DEFENDS HIS BILL

Reply to Criticisms by Author of Primary Election Law.

EXPLANATION OF THE MEASURE

Charles M. Morgan Says It Perpetuntes Party Lines, and Is Fair to Voter.

Several days ago The Oregonian pub-lished a summary of the principal feat-ures of a direct primary election bill drafted by Charles M. Morgan, together with a criticism of the bill by E. W. Bingham. In an interview given yester-day Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Bing-ham's criticism and defended his proposal that in the primaries the elector should be required to vote with one political party, and not be left free to vote for such candidates of all parties as he preferred. Mr. Morgan said:

"In the effort to secure so great a reform as that proposed by the friends of direct primary elections, no factor is of importance than the enlistment of the interest of every one who has the opportunity and the inclination to give ught to the matter. Every one who has a contribution of labor and thought on the subject should be, and doubtless is, welcome in this field of endeavor. While ideas without a conviction of their merit entertained by their authors are desirable, peither should any con tributor hope that his thought has taken on such complete form as to be a full so lution of the questions to be solved in framing a primary election law that will cover the necessary reforms and at the same time pass criticism on constitu-tional grounds. We shall all offer the results of our study, and when the comes present for enactment a bill which commands united support.

"My preposed bill, which was noticed in The Oregonian a few days ago, may be more clearly understood if it be viewed in the light of some suggestions which may be offered in its behalf. It was thought best in its preparation to con-fine it to the subject of primary elecmaking the slightest changes possible in present laws, and leaving destre amendments to them for separate con sideration. It was sought simply to adapt present laws to the proposed new law. Otherwise some of the minor features of the bill would have been given different

"The whole spirit of this bill is to reest freedom, and to that end, as nearly as possible, it constitutes each political party a pure democracy. Parties have the same freedom of action they now have, but they must act through the medium of their ultimate constituency. The right to make nominations, this function being the chief concern of pri-maries and conventions, is an incident to the right to vote at general elec-tions. If this be not so, then there is a right to have a votce in the selection of our governors which is wider than the right of suffrage itself. Suffrage is not a natural right. It is a privilege granted the citizen for the benefit of the state. See Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, 752; Black on Constitutional Law, 466. By avoiding infringement on provisions of Federal and state constitutions specifically defining and guarding the elective franchise, the Legislature is perfectly free to act. It has all power, where not specifically restricted er suffrage and its incidents. Our Constitution, moreover, enjoins upon the Leg-islature the protection of the freedom and the purity of the suffrage (Section 8, ar-At present the voter is limited to a choice between a few, clearly an impairment of the 'privilege of free suffrage,' and an exercise of 'undue influence . . .

from power . . and other improper conduct,' which our Legislature is required to prevent. The sovereign elector has fallen to the level of one who ratities on the appointment of another, with no powers of selection, and with the The enactment of this bill would be an act of simple legislative obedience to the direct demand of the Constitution.

"Present laws prohibit minor parties rom holding conventions and primaries, and similar laws have been abundantly metalned by the courts. Cannot the Lexislature do less and merely regulate the proceedings of parties in making nomi-nations? In 1887 the Supreme Court of Colorado passed upon and sustained an act which provided for the punishment of a member of one party for voting at tion of another party, for the determina tion of a jury as to the question of party membership, for the punishment of corpo-rations for in any way influencing employes at party elections or conventions, and for a rule of evidence that any one acting in authority among employes with sent of the employer should by his act bind the employer. See Colors Code of 1891, 1082; 9 Colo. 631, 21 p. This case is cited, 10 Am. & Eng. En. Law 576, to sustain the following proposition The correction of abuses in the nomination of candidates for public office is a proper subject of legislation, and therere statutes regulating the machinery of political parties in making nominations of candidates for public office and regulatime primary elections are constituional." In 112 Pa. St. 622 it is held that laws regulating primary elections election laws, same as those regulating after nomination, and that laws regulating primary elections and conventions are constitutional. The court comments strongly on the relation of primary and general elections as being parts of one system through which the right of suffrage is exercised. These two decisions are the nearest in point with the question now before us, with the exception of the California decision of last July.

been controlled more by the fear of 'the bold innovation of this legislation' than by sound reasoning. If the friends of direct primary elections are to regard this opinion as law, they may as well save time and aim at Constitutional changes. The court says all parties must be favored or burdened alike, there being no qualifi-cation of this statement permitted. I cannot see how the same mind can rec ognize this as sound, and at the san hope to provide a system which will confer the benefits and impose the burdens of the law upon 'direct primary' parties, and deny the one and remove the other when it comes to the consideration of 'convention' parties. As in our state, in California, under their Australian ballot law, minor parties cannot hold conventions. The primary law made the same dictinction. The court says in one case the distinction is constitutional and in other unconstitutional. A law which denies a party a privilege which it has rosary procession and benediction of the

not is for that reason unconstitutional opinion admits that the law denies no right which is not secured in another manner, but none the less effectof the Legislature to regulate. This po-ation is attempted to be justified on the ground that the life interferes with the right of assembly. We have seen that this right which is being regulated is un a right, but a privilege. The right of assembly and the privilege of suffrage are different things, and rules of Constitutional construction in regard to them must be different. Reserving for regulabears directly on the suffrage, the law leaves the members of parties in the most complete enjoyment of the right of

may impair this right to the same extent.

"The court, after lauding the mission of political parties, says: 'To the intending voter at such primary one ticket is given. No question may be permitted touching his political affiliations—past, present or future. The voter takes the retires into the privacy of the booth, and there secretly and not in violation of law, but in strict accordance with the law, names such delegates as he desires to the pulitical convention of one or another of the parties, whether he is member of that party or not, whether he ever intends to become such member or not.' It is the intent of the law under consideration that a voter act with his own party only, and the court finds no objection to this. The objection is that, as there is no inquisition as to party affiliations, the voter, a Republican, may vote the Democratic ticket. The court insists that the voter should be confined to his own party, and the law is objectionable because it does not do this in some effective way. It is not readily seen how this rule of law can be reconciled with the proposal not only not to instruct the voter to confine himself to his own party, but to inform him contrari- Rogers wrote to the Social Reform Union wise that he is at liberty to vote every ticket on the ballot. Such a proposal following language occurs: would throw the California court into a

VIEWS, BEFORE AND AFTER

HOW DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES STULTIFY THEMSELVES.

Once Washington Politicians Were All for Expansion-Now They Have Recanted.

It has not been long since all the lead ing Democratic candidates for state and Congressional offices in Washington State took emphatic position for the policy of expansion. Now they are supporting the policy of scuttle, and are doing all they can for a National ticket that, if elected, and sooner or later leave them to their fate. The expressions of several candi-dates, made before the Democratic National platform was adopted, are pertinent just now, in view of their present attitude. On December 2, 1899, Governor at Alhambra, Cal., a letter in which the

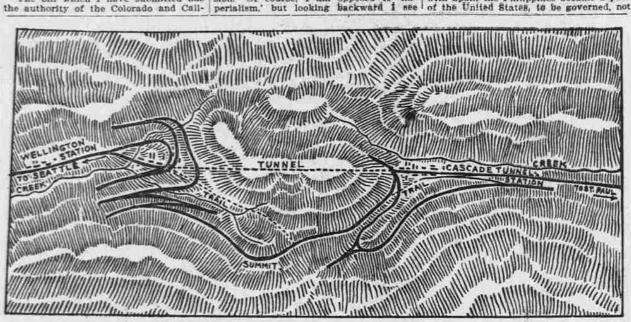
ould throw the California court into a "It is probable that I should differ with you only in one matter, that of 'expan"The bill which I have submitted has sion." Of course, I am opposed to "im-

signboard on which was written the mo-mentous words, "Destiny or Death." The evident destiny of the country was, he said, to hold and develop all the islands that were seized as a circumstance of the war with Spain, and that in so doing this country would emerge from its historical isolation and become a factor in interna-tional affairs. In advocating expansion he contrasted the conservative and lib-eral policies which have existed in the country since the foundation of the Government, and quoted from history to show that the United States had invariably been the gainer by the acquisition of new territory, and yet each new acquisition had been stubbernly opposed. He argued from the famous assertion of Macaulay hat this country had more to fear from niternal corruption than it had to fear from the extension of its limits. We are, he said, on the eve of a new era of territorial expansion and increase of power and prestige, and we must re-spond to it, or dwindle away and die.

Expansionist to the Core. Judge Richard Winsor, candidate for

the Supreme Bench, made an address be-

fore the Dewey Club, Seattle, on Decem ber 4, 1899, in which he declared "I am not an imperialist. I am Democratic to the core. I believe in govern ment by all the people, not by a few. The day that the Senate ratified the treaty with Spain the Philippines became a part



BIRD SEYE VIEW OF GREAT NORTHERN SWITCHBACK, WITH ROUTE OF TUNNEL INDICATED.

While we are confining the voter to his own party, we must give him the utmost liberty in the choice of party. The bill submitted, in this respect, simply lays down a rule of evidence. The voter has his own will as to choice, and the secresy of his ballot is guarded, as it must be in any law. The provisions of the bill in regard to the determination of party nembership are in keeping with custom; the voter is a member of one party or another, just as he is now; the same rules govern, and he has the additional

privilege of a secret ballot.
"Mr. Bingham, that diligent student of election reform, whom every honest man must delight to honor for his disinterested devotion to the public welfare, says: 'Political parties are a necessity. They are, in fact, the only instrumentallties through which the people can govern.' Yet he proposes a law which he hopes will obliterate all party distinctions and makes of the two elections primary and general, one election in wh two ballots are taken, on the second ballot certain candidates being dropped be-cause they have polled a smaller vote.

"In his criticism Mr. Bingham says: The state has no control over political parties any more than it has over religious organizations called churches, and can no more authorize a Republican to interfere in the affairs of the Prohibition "Spain ceded to us her sovereignty over party than it could authorize a Methodist to interfere with the creed or other affairs of the Baptists. Neither can the mere privilege of a choice between evils. fairs of the Baptists. Neither can the It is claimed that under conditions such state say to the elector that, in order to vote he must wholly be of some one party, any more than it can say he may not approve of some things about two or more churches.' The first suggestion here will not be borne out by the decided cares; the final suggestion in the first sentence seems axiomatic. The second statement is not faulty, save that it confuses the act of voting at a primary with the act of voting at the general election. They are parts of one complex act, but still have an appreciable measure of individuality. The state can say that if the voter gives his allegiance to one of sev-eral organizations whose chief distinctive end is the nomination of candidates, he cannot at the same time name the dates of other parties. Being a Methe dist, you cannot select a Baptist official. Such a provision simply seeks to preserve in the political world a law which in the physical world is not susceptible of vio lation. There are no white blackbirds

or spotted ones. "Mr. Bingham says: "This bill goes too far and under color of purifying political parties puts it in the power of unscrupulous voters to destroy a party. A politi-cal party is merely an association of elec-tors who agree upon certain lines of policy and to authorize other electors who may differ from them to outvote them and sieze upon their organization. would be analogous to breaking up and dispersing a peaceable assembly of citizens.' This bill gives no such power to party affairs he acts as a full-fledged member of that particular party. If he wishes to act with one party to its damage, he must absolutely forego all action as a member of what is realy his own party. Is this not a better safeguard against interference in party affairs by outsiders than to allow a voter to act with his own party in all it does save in naming one officer, and at the same time cast a vote that makes a disreputable emination for another party? Mr. Bingham's conception looks to the obliteration of party distinctions; this bill perpetu-

ates them as democracles. "The California decision does not merit the consideration which has been shown it, and our friends make a mistake in allowing it to alarm them."

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Last Day Will Be Observed at Holy Rosnry Church.

Today, being the feast day of Holy Ro sary Church, on the corner of East Third and Clackamas streets, will be observed with a solemn high mass, preceded by the blessing of roses and their distribution to the congregation, and followed by Most Blessed Sacrament. The celebrant of the mass, Rev. T. P. Henry, O. P., will be assisted by Revs. H. S. Shaw, D. D. O. P., and E. C. Warren, O P, as deacon and unqualifiedly denies the power and subdencon, respectively, and the oration will be delivered by the eloquent Do-minican preacher, Rev J. D. O'Brien, O. P. The music for the occasion will be fura strong orchestra, and the new organ. nt of suffrage, and the latter is not | The entire programme is as follows:

..... Gregorian "Kyrie Elson"
"Gloria in Excelsis" 'Salve Reginia' "Credo in Unum Deum".....

fornia courts for restricting the voter to that the vast majority of the people in by the will of a few, but by the will of all his own ticket, and I believe it has in every country have always supported the the people. "All the arguments of anti-expansion And yet, when the issues were before the people, the verdict of the country strongly favored the prosecution of wer. ly favored the prosecution of war. De-pend upon it, it will do so in the future, and I do not think that we should cause the failure of our plans by declaring too strongly against expansion. As a matter of fact, the question that divides expansionists and anti-expansionists has foot of territory in which the right of only to do with the form of government to be given the Philippine Islands. No to the inhabitants. The 'consent of the one advocates our salling away from the islands and abandoning them like so Judge William H. White, also candidate many derelicts upon the high seas. Such for the Supreme Court (short term), had the country into the United States? Personally, I am in favor of a protectorate. By it we could secure all the advantages that we otherwise would in the way of trade, and not be obliged to maintain

troops in the islands. The Navy could look after all our interests." Our Title Sound. F. C. Robertson, candidate for Congress, gave out an interview in which he favored holding the Philippines as American territory. This was November 30, 1899. Mr. Robertson made a strong argutives to establish such form of government as they might elect. And this doc trine is advocated under the name of antiimperialism. Further, it is contended that such is the obligation on the part imperialism. of our Government, because this Nation is founded upon a government based only upon the consent of the governed, and that it is against the institutions of American Government and contrary to law that we should establish a government in those islands, except such as is

nitted to voluntarily by Aguinaldo. This doctrine is not only not the law. but it would stop the establishment of a government formed on the American

****************** An Expansionist Then: But What Is He Now?

On September 22, 1899, William H. White, then National Democratic Com-mitteeman for the State of Washingwrote a letter to National Chairman James K. Jones, in which he said: "Many prominent Democratic, Silver Republican and Peoples Party leaders are opposed to the course being pursued by Democratic leaders, like Lentz, Altgeld, Clarke of Missouri, and even Mr. Bryan, with reference to the Philippine question. If the Demcratic party in its National platform takes the same position that Atkinson, of Boston, takes, then we will be beaten out of sight in this state, and believe in the Nation. All this talk about an imperialistic party in the United States is the National convention meets that the war in the Philippines will have closed, and we can then declare in favor of giving to the people of these islands the largest liberty and selfgovernment under the supervision and control of the people of the United States."

plan, and would permit in its place a despotic monarchy, should the people be insufficiently informed to resist the will of those now attempting to perpetuate themselves in power in the islands. Then it becomes the moral obligation and the natural duty of the United States, under the law of nations, as stated by Vattel, by Kent, and by our own Chief Justice Marshall, to establish a government over such people. To fall in this duty now would be to confess ourselves dishonored among the nations of the world and show the American Republic failed to trust itself to discharge this posed upon it by the laws of war.

To my mind, independently of the question of benefit or loss, this higher duty devolves upon us and obliterates every question of party or partisan cen-sorship in the policy being pursued by the National Administration to suppress the rebellion in the Philippnes.
"When Aguinaldo fired upon the fing of

our Nation, he became its open foe, and the American people would tolerate no policy that did not maintain the self-respect of the Nation."

Ronald's Strong Views. On July 20, 1886, J. T. Ronald, Congressional candidate, made an address before the local Methodist preachers on the question of expansion. He declared, among other things, that the United States was standing of the parting of the ways, and that she was looking up at the on hand

only the mouthpiece of all the people. The Filipinos will govern themselves, self-government was not freely exter

a course is not to be considered. The frequently declared himself an expansion-whole question is: Shall we establish a list, during and following the battle of protectorate, or endeavor to incorporate | Manila Bay, but on May 4, 1900, he re-

His Party All Wrong. The following interview was sent by the

Associated Press all over the country on Associated Fress all over the country on December 13, 1899:

"Chicago, Dec. 18.—The Democratic party must be a progressive party, and not a party of mere obstruction, if it would retain the confidence of the people of this country,' said Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, at the Auditorium Annex today. Together with Mrs. Lewis, the Congressman is on his

way to the capital. 'I am a Democrat,' be continued, 'but as these our country should have abandoned the islands and permitted the nacan be whipped into line to oppose this New Field for Inland Steamers in

'The \$20,000,000 payment clause in the peace treaty I do not favor, but I do not consider that is sufficient reason for opposing the whole instrument, which I be lieve will be ratified."

Joint Campfire Gathering.

Arrangements have been completed for a joint campfire gathering of all the G. A. R. posts of the city under the auspices of George Wright and Lincoln-Garfield osts. These latter posts had been talking about separate campfires, but after conference it was decided that it would oner. Accordingly joint committees were appointed some time ago, and it was de-cided to hold the campfire in Friday evening. October 19, at which time all A. R. posts will participate. G. E. ukin is the general chairman, and he will make the opening address on the part of the George Wright and Lincoln-Gar-field posts, and Professor M. L. Pratt. of Sumner post, will make the response. Then there will follow short talks from speakers selected from all the posts, besides there will be some other exercises of an interesting nature. When the old soldiers come together they always have a good time, and wind up with hard tack, coffee and baked beans, interspersed with reminiscences. There are no restrictions to the speeches, except they are to be short, and politics and religion are generally to be avoided.

Golf Contest.

The knockout golf competition is proceeding briskly on Sellwood links, and in a week or two the issues will brought down to the finals. ing the week among the men Young won from Minor, Wright from Dr. Jones, W. M. Ladd from N. E. Ayer, Gifford from Whidden and Tronson from Futch Among the ladies Miss Flanders wor from Miss King, Mrs. W. B. Ayer from Mrs. Good, Mrs. N. E. Ayer from Miss Myrick and Miss Lewis from Mrs. Alvord. No trophies have yet been put up for regular competitions and it is hoped some of the members will be generously minded before the season is much older. An other story has been added to the men's locker room to accommodate the increased membership and there is a very general demand for more room for dining and sitting-room purposes. Quite a num ber of visitors from interior towns have been on the links lately and have taken advantage of the opportunity to take sons from the club's professional, Mr. Moffat. The influence of his teaching is very perceptible in the improved style generally of nearly all the players.

Improvement of Stark Street. Stark street, between Fourth and Fifth, is being paved with vitrified brick, laid on a maccdam foundation. This makes four blocks of Stark street which have been newly paved this Fall, and together with brick buildings which have superceded frame structures, it makes a great improvement in the appearance of that thoroughfare. The inspector of pavements thinks the brick should have been laid on a cement foundation, however, to give the most satisfactory re-sults in the long run. The macadam is smoothed with a heavy roller before the brick are laid, but it is impossible to provide against depressions, which will

Washington Post. The anxiety of European powers to be 'chummy" with this country generally seems strongest when they have a fight attle:

OCTOBER GRAIN FLEET MAKES A SATISFACTORY START

Over Half a Million Bushels Wheat and Flour Cleared Since Last Monday-Marine Notes.

The British ship Marathon cleared yesterday for Queenstown or Falmouth for with 117,485 bushels of wheat, val orders with 117,485 bushels of wheat, val-ued at \$65,000. The vessel was dispatched by the Portland Flouring Mills Company, and will leave down the river this morn-ing. The wheat and flour shipments for the first week in August foot up to quite satisfactory totals. Since last Monday three ships have cleared, with 311,867 bushels of wheat, and the Eva cleared with 52,000 barrels of flour, the total (flour included as wheat) amounting to 545,000 busheis. The Eva, which sheered out of the channel near Reeders on the way down, arrived at Astoria yesterday, and

will cross out today or tomorrow. The Elisa, which left down Friday morning, drawing more water than the steamer, went through without delay and without touching, arriving at Astoria yes-terday forenoon. The fleet in the river was increased yesterday by the arrival of the German ship Philadelphia, from Honolulu. The Philadelphia salled from the islands the same day as the Dech-mont, and accordingly sailed a tolerably even race with her. The Osterbek left up from Astoria yesterday afternoon, and will reach Portland some time today.

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

United States Shipping Company to Operate Many Steamship Lines. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.-From most rellable sources it has been learned that an arrangement has been entered into by the railroads and steamship lines running to and operating from Newport News and Norfolk whereby the foreign traffic of general cargoes from those ports, with the exception of full cargoes of grain and coal, has been placed under one management, and that the United States Shipping Company has become the agent in control by this new arrangement. The

two Virginia ports.

By the terms of the agreement the United States Shipping Company will hereafter handle all the foreign traffic of the Norfolk & Western Raliroad, also the Southern Railroad, from the ports named, the Norfolk roads having given up trol of their separate lines. The United States Shipping Company will continue its working agreement with the Chesapeake & Ohio at Newport News. In addition to the roads named, the Shipping Company also has a working agreement with the

compact amounts practically to an amaigamation of the foreign commerce of the

Senboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line at Norfolk. A representative of the United States Shipping Company said that the company had become the agent for foreign traffic under this amaigamation, and had work-ing agreements with the railroads mentioned. He also said that the United States Shipping Company had decided to increase the sailings of the following

steamship lines: The Union Line to Hamburg, the Donaldson Line to Glasgow, the Holland-American Line to Rotterdam and Am-sterdam, the Lord Line to Belfast and Dublin, and the Phoenix Line to Antwerp. The practical union of the foreign traffic of Newport News and Norfolk calls to mind the recent arrangement entered into by the railroads running between Buffalo and New York. As pointed out at the time of its announcement, this railroad grain pool absolutely abolishes all New York competition, except to the extent that the Erle Canal may be called a competitor. The amalgamation of the foreign traffic of the two Virginia ports is another striking illustration of elimination of competition between rail-roads, and in this instance steamship lines as well, and the outcome of both arrangements will no doubt be watched with a great deal of interest.

a LAKE STEAMERS GO COASTWISE. Winter Season.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.-Some vessel-owners on the Great Lakes are making prepara-tions for coastwise business on the Atlantic Ocean, and as soon as Lake traffic ceases, it is predicted there will be an exodus of boats for the seacoast. It is reported here that there is a demand for boats to carry cargoes of coal South from Newport News and return with cotton. The fact that business prospects are not bright on the lakes, while the reverse is reported to be the condition on the Atlantic, is the cause of this peculiar situation. Last Winter a fleet of a dozen boats made the venture and met with success.

Steamships Collide.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Morgan line steamer Elmonte, which arrived today from New Orleans, reports having been in collision with the British steamer Rappahannock, bound from Liverpool for Newport News. The collision occurred yesterday in latitude 37:40, longitude 74:33, A dense fog prevailed at the time. Elmonte had her bow stove in and some plates on the starboard bow showed a deep indentation, and the sail was hangnig across the bow to prevent the water Nothing was learned as to the damage

to the Rappahannock. After the collis ion she steamed westward toward Cape Henry and the Elmonte proceeded on her

American Collier Raised.

PORT SAID, Oct. 6.-The American steam collier Emier, which recently sank in the Suez Canal, while on her way to Manila with coal for the American fleet, has been floated, and the canal is now freely open to traffic.

Steamer Jennie Saved. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 .- The steamer Jeanie, which went ashore near Point Arena a week ago, while on her way to Alaska, was floated today, and is being towed to San Francisco. She is not very badly damaged.

The Anita Uninjured.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Oct. 6,-The gaso-line schooner Anita, which went ashore at Nestucca last Saturday, was floated yesterday. She is uninjured, and has taken on her cargo again.

The steamship Braemar left down for

Astoria yesterday noon. She was drawing over 22 feet, and carried about 6000 tons of cargo for Manila. The steamer Del Norte is due from San Francisco and way ports this morning. The Elder and the Fulton arrived at

San Francisco yesterday. United States lighthouse-tender Columbine has been at work replacing buoys on the river. Chief Engineer Lord left the ship yesterday, and will proceed to Seattle to superintend the construction of the new tender Heather, which will be

constructed at Moran Bros.' boatyard.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Oct. 6.—Arrived—German ship Philadelphia, from Honolulu. Ar-rived down—At 11 A. M., German steamship Eva; at 11:20 A. M., Italian ship Elisa. Left up at 2 P. M.—German ship Osterbek. Condition of bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, southeast; weather, clear.
San Francisco, Oct, 6.—Sailed—British
steamer Warfield, for Chemainus; bark Tidal Wave, for Tacoma; ship Oriental, for Seattle; schooner Challenger, for Seattle: schooner Lucy, for Umpqua; schooner Lily, for Umpqua; steamer

Progreso, for Tacoma; steamer Geo, W. Elder, for Astoria; bark Edward May, for Honolulu; steamer Titania, for Nanaimo; steamer Rival, for Willapa; steamer Ful-A BIG MOUNTAIN BORE

NORTHERNS

THROUGH CASCADE RANGE.

End of the Picturesque Switchback,

Which Consumed Too Much

Time and Power.

Nearly a year ago the Great Northern

Railway got out a pamphlet on the scenic

beauties of its Cascade switchback. At

that time 3000 feet of the tunnel remained to be excavated. This, it was said,

would be completed by the end of Sep-tember. On the 5th of last month day-

light was let through the big bore, and it

was announced that trains would pass through in 46 days. The tunnel is 13,153 feet long-just 65 feet more than 3/2 miles.

Work at excavating the tunnel was begun in January, 1887, since which time

about 860 men have been employed on it. They cut the tunnel from both ends at

once, and the progress through the solid once, and the process and the some rock averaged about eight feet for every working day for each gaing of working. It therefore required 50 men one working

day to cut one foot of tunnel. Most of the work was done by machinery. Thir-

ty-two rock drills driven by compressed air were used to bore holes in the rock

at the end of the workings. A charge

of dynamite was then inserted and fired,

and the resulting block of granite were

broken into small pieces and delivered by

electric cars at the outer end of the tur

nel, where it was crushed and mixed with sand and cement for the concrete lining of the tunnel four fet thick. The com-pleted tunnel is 23 feet tall and 16 feet

wide. Electric locomotives will be used to haul trains through the tunnel so there

will be no annoyance from smoke and

The distance to-ba traveled by trains in

crossing the range through the tunnel is

12 miles less than over the switchback, and the saving in time will be one hour.

The east end of the tunnel is 3375 feet above the sea, and the west portal 250

feet lower, giving a descent of about 100

feet to the mile, or less than 2 per cent. The roof of the tunnel is, in its thickest

The range is crossed by means of a switchback," which will be used until

the tunnel shall be ready for trains. This "switchback" consists of four legs on the west side with grades of 4

per cent, and three legs on the east side

with grades of 3½ per cent. The summit of Stevens Pass is 852 feet above the

east portal of the tunnel and 4027 feet above the sea. The Great Northern crosses the Rockies at an altitude of 5202

feet. The tunnel was designed and built under the supervision of Chief Engineer

John F. Stevens, of the Great Northern

After two gangs of laborers had been

drilling and blasting toward each other

from two sides of the mountain range for

nearly three years, when they came to-gether it was found that the difference in

alignment was only about one-fourth of an inch, while the error in the grade was

about 214 inches. Trains are expected to

ass through the tunnel about the middle f November.

The Oldest and Best.

S. S. S. is a combination of roots

and herbs of great curative powers,

and when taken into the circulation

searches out and removes all manner

of poisons from the blood, without

the least shock or harm to the system.

On the contrary, the general health

begins to improve from the first dose,

for S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier,

but an excellent tonic, and strength-

ens and builds up the constitution

while purging the blood of impuri-

ties. S. S. S. cures all diseases of a

blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula,

Rheumatism, Chronic Sores and

Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt

Rheum, Herpes and similar troubles,

and is an infallible cure and the only

antidote for that most horrible disease,

A record of nearly fifty years of

successful cures is a record to be proud

of. S. S. S. is more popular today

than ever. It numbers its friends by

the thousands. Our medical corres-

pondence is larger than ever in the

history of the medicine. Many write

to thank us for the great good S. S. S.

has done them, while others are seek-

ing advice about their cases. All

letters receive prompt and careful

attention. Our physicians have made

a life-long study of Blood and Skin Dis-

eases, and better understand such cases

than the ordinary practitioner who

makes a specialty of no one disease.

We are doing great good to suffering humanity through

We are doing great

humanity through

our consulting de-

partment, and invite

Contagious Blood Poison.

spot, 5350 feet thick of solid granite.

Its cost is about \$4,000,000.

GREAT

THINNESSE

ton, for Astoria. Seattle-Arrived Oct. 5-Steamer Centen nial, from Nome; steamer Dolphin, from

Skagway.
Port Gamble-Sailed Oct. 5-Ship Star of Italy, for Port Pirie. Port Townsend—Arrived Oct. 5—Schoon-er George W. Watson, from Kahului. Port Gamble, Oct. 5.—Arrived—Schoon-

er W. H. Talbot, from Port Blakeley; schooner Admiral, from Port Townsend, Seattle—Salled Oct. 5—Steamer Czarina, Av Tacoma; Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, for Tacoma; schooner A. M. Baxter, for San Pedro. Salled Oct. 6-Steamer Senator, for Cape Nome.

Pont Townsend, Oct. 6.—Passed—Schoon-

er Admiral, for Port Gamble: steamer Numboldt, for Skagway. Arrived-Schoon-er J. M. Weatherwax, from Honolulu. New Yerk, Oct. & Sailed Ems, for Genod; Exhlopia, for Glasgow; Penna, for Hambur, T.; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Manitou, for London; Campania, for Liv-Genoa-Sailed Oct. 4-Werra, for New

Liverpool, Oct. 6 .- Sailed-Lucania, for New York. Antwerp, Oct. &-Sailed-Kingston, for New York Havre, Oct. 6.—Schlad-La Touraine, for New York,

Hong Kong, Oct. 6 .- Arrived previously

-China, from San Francisco, Honolulu and Yokahama. London, Oct. 6 .- Sailed -- Minnehaha, for New York New York, Oct. 6.-Arrived-Pretoria, from Hamburg.
Queenstown, Oct. 6.—Arrive.i—Umbria,
from New York for Liverpool.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE FORTLAND.

Maurice Dresifield, New York
E Marsh Newark, NJ
B M Meyers, Chicago
C W Armstrong, Montress
L B Forsyth, Toronto
J T Hall, N Y
E T Smith, Minn
M Wax. Brangeville,
Idaho
Miss Binnard, Lowistin
S Goldsmith, Phila
J M Doesburg, Milwk
C H Schlurtes, B F
T S Michelson, N Y
E R Hanfelinger, Phill
Thos McMullen, Dawson
A J Gillette, do
R Smith, Perry, O
A J Agnew, Everett
S C Pler/
Mrs Mary B Clayton,
Vancouver
Miss Clayton, do
John B Clayton,
Vancouver
Miss Clayton, do
John B Clayton,
Vancouver
Miss Clayton, do
John B Clayton, do
John B Clayton, do
John B Clayton & W, S F
E R Mils, N Y
Joel Kinney, N Y
Joel Kinney
Joel Kinney, N Y
Joel Kinney
Joel Kinney
Joel Kinney
Joel Kinney
Joel Ki THE PORTLAND.

Columbia River Scenery.

Regulator Line Iteamers, from Oakstreet dock daily, except Sunday, 7 o'clock
A. M. The Dailes, Hood River, Cascade Lacks and return. Call on, or 'fone agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

M Kauteson, Astoria | Henry H Benning. | Guiney, Ill | Gui THE PERKINS. Mrs E McDane.

No Waldman, San Fr Br. Mrs F A Morns.

Nobi Tracy, Warrenth berg, Or Robit Tracy, do W Hobnes, Duluth W C Dugan, N Y W M J M Simson, S F Searles, Missoula D Charlotte E Good-Mrs P J Shortell, Astoria

THE IMPERIAL. W. Knowles, Manager. J M Danlels, Sprague | H Logan, The Dalles F A Blondin, Dalles | C R Smead, Blalock F V Drake, city | T Geer, Salem P C Hetzler, Salem | J C Bell, Astoria | H McDonald, Coquille | E A Carter, Oregon Cy | Mrs S B Eakin, Eugen | Geo Hagney, Canyon C gene | Geo Hagney, Canyon C gene, Geo Hagney, Canyon C | Geo Hagney, Cany

Mrs W J Mitchell, S F Hotel Brunswick, Seattle,

Tacoma Hotel, Tacom American plan. Rates, \$3 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan. Rates, 50c and up. British Columbia's display of ores took

The "Knabe" piano-Wiley B. Allen Co.

the gold medal at the Spokane exposi-

you to write us if you have any blood or skin trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LOOK HERE, YOUNG MEN! ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

If so, write to old Dr. KESSLER today. Don't you know?

==613 MEN WANTED==

There are all over this county old, young and middle-aged men suffering from the effects of bad habits when boys. Hundreds caught private diseases, which have never been properly cured. Such men are unfit for marriage or business, and if they let this disease continue, they will break out with pimples or sores, sometimes rheumarism, heart disease, paralysis, dizziness, stomach trouble will follow. They go to sleep sometimes white reading or resting. PRIVATE DISEASE, if not CURED properly, will run into stricture, gleet, prostalitus, catarrh of biadder and kidneys, and that awful disease called chancres and bubots that have ruined so many young men for life. DR. KESSLER, at the old St. Louis Dispensary, has been doctoring these cases right in Portland for many years. He also cures tumors, wens, warty growths, old sores, cancers, all kinds diseases of nose, throat or liver, or any kidney or bowel trouble. Call and see the tapeworms they have taken from persons—some 25 feet long.

Rheumatism, Piles, Neurabia, Hendache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Itching Skin Diseases and that AWFULEST OF ALL DISEASES, Syphilis (Pox), Gonorrhea, he cures QUICK WITHOUT ANY CUTTING, this private office is filled with pictures of these awful diseases. This old doctor can refer to prominent business men, lawyers, ministers, professors, etc., as to his honesty. EVERYTHING PRIVATE.

When you go to see him he sees you in private rooms. When you write him, only the doctor reads your letter. When you go to consult this doctor, take a small bottle urine (made the previous morning) with you. If writing, send it by express or mail. Address

J. HENRI KESSLER, M. D.,

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY 2301 YAMHILL ST., PORTLAND, OR.