

FOR CAPE NOMEN

Advice of Government Experts
in an Official Report.

HOW TO MEET THE CONDITION

Suggestions as to the Outfit a Miner
Should Take to the Far North—
Important Details.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—No one can better advise than those thoroughly acquainted with a subject, and so it is that the advice and recommendations of the members of the geological survey party that investigated and reported upon conditions in the Cape Nome country is the more valuable, those men having made a thorough research in that country, and made observations not only as to its gold, but also other conditions as well. In their report they point out wherein many improvements can be made, and how conditions can be bettered. Many of their recommendations have been anticipated by Congress, and are provided for in the general Alaskan bill, but others have either been overlooked or passed over. In their recommendations they cover a wide range of topics, first and foremost being the subject of government.

"Since, according to the conservative estimate of those who are best situated to judge, it is believed that the Nome region will have a population of at least 10,000 or 15,000 people this year (1900), some public improvements there seem not only commendable, but urgently necessary. Among these the most important are: Some municipal form of government, water supply, land-office service and harbor facilities. As the general government has anticipated by Congress, and are provided for in the general Alaskan bill, but others have either been overlooked or passed over. In their recommendations they cover a wide range of topics, first and foremost being the subject of government.

"The climate, though somewhat harsh in cold weather, is generally healthful. Nevertheless, last Fall Nome was visited by a rather alarming epidemic, with typhoid fever. The hospitals, which were soon crowded to their utmost capacity, rendered most efficient service. However, many cases complicated with pneumonia proved fatal. The fever is ascribed by the health officers and physicians to the poor drainage and unwholesome water supply. This can be remedied at small cost, for though the tundra above Nome is at a high elevation and relations to the beach, to Dry Creek, on the north, and to Snake River toward the west are such that the drainage is toward the sea, it is comparatively perfect with but great expenditure of money and labor. An abundance of most wholesome water could, at a moderate cost, be drawn from the upper reaches of Snake River, or tributaries, issuing from the mountains at some distance back from the coast, and distributed through the town. From early spring until winter these waters are pure and of considerable volume of water derived from rain and the melting snow and ice in the mountains and hills. The water, accordingly, is of the most desirable quality. It could probably be best conducted to Nome by means of surface conduits, or flumes, especially as the streams could not be depended upon for winter use. For permanent or permanent supply, a dam could be sunk in the tundra at a safe distance back from Nome, as suggested.

"One of the most urgent needs is that of harbor facilities. Improvements in this direction will justify the expenditure of a considerable amount, and will, presumably, yield good returns. As has already been stated, it is reported that capital has been attracted by a company of prospecting men, who are now petitioning and negotiating with the Government for right of way and certain longshore privileges, to construct a deep-water pier, and it is hoped that their efforts may meet with success. The pier is to be built in sections at Unalakleet, and when erected at Nome is to extend with its tramway nearly a mile to sea, where deep-sea-going vessels can discharge their cargoes. Only with more extended discoveries of gold can Nome hope for railroad connections with the harbor, and for this reason, which is about 70 miles distant, or Golofin Bay, still farther away.

"There has been no branch of the General Land Office at Nome during the past season. It seems, however, that a branch of this service would be of more benefit to the public at this point during the coming season than at any other place in Alaska. It is probable that the authorities will not overlook this important matter.

"Governor Brady, in his recent report emphasized the necessity of railway connections between the Cape Nome region and Port Clarence and Golofin Bay, in case the region produces what is expected of it during the coming season. The importance of such railway connections has also been set forth by the Governor, and with further development it is to be hoped that such service will be realized in the not distant future.

Provisions for Miners.
Having visited the country much the same as a party of prospectors, the report also gives valuable suggestions as to provisions that are most advantageously carried, as well as to outfits. In this connection they suggest:

"In the matter of food and equipment, each man will, of course, follow his personal taste. Those uninitiated to prospecting in this northern region may find the following hints in regard to equipment of value:

"The subject of kind, quality and quantity of food demands the earnest attention of the prospector bound for Alaska. His health, and therefore the success of his expedition—even his life—may depend on a proper choice of food.

"We cannot undertake to advise where the purchase of supplies ought to be made. It will undoubtedly be safer to take provisions from the point of embarkation, but at the same time there is always danger of total loss in landing at Nome in the surf. Large quantities of supplies will be shipped to Nome during the coming summer, and provisions will probably not be very high until toward the close of the season. In the matter of mining tools and clothing, it will probably be best for the prospector to equip himself before leaving the States. It is a safe rule to follow that everything taken to Alaska should be of the very best quality. For the original cost is small compared with cost and labor of transportation. This is especially true in regard to provisions. In purchasing supplies, it should be the aim to have as much variety as is consistent with economy of weight and bulk. In determining the amount of food to carry, one can assume that a man will not eat more than three pounds of dry food a day. If many canned goods are taken, the amount consumed per man a day may be considerably more than this.

"On short packing trips only a very small variety of food is taken, while, on the other hand, at permanent winter camps, to which transportation is easy,

the list can be much extended. In such cases, the following articles might be added: Canned meats, such as corned beef, mutton, etc.; canned tomatoes, corn and asparagus; canned fruits, marmalades and jams; salt, mackerel, codfish, etc.

"In making a choice of provisions for consumption in the Nome region, it should be borne in mind that fuel is very scarce, and therefore foods which take much cooking should be avoided. It is preferable to take an abundant supply of hardtack, as it may often be impossible to bake bread. When fuel is scarce, it is not advisable to depend on such foods as beans and rice, which require long cooking. The pea soup, which has been much used in Alaska, is quickly cooked, and is a substitute for beans, while germs or oatmeal may be taken instead of rice.

"It has been the universal experience of men working in northern latitudes that there is a great craving for sweets, especially during the cold winter months, and therefore an abundant supply of sugar, and, if possible, marmalades, jellies, etc., should be provided. The anti-scorbutic, such as vinegar, fruits and lime juice, are of special value in preserving the health of the prospector. The much-dreaded disease of scurvy can usually be avoided by free use of these foods, conformed with cleanliness, proper cooking and regular exercise. Tea is preferable to coffee, because it is lighter and retains its flavor better than coffee. The most preferable form of tea is that compressed into bricks, such as are extensively used in Russia and Siberia.

"The following ration is given with a view of aiding inexperienced men in determining the amount of supplies to provide for any given length of time. It must not be supposed, however, that supplies bought according to this ration will necessarily meet the requirements exactly, because the amount of any particular kind of food consumed by a party is a variant, depending on different factors. For example, if a large quantity of fresh meat is eaten, this estimate for salt will probably prove insufficient.

Ration for one man one month—
Flour and hard-tack 30
Baking powder (1 pound to 35 pounds) 1
Other farinaceous foods—rice, oatmeal, etc. 5
Dried meat, such as corned beef, mutton, etc. 25
Butter 1-3
Eggs 1-3
Peanut butter 1
Dried fruit 1
Sugar 1
Tea (10 pounds condensed to 1 pound tea) 1-3
Miscellaneous 1-3
Total 53-55

Equipment Recommended.
"For summer prospecting, a light mosquito net, if it is the party is moving camp and in cold weather the 95 Army tent is the most serviceable. In the treeless region of Nome, tent poles, which should be made with joints, must be carried, and also light iron tent pins. In winter it is essential to have a fur robe for sleeping, while in summer woolen blankets or sleeping-bags furnish ample warmth. We have found that sleeping-bags furnished a maximum amount of warmth for a minimum weight.

"A small sheet-iron stove is essential to an equipment, so as to accommodate the small amount of wood available. The prospector should also be provided with a kerosene stove and a supply of kerosene. The cooking utensils should be made as light as is consistent with durability.

"The average prospector going to the Nome region is not likely to see any game, except a few ptarmigan and grouse. If any gun is carried, it should be a light shotgun. This should be long-trip into the interior should provide themselves with 20-30 smokeless-powder cartridges.

"A light ax, a hatchet, a saw, an auger and a supply of nails should be carried on every outfit. If a prospector is going into extensive building and mining operations, he will best know with what tools to provide himself. For ordinary prospecting, a pick, shovel and a large, heavy-duty shovel are necessary, while for working the beach sands and gulch gravels the miner should also have a rocker, copper plates, a supply of mercury and an iron crucible. Every prospector always provides himself with a supply of rope, and a large coil of rope is useful. It is desirable to wear woolen underclothing the entire year, in summer light weight, and in fall and winter heavy weight. The outer garments should be made of durable material, such as canvas, corduroy, whipcord, etc. We have found that the 10-inch chrome-tanned leather hunting-shoes are the most serviceable for long trips. Every prospector always provides himself with hip rubber boots, and often with rubber gloves for panning in cold water. Some sort of mosquito-proof head-dress (best made of burlap) is essential.

"As also, mosquito-proof gauntlet gloves. The prospector will find the Nome region rather wet in summer, and a waterproof coat is desirable. In winter heavy woolen mackintoshes are usually worn. The Eskimo fur parka is an excellent garment for this northern region. For winter traveling, the Eskimo hood, called "mukluks," is probably the best footgear.

"In traveling in winter there is as much danger in being dressed too warm as being dressed too lightly. In the former case perspiration may be caused, and in the latter danger of freezing. For this reason, woolen gloves or mitts are preferable to those made of fur.

"For use along the coast, Eskimo skin boots, with native crests, are said to be serviceable, especially for landing in the surf. A whaleboat fitted with a sail is also well adapted to this purpose. In ascending rivers, light canoes, which can be easily portaged, are the best boats. Canoes might as well be provided with oars as well as paddles. It is well to provide duplicate paddles, as it is impossible to replace them, if lost.

"For going upstream, tracking lines 4 to 10 feet long, made of quarter-inch hemp rope, are essential, as well as pole-poles about 10 feet long, shod with iron.

"For winter traveling with dog teams, the broad Yukon sled, provided with iron runners, is generally used. The reindeer are usually driven to "poukas" (cane-shaped L-shaped sleds), which resemble a toboggan. In that they are pulled by runners. When used for packing, the reindeer are provided with pads and hampers, which can easily be made of 10-ounce canvas.

WILL SING 'THE MESSIAH'
Dr. Morrison to Give Baritone Solos—
Splendidly Supported.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison will give a recital of sacred song on Thursday evening, at Trinity Church. He will sing the great bass solos from "The Messiah." He will be assisted by Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer, Mrs. Walter Reed, and H. W. Hogue, and T. M. Lighter as accompanist. The program includes duos and quartets. This will be the only chance the people of Portland will have to hear Dr. Morrison in this work, as he announces this as the last recital he will give.

ON A NEW YORK MAGAZINE

BRIGHT PORTLAND GIRL TALKS
ABOUT HER WORK.How Miss Wynne Corman Has Succeeded
in Her Chosen Career—
More Work Than Play.

It was my pleasant duty to visit Miss Wynne D. Corman, the bright Portland girl who has earned an enviable place for herself on a well-known New York magazine. I found her at home, and without delay plunged into my subject, which was: "The Girl Who Writes, and Her Opportunities in a Great City."

"Too many girls mistake restlessness for ambition," she said, seriously, as I settled myself on the window seat.

"How do you mean?" I asked.

"I mean that a great many of the girls who go to New York to make their way in the world are those who think home life a good deal of a rut, and, mistaking dissatisfaction for ambition, hasten to the big city, sure that there is a place for them somewhere."

"And isn't there?" I questioned eagerly, for New York figures largely in my own dream.

"There is always room—lots of it—at the top," she quoted, smiling, "and there are heaps of situations which keep one down town from 5 until 6, and for which one is paid just about enough to rent a room, the size of a hickory nut. But even those are not lying around loose, for hundreds of girls are only too glad to fill them."

"But, as I said," she continued, "the girls who think restlessness and discontent signs of ambition and capability have awfully pathetic times finding out the difference. Any one whose ambition has weathered a series of good hard knocks, and who has a foundation consisting of years spent over some special training, will not find New York very formidable; in fact, will not find any place formidable."

"What happens to the other sort?" I asked.

"Lots of things," she replied, thoughtfully, "drifting from pillar to post; hunting odd jobs to turn a dollar or so; considering an artistic situation perhaps, and once in a while the courage to acknowledge defeat and go home."

"But surely some girls succeed, don't they?" I asked anxiously.

"Of course they do; a great many of them. But let me tell you, they don't unless they have a certain purpose in view, one for which they are ready to suffer a moving and, at times, a more desirable than anything else in New York. That's the least of one's troubles. That's the beginning, and then comes the grind and the grubbing, and you may be sure there will be plenty of both."

"How about yourself?" I asked.

"From 9 until quarter before 6 every day," she replied, with a laugh.

"That's not so bad," I asserted.

"But New York is a wonderfully fascinating place," she went on, "really exhilarating with its crowded streets and its incessant rush and roar; and for the world seem to be a dog in the manger in trying to discourage any girl who hopes to go to the big city."

"What would you say, now, honestly?" I asked.

"About a girl's going to New York to earn her living by writing?" she questioned.

"I nodded.

"Telling it for granted the girl is really in earnest and the work is a necessity, I'd tell her to go, by all means, for I believe there are more openings there than in any other place I know. New York demands the best, and one is perfectly willing to pay for it, and, of course, the demand they make is a large one."

"But I'd urge the girl not to take a single step until she has had some professional or trade, some means of getting on. There are a great many women there who make names for themselves in newspaper work; the new editor of Harper's Bazaar is from a great city, and the two women who run our woman's journal are from daily papers. As for myself, I have a little bit of trying-out on this very paper."

"The women writers in New York work very hard, and play very hard; but very few are comfortable. The new editor of Harper's Bazaar is from a great city, and the two women who run our woman's journal are from daily papers. As for myself, I have a little bit of trying-out on this very paper."

"They do indeed; they have more to do with one's getting on than you are ready to believe. Of course," she continued, "I am considering business considerations largely, for that's about as far as the people seem to get there. They seem not to have the time to become acquainted with the great social success and brilliant gathering on that occasion the smallness of the expenses is worthy of commendation. This most excellent result is due solely to the united efforts of the women of the executive committee and advisory board, who one and all labored with one end in view, Oregon Community No. 1, Knights Templar, has once more demonstrated to the world the great principles upon which the order is founded, and has established itself as the leader in acts of charity and deeds of pure beneficence. The following are the lists:

Receipts.
Cash received for sale of tickets.....\$222.50
Contributions 222.50
Total amount received.....\$445.00
Expenses 222.50
Balance \$222.50

"It gives me great pleasure to enclose herewith check payable to your order for the sum of \$222.50, to be placed to the credit of the Good Samaritan Hospital building fund."

"Thank you very much," she replied, smiling. "I do indeed, and see for yourself. New York has everything for everybody, but I wish I didn't have to return so soon."

READING MATTER WANTED
Thirty-fifth Infantry Ask Portland
for Books and Magazines.

A letter has been received by the pupils of the Holladay School, of this city, from Company M, of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, at Manila, asking the school for its assistance to the regiment in the way of fruit, jellies, reading matter, etc., which was placed on the transport at Portland, and added much to the comfort of the long sea voyage, especially to the sick on board. The writer speaks of the scarcity of reading matter, and asks as a favor that the school send them a few books, magazines and papers. Thinking the work could be more easily handled by the Red Cross, the principal of Holladay School has turned the matter over to this society, which will take it in hand immediately. It is to ship them on the next transport to Manila, which leaves San Francisco in about 10 days. A request is therefore made to the public for reading matter, and any one wishing to contribute magazines, books, etc., is requested to send the same early this week to the residence of Mrs. J. J. Burnett, 569 Everett street, who has volunteered to attend to the shipping of the boxes.

The pupils of Holladay will co-operate with the society in this work. The letter received from Company M was signed by Sergeant D. M. Lowell and Corporal R. Brown, J. G. Moore and J. Henlon.

Millions take it; thousands praise it; YOU should test it—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TWO CARS OF BICYCLES!

375 IDEAL BICYCLES-1900
BOUND FOR FRED T. MERRILL CYCLE CO. PORTLAND, OREGON

411-1900 Ramblers
BOUND FOR FRED T. MERRILL CYCLE CO. PORTLAND, OREGON

FRED T. MERRILL CYCLE CO.
CONTROLLING OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO AND MONTANA.
HEADQUARTERS, 105, 107, 109, 111 SIXTH ST., PORTLAND
BRANCHES—SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE

Due next week. Skeptics who do not think that we can get over 400 Rambler Bicycles in one car are invited to the "unloading." Look at the size of our cars.

THE SAME OLD PRICE, \$40 1899 MODELS, while they last, \$35
SHELBY IDEALS, \$20, \$25, \$30

We are selling over 50 wheels per day in spite of bad weather. The people seem to want Ramblers and G. & J. Heavy Tread Clincher Tires for the rough roads of this Northwest country. Trade your old wheel in for a Rambler. Cash or on easy payments. The Pacific Coast Pioneers—

NET RESULTS OVER \$3000

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CHARITY BALL
GREAT SUCCESS.It Was Without a Parallel in the
History of Charitable Events
in Oregon.

Figures were given out yesterday for the Knights Templar grand charity ball, which was given at the Grand Hotel, April 24. The show that it was the greatest financial success ever known in Oregon for a like occasion. Its social success is a matter of record.

The executive committee held its last meeting yesterday afternoon. After all bills were audited and paid the handsome sum of \$3069.50 was turned over to the committee by the treasurer. The expenses of the ball amounted to \$238.50, of which \$200 was for printing and engraving. When the magnitude of the undertaking is taken into consideration and one remembers the great social success and brilliant gathering on that occasion the smallness of the expenses is worthy of commendation. This most excellent result is due solely to the united efforts of the women of the executive committee and advisory board, who one and all labored with one end in view, Oregon Community No. 1, Knights Templar, has once more demonstrated to the world the great principles upon which the order is founded, and has established itself as the leader in acts of charity and deeds of pure beneficence. The following are the lists:

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MR. BINGHAM AGAIN.
And His Little Issue of Veracity
With Republican Candidates.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—In today's Oregonian Mr. S. C. Beach, late Republican Representative from Multnomah County and now a Candidate for County Recorder, accuses me of resorting to untruths in stating that he and his fellow Representatives, Bayer, Farrell and Ross (who are the present Republican nominees for State Senator from Multnomah County), all voted against the present registration law when it was upon its final passage in the House. Mr. Beach says the House Journal, session of 1899, page 83, shows they all voted in favor of the bill.

I was present and remember what I stated in Friday's Oregonian, that they all voted against the bill, and in proof of my statement I quote from the report of the Legislative proceedings of February 16, 1899, found in The Oregonian of February 17, which stated:

The most important measures disposed of were Harmon's registration bill, and the bill of Daly of Boston, revising the school laws of the state, containing the salient features of the Kuykendall bill. Neither bill was debated to any extent, and both passed by decisive majorities. Harmon's registration bill received 32 votes, Bayer, Beach, Farrell, Robbitt, and Ross, of the Multnomah delegation, changing their votes to aye after seeing it had passed. Fill, Hawson (Gilliam), Maxwell (Tillamook) and Stanley (Union) were the only members registered as voting in the negative. J. T. Whalley, who wanted to be excused from voting, finally voted aye.

I am ready to admit that the House Journal and probably the Senate Journal, as Senator Joseph says, shows these and other gentlemen voted in favor of the bill, but I reassert that they opposed the bill with their votes when they voted aye against the bill, and they only got the Journals fixed to show they voted aye after it was seen the bill had carried. The Senate Journal of 1891 shows that the Australian ballot bill passed unanimously, but every one who remembers such things know it was opposed by Senator Mackay and all the rest of the Multnomah Senators except Senator Willis.

It is an old dodge for machine members of the Legislature, after the "bosses" have been defeated, to appear on the record to vote as the people want, and probably for the purpose of appealing to the

House and Senate Journals in some future campaign to show, what!

If the people want to control the nomination, let them elect only such men to the Legislature as will pledge themselves to really help enact a direct primary election law, not men who will vote against such a bill when their votes are needed, and, after seeing that the bill has passed, who will jump up and ask to change their vote so the Journal will show they had voted aye. Does any one imagine either of these members would have changed his vote from no to aye if, at the conclusion of the roll call, it had appeared the bill had been defeated? So I submit to "a candid world" who is the prevaricator in this matter.

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Death of Robert E. Harris.

Robert E. Harris, who has lived on the East Side for the past 25 years, died Friday, after a severe illness of one month, although he had been in failing health for several years. He was born near Boone's Ferry, in Oregon, in 1853, his parents being pioneers. He was a companionable man. For the past 15 years he had been in the employ of Henry Meyer, who speaks in high terms of him, and says he always found him trustworthy and faithful. The funeral will take place this afternoon, and Loe Fir cemetery will be the place of interment. The friends are invited. Funeral will be from Dunning's undertaking parlors, East Sixth and East Alder streets.

East Side Notes.

E. J. Sprague, formerly resident of the East Side, but now of Ocean Park, is in the city on a visit with his old friends. Mr. Sprague was formerly a Portland contractor, but for several years past has made his home at Ocean Park. Jack Donaldson has purchased the two sections of the old Holladay Addition schoolhouses, and will have them moved away at once. It is his intention to put them on lots and change them into flats for renting purposes. The sections are in fair condition, and with some expense may be transformed into tenement-houses. Mr. Donaldson hopes to get the buildings off the ground as soon as possible, and the School Board hopes so, too.

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Prohibition Speech.

The Metropolitan Theater was comfortably filled last evening on the occasion of a temperance speech by John G. Woolley. A large proportion of the audience were women, and a number of prominent ministers of the gospel were in attendance. Mr. Woolley is a rapid talker, whose forte is quiet, good-natured sarcasm. He arraigned both the great parties as being in league with the liquor traffic of the country, and said he had left the Republican party 13 years ago, on becoming a Christian. "What have I accomplished during 13 years of my life devoted to fighting the liquor traffic?" he asked. "Well, I have pulled one poor, forlorn drunkard out of the gutter, and kept

THE CORONERSHIP.

If elected County Coroner, I pledge myself to establish once again a sanitary morgue. On the above one-plan platform I shall make my campaign as the Independent Citizens candidate for said office and hope to receive the support of the voters of Multnomah County.

DR. PAUL J. A. SEMLER.

NORRIS & ROWE'S
...BIG...
Trained Animal Shows

COMMENCING TOMORROW
Performances 3 and 8 P. M. Daily.
WATERPROOF TENTS, Cor. 11th and Clay Sts.

300... PERFORMING ANIMALS... 300

Trained Elephants, Zebras, Dogs, Ponies, Monkeys, and Goats.

Only Educated
BOS INDICUS
in the World.

MAJOR MITE

Smallest
Comedian Living

\$10,000 Troupe of
Performing
Seals

EVERY ACT NEW THIS YEAR

BRING THE CHILDREN—SEE PARADE
PRICES—ADULTS, 25c; CHILDREN 15c—PRICES

MAJOR MITE.