPANY

THE PENN MUTUAL, MAKES AN EX-CELLENT SHOWING IN 1899.

Largest Business Ever Transacted in One Year by This Grand Old Quaker Company.

The 52d annual statement of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Phila-delphia makes Interesting reading to its lders who now number more than pointy-holocrawholocw number more than 80,000, distributed over the heaithy sec-tions of the United States. The Penn Mu-tual regards this country as affording ample acope for its operations, refusing to go abroad for business because it recog-nizes the peculiar hazards to which it might thus be exposed. During the re-cent war with Spain, for Instance, some of our companies were naving for dead Spanour companies were paying for dead Spanlards, killed by Americans, with money collected from our own people. When questioned on the subject of foreign busi-ness by a reporter of the Insurance Register, President West shrugged his shoul-ders and said: 'The United States is good enough for us. Being a mutual organiza-tion, we have no right to assume hazards which are sure to increase the cost to our members. It is not so much the danger of international complications followed by war, though this is considerable, but it is the difficulty of proper medical selection and the burdensome taxation and deposit

The work of the Penn Mutual during the year 1899 fully sustains the just position taken by its president. Its achievements are at home. It wrote nearly \$44,000,000 of new insurance on approximately 16,500 lives, and renewed policies on 65,000 lives, aggregating \$141,000,000! These are big figures, but growth alone has little weight with those who thoroughly understand life insurance. Growth must be healthful, consistent, just, gainful. There are many elements of the business. Those are many elements of the business. Those who recognize their trust obligations must so manage a company that while it shall grow, it shall not do so by disregarding any of the equities of the membership. This is peculiarly so in the case of a mutual company, and a close analysis of the 52d statement enables us to commend the management for scrupulous integrity in this regard.

this regard. Parallel with the notable increase in Purallel with the notable increase in membership there has been a corresponding addition to the premium and interest incomes, a gain in assets and a substantial gain in surplus, which guarantees a further increase in dividends to members, thus materially reducing the cost of their policies. The total surplus now carried is \$4,996,520 22; and, while this is apparantly a very large sum it illustrates the is 34,80,630 22; and, while this is apparently a very large sum, it illustrates the conservatism of the management, and a determination to fully safeguard the members. The current year's dividends will be deducted from this amount. There is in many quarters a strong conviction that some of the life companies are too ex-pensively managed. Whether well founded pensively managed. Whether well founded or not, this opinion has no application to the Penn Mutual, which transacted the largest business in its history in 1852 at a less ratio than in 1835, the percentage of expense being much smaller than in many larger institutions, showing that an intelligent and efficient management may materially control the cost of insurance by keeping expenses at a minimum.

The interest earnings of the company The interest earnings of the company were decidedly favorable. It realized from this source \$1,948,921 85, which is an increase of \$232,560 97. This was in the face of the well-known fact that the tendency of interest is downward. While there have been occasional flurries in which old-time rates of interest have been commanded, it is not now possible to annually earn such rates as formerly. Some companies have, for this reason, already zone parries have, for this reason, already gone so far as to increase their premium rates; but the Penn Mutual finds in its abundant surplus, in its excellent returns upon in-vestments, and its high standard of reserve (3½ per cent assumption), an am-ple provision for the future. It is the main business of a company to pay death losses. Alongside of this must run such losses. Alongside of this must run such prudence and caution as are the outgrowth of experience. Healthy lives and no others must be selected. Imagine a company loading itself with persons unlikely to live out their expectation. Toost of insurance would be greatly enhanced, and deaths would multiply to an extent which might jeopardize the stability of the institution. The gains of the Penn Mutual from mortality have been conspicuously large through a long series conspicuously large through a long series of years, rarely exceeding 80 per cent of that for which the premiums charged are adequate. Last year, with an expected mortality of \$2,710,363, the death losses senting a favorable balance of \$702,374, showing excellent judgment in the selec-tion of healthy lives and attesting the efficiency and care of the fieldcal and

other departments concerned.

The total payments to policy-holders during 1839 reached the handsome sum of 23,955,947 05, of which \$565,638 77 was in the form of dividends; by this much reducing their stipulated premiums. The surrender values paid to withdrawing members amounted to \$637,844 40, or about \$100,000 less than was paid in 1858. Perhaps no better test of general business conditions could be found than this feature of the company's statement. With a larger amount of business in force, fewer members withdrew their accumulations. During the year the company added to the ling the year the company added to the reserve upon policies the sum of \$3,300,-558, the total fund now curried for the protection of the membership (exclusive of surplus) being \$34,127,478. This fund has been prudently and wisely invested under the direction of the committee or finance, in city losins, mortgages and ground rents, rallroad and water bonds, in loans to policy-holders, and on collat-eral and real estate in use by the company. The exceptionally favorable rate of interest realized by the company last year is itself the best evidence of the security

and desirability of its various invest-While the 52d statement makes no mention of the various kinds of insurance is-sued, it is well known that no company in sued, it is well known that no company in this particular embraces a wider scope than the Penn Mutual. It has plans adapted to satisfy the needs of all classes of insurers, and at rates corresponding to the indemnity granted. Its policy contracts are free from conditions from the start, requiring only the payment of premium. Large withdrawal values are stipulated, loans are granted, there is an Mich., make them.

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ures are embraced. The Penn Mutual has built upon broad foundations, and, though it may seem a paradox, is at once conservative and progressive. It is an insti-tution in which one may place his life insurance with absolute certainty as to

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Planos-Organs. Wiley B. Allen Co.

White Bread STARVES

MANY

PEOPLE The Reasons Are Told

 \tilde{a} A piece of bread that is dry, white and very light in weight seems to the thought-ful person like so much foam or other useless and non-nourishing product.

If one rolls a piece of moist, light bread or the interior of a biscuit between the fingers, a ball of dough is the result, with

an appearance of solidity that makes one question how the gastric juices of the stomach can dissolve such a wad. It is small wonder that such food creates havoc in the way of fermentation and gas, and consequent disorder. Many dyspeptics will find great help by leaving off the ordinary bread en tire-

ly, and using in its place Grape-Nuts, in which the starchy and nitrogenous sub-stances have been thoroughly and per-fectly cooked at the factory before being

Sent out.

There is no possibility of the food assuming the form of wads of dough. On the contrary, the food is already predigested, the starch of the grains has been changed into grape sugar in the process of manufacture and pusses quickly and directly into circulation. directly into circulation.

Grape-Nuts furnish the elements needed by the system to rebuild, particularly the soft gray matter in the brain and through-out the nerve centers in the body. This

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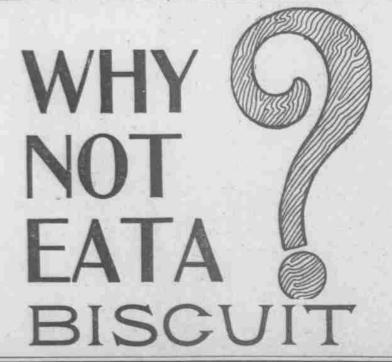
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