PLANS FOR THE FAIR

Idea Submitted by Attorney L. B. Cox.

MUCH WORK MUST BE DONE

Legislatures of Northwestern States Should Be Asked to Pass Resolutions Favoring the Project.

PORTLAND, Dec. 29 .- (To the Editor.) -As I have not been able to attend the conferences which have been held on the subject of the proposed exposition for 1902 or 1905 I crave space for the expression of my views through your columns. The first question is whether we want to undertake the enterprise at all, beyond which is that as to date.

If our ideas do not soar too high I

think under the most favorable condi-tions a very creditable and valuable ex-position might be accomplished, but the indertaking is a large one and is not to be entered upon without due considera-tion. The population and wealth of Ore-gon and Portland are too small to promise any satisfactory issue from a singlehanded attempt, but proper work ought to bring to our aid other resources which would guarantee success. Time is an allimportant factor, and as between the two years suggested it seems to me that only one which ought to be. We may have a local fair in 1902, but nothing more; in 1905 we may hope for an interstate and in a degree an

international position.

My immediate interest is in connection with the action of the Oregon Horticultural Society and its plan for the erection of a monument to commemorate the Lewis and Clark expedition, but the occasion seems to propitious for combining with this movement the idea of an exposition that I think it ought not to be neglected, and as a citizen of Portland and Oregon I trust it will not be thrown away. If we do not hold fast to this date it is pretty certain that some other candidate will seize it. Apart from 1905 being the centennial of the event. which it is proposed to celebrate, the Oregon Historical Society has plans in connection with its work which cannot be matured in much less time. Therefore this year is its fixed date. The object which it has in view-the celebration of a great national schievement—is the one which will appeal to Congress and to the country at large. The mere matter of holding an expedition is not apt to command the favorable consideration of Con-gress at any time; they are already some-what monotonous, and there are doubtless innumerable cities which will stand ready to ask Congressional aid if it is to be had just on general principles and for

the asking.
In connection with the erection of a monument to the Lewis and Clark expedition it has been learned that such men as Governor Romevelt, James J. Hill, Colonel Daniel S. Lament and ex-Gov. ernor Hauser, of Montana, are interested in the movement, and they doubtless represent a very large sentiment throughout the country. Doubtless the active support and personal attendance of these gentlemen can readily be scanned. Professor Young, secretary of the Oregon Horticultural Society, during last Summer, attended a gathering of gentlemen representing the bistorical societies of a umber of the states at Madison, Wis., and found that great interest is taken in the work and plans of our society. These organizations possess great influence in their states and will be interested in the Lowis and Clark contennial. The press of the United States will also be reached by this object and will give us the widest advertisement. None of these agencies will be drawn to a mere industrial exhibit. if interested by other features they will of course contribute to the success

of the whole enterprise.

Now as to the advantages and disadvantages attaching to the two years, as the industrial exposition will be directly concerned. We must have Congressional sid and the co-operation of other states, while the chief purpose of the enterprise will be to attract the Oriental natio with which the Pacific Coast is seeking to establish extended trade relations. To formulate plans, make proper preparations and carry them into execution will take a great deal of time and unremit-ting, well-directed effort. If we had an abundance of means in hand and all our plans worked out at this time we could hardly be ready for an exposition in 1902, but in fact we have absolutely nothing

Enterprises of this sort take years for their accomplishment. Congressional action was taken on the Buffalo Exposiin 1885 and undoubtedly much work had been done on it before. Plans have been long under consideration for the St. Louis Exposition to be held in 1900, effort will be made to bring it an early effort v

Those who think we can commence now and hunch an exposition in 1962 seem to me to have a very inadequate idea of the me to have a very manuscript.

magnitude of the undertaking.

met a dollar from

When we cannot get a dollar from congress to relieve the congested condition of the postoffice, a government institution, it is tille to hope that we can now get an appropriation for an exposi-tion, and yet upon this will absolutely the whole question of success or And even if Congress were well disposed it would not act unless and un-til some definite and well-grounded plans

The Legislatures of all the Northwestern states meet this Winter and not again until 1903. None of them, not even that of Oregon, will be prepared now to make any appropriation to aid the exposition Will not this be the best plan of action? Let us try to secure from the Legislature of each state during this Winter a res-olution approving of the exposition and authorizing their respective Governors appoint five commissioners to represent the state; let the other states (including California), be invited to participate in the exposition on equal terms in every respect with Oregon; let the commission-ers hold a joint meeting and endeavor to arrive at a concerted plan of action, and then present the matter to the people of their respective states and seek to a favorable public sentiment; let a stock company be organized in Portland with such a man as Mr. Corbett or Mr. Scott at its bend, supported by a strong direc-torate; secure the services of a capable and efficient Director-General of the ex-position, and then lay out a well-consid-When these things ered plan of action. have been accomplished go to the next Congress (in 1902) and seek by the aid of the united Congressional delegations from Compress (in 1902) and seek by the said of the united Congressional delegations from the states interested to get a liberal appropriation for a national building and exhibit; then go to the different state Legislatures in 1903 and endeavor to get Legislatures in 1903 and endeavor to get appropriations for the several state buildings and exhibits. When the enter-prise has taken definite form we can get State Department to invite the Ori-

ental nations to participate. seaport. We certainly will not do this with a dilaptonted jetty and the river channel in their present state. But by 1966, the extension of the jetty in accordance with the plane of the United States Soard of Engineeers ought to be completed and the channels part to be completed. Board of Engineeers ought to be com-pleted and the channels put in good con-dition, while many other much-needed local improvements can be accomplished.

It is calculated that the cotton crop of the South this season will yield \$500,000,000 six; in cotton and seed and \$100,000,000 worth of oil.

Instead of the lapse of time being detri-mental, it ought to prove highly advan-tageous, inasmuch as we will have con-stant and widespread advertisement for the five intervening years. The year 1905 would seem to presage success, 1902 fall-ure. L. B. COX.

THE TEXT-BOOK COMMISSION Business Ability Needed in Members to Be Appointed.

Salem Capital Journal. Probably never in the history of Ore-ton has the appointment of a commission with small emolument caused such general interest as the naming of the forthcoming school text-book commission. Even the election of the United States Senstor is not much more commented upon by the press of the state. This is Senator is not much more commented upon by the press of the state. This is as it should be, for the selection of the text-books for our rising generation is of vastly more importance to our commonwealth than the personality of a Senator. Governor Geer has wisely laid his plans in this matter, and in following out that ideas expressed in his widely circulated newspaper interviews on this subject he intends to be guided by principles which mean something for dur state rather than by individual favoritism. This again is as it should be.

The men named on this commission should be not only of the highest type of American clitzenship, but they should be good business men, as well as men versed in the needs of the growing youth of our state. Their work will be a sacred our state.

by individual favoritism. This again is as it should be.

The men named on this commission should be not only of the highest type of American citizenship, but they should be good business men, as well as men versed in the needs of the growing youth of our state. Their work will be a sacred task, and only men should be placed in the result of its work will be a sacred task. charge of it who will contemplate their duties from that point of view. Above all things they should be far-seeing, and able to know before they set just what the ultimate effect of their work will be in its relation to themselves and the pub-lic. This may seem to be asking a great deal, but why not? Is not Oregon entitled to the best men in the public service? Are not the Oregon children entitled to the best that can be had? Now is the vital time, and if the right kind of a commission is named, such a one as the Governor has outlined to be chosen, those ideals will have been met. If the commis sion should be made up of inferior or medicare talent, it would be too late to get the results desired, hence the great wisdom of moving rightly at this time. If Oregon ever comes to the front, it will be necessary to have her schools take the lead, and there is no imaginable way in which this can be so well done as by giving our teachers and pupils the beat tools to work with. There are few homes in the state which are not more vitally interested in this one question than they are in who is to be President, or whether our Government is for or against certain policies. What a child gets out of his school work is what tells in the future of our commonwealth, and his facilities for getting the most out of these years will have the most telling effect for our state.

Three influences seem to be at work to shape the selection of the commission. First, the limitations of the constitution, pointed out by the Governor, including members of the last Legislature who voted for the bill, and persons who are holding some other lucrative office of election or appointment. This also ex-cludes the County Superintendents. Be-ing a reform measure, its faithful execu-tion precludes making up the commission tion precludes making up the commission of persons who are responsible for the conditions now prevailing in the textbook business in Oregon. Persons are being petitioned for and highly recommended who not only opposed the Dalybill, but who would be perfectly satisfied to keep all the present text-books at present prices, and who would even keep the system that has worked so badly. If there is to be any substantial reform under the Daly bill commission, it must be made up from new material and from men of such business ability as to be able to resist the commercialism that has to resist the commercialism that has prevailed in the past and has involved this state and adjoining states in scandals that have, in some instances, become vital issues in state politics. Oregon has no desire to take up any of these scandals that have afflicted Washington, Ida-ho, California and other states, and with their experience before us, Governor Geer is acting with great political sagnetty in making up a commission of gentlemen of such character that their names are reputations will stand like a wall of granite against all influences while serving on the commission or in standing by their work after it is honestly and fearlessly completed in the interest of the people.

Max Muller in Ninetneenth Century. It is curious, however, to see with what the Winter pertinacity the Church of Rome and its various orders clung to the idea that the You must Bast, and more particularly India and China, should be won for the Roman Church. After the Reformation particularly, the Roman Sec, as well as the went there prepared to engage in active Dominicans, Franciscans, and above all the Jesuits, seem never to have lost sight of the idea that the ground which their church had lost in Europe should be reconquered in China. Already under Benedict XII (1342-1346) attempts were made
to send out again Christian missionaries
to China, but they soon shared the fate
of the Nestorian Christians, and in the
16th century, when Roman Catholic missions were organized on a larger scale, no
traces of earlier Christian settlements
seem to have been fortheoming. Francois
seem to have been fortheoming. Francois
tracely and over 1999 feet above the Xavier, who, after his successes in India and Japan, was burning with a desire to evangelize China, died in 1552, almost in sight of China. Then followed Augustine Sound, 225 miles distant by the incommonks under Herrada, and Franciscans under Alfara. Both had to leave China again after a very short sojourn there. Then came the far more important missions of the Jesuits under Ricci, who landed in 1581. They were better prepared for their work than their predecessors.

Anyhow, they had studied the language and the customs of the country before they arrived, and in order to meet with a friendly reception in China they arrived in the dress of Buddhist monks. They in the dress of Buddhist mouse became in fact all things to all men; they became in fact all things to all men; they were received with open arms by the Emperor and the learned among the Mandarins. It was Ricci who made such propaganda by means of his clocks, but he against a mean of his clocks, but he all not neglect his missionary labors, and with encouraging results. Two partners were sufficiently convinced of its partners were sufficiently convinced of i

all their customs and speaking even San-skrit, being no doubt the first European to venture on such a task. THE DYING CENTURY.

Tien or Shang-ti, and joined publicly in the worship of Confucius. That was the

taught as a Christian Brahmin, adopting

"I am old," the Century said,
"A hundred years about my head
Time has been wrapping, fold o'er fold—
The passing years—and now I'm old.

"With time-dimmed eyes I gaze along The path I've trodden, and the song

"A giant comes to take my place Soon we shall meet upon the line. That separates his years from mine.

NEW ALASKA ELDORADO

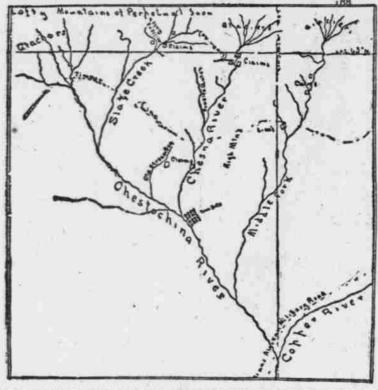
DISCOVERED ON CHESTOCHINA RIVER, SOUTH OF YUKON.

Diggings Are in Country of Living Glaciers, and Are Eight to Twelve Miles Above the Tree-Line.

There is every indication that the third Eldorado to succeed the Klondike excitement has been discovered. The history of Alaska and the far Northwest is contained in three words—Dawson, Altin, Nome, A handful of men who have passed this camp and shown me their gold believe a fourth "pay" has been found: Chestochina. It is the name of a river chestochina. It is the name of a river yellow metal in every pan; a nusget

held, and the "Chisna Mining District" was incorporated. Dempsey was elected recorder for one year.

But the richest ground had not yet been discovered. About the middle of June Burt McDowell, Charles Cramer and Dorsey Levele crossed a low divide in the mountains westward from the Chisma headquarters. They found a stream issuing from a big glacier, and flowing in the same direction as the creek they had left, and parallel to it. Here, as everywhere, the "country rock" was slate, intersected by small quarts veins, and the granite.



MAP OF CHESTOCHINA DISTRICT-COMPILED FROM DRAWINGS BY RE-CORDER DEMPSEY AND HANS OLSEN.

equipped for practical mining, in an unknown and unmapped region, where up to
a year ago only the fewest "colors" could
be found, have given undenlable evidence
of greater general wealth than exists in
any other mining district in the North,"
Thus writes R. S. Dunn, who has taken
pains to investigate the authenticity of
the strike, to the New York CommercialAdvertiser.

Advertiser.
The clean-up showed \$30,000 in gold. This is distressingly small to those who have read "\$50 to the pan," after mining had been going on around the Klondike for over a year. It is small compared to what people in the States will read of this what people in the States was a same new country after the reporters same new country after the reporters same new country after the reporters of the flow at Seattle. In no excitement has the public had accurate reports of the finds. This is particularly true of the first pannings. The figures following were given me with great care by ploneers and discoverers of the district themselves. I have been but 40 miles up this river to the diggings. I ventured from the volcano of Wrangel too late in the season. Every man has now left the district for many the claims are already unsuper than that. One day's clean-up yielded six men II ounces. Sixty-two cunces represented the Every man has now left the district for many the claims are already unsuper than that. The gold is coarse but flaky, and dark. The gold is coarse but flaky, and dark. The gold is coarse but flaky, and dark and will do for it more than it did for the Eastern metropolis—make it the metropol

went there prepared to engage in active mining. The men were prospecting only, and they have not yet reached bed-rock. Conditions confronted them stranger than the frozen ground of Dawson, seem to have been forthcoming. Francois tree-line, and over 5000 feet above the

ity. He wrote in Chinese a book called miles overland. But the region had given "Domini Coelorum vera ratio." He adopted even the Chinese name for God, try. In the present year of the hundred men out of 4500 who "stayed with" Copper River country after it had re-ceived a worse "black eye" than any other district of Alaska, 50 were upon the Ches-tochina, and the newly found tributary, policy of the Jesuits in China, as it was their policy in India, when about the same time Roberto de Nobili (1577-1656) Chisna River, 40 miles above the former's

confluence with the Copper.
George Hazlett and Jack Meals, both of Omaha, Neb., left Chisna River for Valdes Melvin Dempsey, a Cherokee half-breed. These three men are the discoverers of the district. Haziett and Meals believed they had only a hydraulic proposition on Chisna River, and were to spend the year following getting it in to the country. Dempsey had staked "Discovery" on the Chisna. The finds were to be kept quiet, but ar-The finds were to be kept quiet, but arrived on the Coast, Dempsey let out the secret. It did not travel far, and most of those who returned to the diggings this year, and were not in Dempsey's company or employ, did so on the variest harvoor. of those who recall the property of those who recall the property of the prope

guich—were staked out on the Chisna. Not one yielded less than 15 conts to the pan, and many as high as 40 or 50 cents. Six to seven dollars was taken out regularly in 20 pans. The gold seemed scattered evenly everywhere, and from the surface down. At a depth of eight feet no bedrock was found, but the further you went down the richer the ground became. As a reliewhaired boy from Boston put it, "I hope, by G—, there'll be no bedrock." On Discovery claim at a foot's depth, 12 pans yielded \$2.50; at two feet pans gave \$1.50, at four feet three pans gave \$1.50.

other words, it has produced more for hauling timber, they found themselves gold than was produced in like time on the Klondike creeks. Since the strike, just under fields of eternal snow. Along less than three months ago, 35 men, unter the streams straggled only stunted wilequipped for practical mining, in an unlows and alders. Precipitation was almost constant, and the little food the men had back-packed or hauled by sled in the early Spring over Valdez glacier was nearly gone. But they went to work at once hauling lumber and building sluices.

They saw their chance, and wanted to end a three years' exile in Alaska.

They had proved the wealth of their country. They had found gold in paying quantities by merely scratching the ground, and it seemed distributed over an interest.

monest of only \$3 to \$4\$ in value. The chief promise of the region is the fact that a deposit of moderate richness is scattered over a large area very evenly. But no one has reached bed-rock yet, and who would "diagnose" a mining district Melvin December 1988.

over a larger area. The season's output is absolutely no criterion of the country's wealth. You know the difficult and unexabsolutely no criterion of the country's for its improvement or expend it prop-wealth. You know the difficult and unex-pected conditions under which we endured from Portland is enough. Elect Fulton, one short month's work.

"Miles and miles of proved gold-bearing land are still unstaked. No prospector even penetrated to the headwaters of the



Key map, showing location of Ches tochina district from the coast.

Kokona River, which heads among the only a few miles west of it.

"Yes, there will be a big rush in here next year. Two thousand to 2500 men at the very least, in spite of the bad name which the Copper River Valley has got all over the States. The befooled popula-tion of Nome must go somewhere."

are approximately 250 miles by trail from either Prince William's Sound at Valdez, or Eagle City, on the Yukon, in the Forty-Mile country. The trans-Alaskan military road, under construction by Captain W. R. Abercromble, of the Second United States Infantry, is to connect these points. This trail has already been completed for 160 miles, or to a point some distance beyond Copper Center, at the mouth of Klutena River. From this point miners have worn a good trail to the diggings. Government trail enters the Chestochina country early next Spring, it will cross that river at its mouth, and only 40 miles from the Chisna Slate Creek is 12

miles from the Chisna Slate Creek is 12 miles beyond the Chisna. The military road or trail is today the best pack-trail in the North. It crosses the Chupatch Mountains-passable in 1538 only ever the perilous Valdez glaciers—at an elevation of only 2330 feet, nearly 1600 feet lower than the Chilkoot or White Passes. It is thoroughly out and graded; it avoids all wet ground, and crosses all the dangerous glacial streams upon broad bridges. It has been under construction for two years, and will, when completed, cost over \$150,000. Haif this amount has already been expended. The trail is from 8 to 12 feet wide; two bridges have been built at a cost of \$2000. bridges have been built at a cost of \$200

where the harbor is open all the year around, and a bi-monthly steamship service is regularly maintained. Those who go into the interior early, from March 1 to April 15, will cross the glader with dogs, as it is a shorter and more feasible route at that season than by the trail.

At Copper Center, 110 miles inland by either route from Valdez, traders will be prepared to supply food, clothing and everysnecessity of life to men intending to reach the diggings.

A VOICE FROM ROSEBURG.

Elect Pulton, Drop Nicaragua Canal and Restore Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

ROSEBURG, Or., Dec. 28 .- (To the Editor.)—As many are having their say as to the proper person that should be elect-ed to the United States Senate in place of Mr. McBride, will you allow me through the medium of your valuable pa per to say a few words on the subject? It has been well said that we want a man of good standing, with influence to bring results; we want a man that is something more than money collector, or a worker in committees; we want a statesman, an orator, one who can present claims in a manner that will e mand respect, an advocate that can plead at the nation's bar and win results. We have such a man in the person of Hon. C. W. Fulton, State Senator from Clatsop; why not elect him? We have great developments under way at the mouth of the Columbia River at this time, and much in contemplation, among which I will mention the fortifications at Fort Stevens, the great military post there, the quarantine station. And we will soon have a great navai station, with drydock and shipyards, that can and will supply the needs of the shipping of the world, and our immense fresh-water harbor give n for all to come and rest, recuperate be repaired, to say nothing of our Pullman city (the site for which has already been purchased), where all manner of cars and engines will be constructed. These things are all of the greatest im-

These things are all of the State Nation; portance to the state and the Nation; and the people of the State of Oregon should bend every energy to the full fruishould bend every energy to the full fruition of the same. Senator Fulton is in touch with all these enterprises; his interests and his state and National pride would lead him to devote his life upbuilding and the improvement of the seaport at the mouth of the Columbia River, and he could and would do more to make this the New York of the Pacific Coast than any other man in the State of Oregon; and, as Mr. Seely very aptly remarks in his article that recently appeared in your paper, as to the shipping of New York cities and waterways, as well ground, and it seemed distributed over an aimost limitiess area. Not a tenth of this as its railroads, I will say there is a region has had a pan shaken upon it. But wherever a prospector penetrated he found evidence of gold in paying quantities. It lay indifferently in the benches formed by erosion of the streams, in guiches and in the river bed. By July 300 claims had been recorded.

Active white her with the mouth of the state are largely inter-active white her with the mouth of the state are largely inter-active white her with the mouth of the state are largely inter-active white her with the mouth of the state are largely inter-active white the state and the mouth of the Columbia.

finally until that had been done?

Melvin Dempsey, recorder, said: "It is a elected, less still will be done, for ms interests and the money he has collected to the prove richer than the Klondike, and the proventies of the Columnian of t drop the Nicaragua Canal business as being the greatest enemy to capital and labor that could arise in the United States at this time; let it wait until we get a few more farms down that way; reaffirm the Monroe doctrine: reiterate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the sheet anchor of our hope for the future, as it has been in the past. It is a notice posted on every hilltop of the entire coast of this continent, notice to all outsiders to "keep off the grass." They have kept off hereto-fore, and will as long as it remains in force. W. C. CASSELL.

An Idea, and What Came of It. Spokane Spokesman-Review

The Oregon Historical Society proposes a commemorative celebration at Portland in 1996 of the centennial anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Coast. Invitations will be extended to the Governors of Oregon. Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, to share in the interesting historical festival. The reflection is fascinating that every notable and great achievement in world's history sprang from an idea in the mind of one person. The fact is interesting that the thought which led up to the Lewis and Clark expedition, and to which are traceable the history and growth and romance of the Pacific Northwest, came into the fertile mind of Jef-ferson when that eminent statesman was serving as United States Minister to

There is strange fascination in reflectin the Autumn of 1839, in company with same mountain peaks as the Chiana, and ing on what might have been. We won Melvin Dempsey, a Cherokee half-breed only a few miles west of it. with nothing to spare, in statecraft and diplomacy. If Jefferson had not conceived the great idea, nurtured it in his fertile mind and advanced it to the point of daring action, history might record a very different story. If Ledyard had not met our Ambassador at Paris, nor poured into his ready ear the ambitious plan of Northwestern exploration and conquest, a different purpose might have controlled the lofty spirit of Jefferson. The red en-sign of Britain might wave where now floats to the free breezes the beauteous banner of our glorious Union.

> German Villagers Make Glass Eyes. small beds over level and flat V-shaped valleys. Being fed by glaciers, they are swift and turbulent, subject to daily rise and fall, and often it is difficult to ford them after noon, and often dangerous. They continually change their course over barren and boulder-strewn beds 10 to 20

ons gave \$1.50.

On April 30, 1500, a miners' meeting was to reach the goldfields next year. They stantly: 10 and 15 cents. All druggists.

OME ERRORS OF BRYAN POINTED OUT BY A BRYAN ORGAN.

The Real Party Recognises No Hos tility to Plutocracy-An Unwarranted Apprehension Created.

Replying to a correspondent who had addressed him on the subject of his recent defeat, Mr. Bryan took occasion to say that "the fight of democracy against plu-

that "the fight of democracy against plu-tocracy would go right on in spite of the disastrous result of the election," says the Chicago Chronicle. So far as the populistic and socialistic wing of the political alliance which has been under the leadership of Mr. Bryan and has loosely styled itself Democratic is concerned, it is possible that there is a fight against publicance, but the require fight against plutocracy, but the genuine Democracy recognizes no such hostility. The true Democracy of the country embraces within its membership many wealthy men and an innumerable host of

wealthy men and an innumerable host of men of property who are striving to be wealthy. Instead of being antagonistic to wealth, Democracy encourages it. It is a political organization in which rich men and poor men can co-operate with self-respect and in which neither will find the slightest inducement to infringe in any degree upon the rights of the other.

If Mr. Bryan were less a Populist and more a Democrat he would understand this fact and be much more formidable as a political leader. It may be said ble as a political leader. It may be said in all kindness that his failure as a can-didate has been due more to his loose-ness of speech on the subject of property rights than to any other one cause The apprehension created by his atti-tude in this respect has not been unwar-ranted. The country has had a sufficient

trems. As a result paralysis has fallen upon credit and enterprise.

Where there is no security for investments, where the obligations of contracts are ignored, and where laws designed to are ignored, and where laws designed to oppress enterprise are enacted and sustained by the courts, we may look for distance of Kanastrous results. The experience of Kanastrous results. The experience of Kanas will not soon be forgotten either at home or abroad.

The experience of Kanastrous results are the market become famous. His name is London Jack.

London Jack is only a dog, but he has been times collected the money which

rease and cannot be defended by any ary argument that is worthy of notice.

There is a great difference between hostility to a wicked system which may create wealth and hostility to wealth itself. Gambling is a source of wealth to some men. We may pursue the occupation of the gambler with all the rigors of the law, we may certacize him socially, and we may in many other ways show our trained in swimming and recovering and we may in many other ways show our trained in swimming and recovering things from the water. After his day's dailie for wealth and nosition series in the water. After his day's work lack is taken down to the where

their graves and its present beneficiaries may not have been born when it came into force. It is the law which should excite the animosity of the people and not the wealth that may or may not have been the result of the law.

If Mr. Bryan were more than secured its swim far out in the river, among the barges, grasp a stick which has been tossed there, and return and lay it at the feet of his master. This he does as faithfully as he brings back his daily contribution for the children of the orphanage.

If Mr. Bryan were more inclined to re-flection and were less emotional in his temperament he would perceive the unwisdom of the position which he has assumed in this matter. It is not possible to attack some wealth and some credit with-out attacking all wealth and all credit. The man with the little home, the man with the small savings account, the man with the small loan outstanding upon which he expects to draw interest, is as keenly concerned in such a crusade as the man who lives in a mansion or the man uncertainty, insecurity and panic falls as influenza—Cold in the Head heavily upon the one as it does upon the

true that the average man looks upon the possessor of wealth with jealousy and rancor. There is an infinitely larger number of Americans who look upon the ed with Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Ticksuccessful man with admiration and pleasure than there are who regard him with covetousness and hate.

That some of the wealth now in evidence has not been honestly earned is notorious. That the methods by which some of this dishonest wealth has been acquired have honestly the some of the some of the description of the source o acquired have been shamefully unfair and have reflected no oredit upon anybody is a fact too well known to be disputed. In nearly every such case we shall find an unjust law at the root of the evil. In nearly every such case we shall find that some representatives or other servants of the people have betrayed their trust. In nearly every such case we shall find that the one obvious remedy is the repeal of the bad law which alone is responsible for the injustice

To menace and decry all wealth be-ause some wealth has been dishonetly acquired is as foolish as it would be to

DEMOCRACY AND WEALTH apply the torch to-all buildings because in some extreme emergency it might be deemed necessary to give one or two plague-emilties structures to the flames. he dishonest wealth that is complained of may be large and it may faunt itself in the faces of the people, but, comparatively, it is a small proportion of the wealth of the country. The need of circumspection in speech, therefore, by all who assume to discuss these matters is

very great.

Those who know Mr. Bryan intimately do not believe that if he were clothed with the powers of the highest office he would be in any manner hostile to property, no matter how it may have been obtained. Probably they are correct. He has none of the antecedents of the anarchist. He is a man of property himself. He is prospering in the world. He seeks a larger fortune than that which he now has, and, when his ability and his industry are taken into consideration, there cannot be much doubt that he will succeed and will deserve to succeed. His mistake is in looseness of speech. He has imbibed somewhat too freely the ill-considered ideas of the Popul lists among whom he finds his most inti-mate associates. It is the swagger and the menace and the recklessness of these creatures finding expression through the voice of a man known to be sincere even in his errors which have alarmed the men of small means as well as the men of large means.

A young man who has had two opportunities to secure the Presidency of the United States and has lost them both by reason of a grave mistake of this description should at least undertake to justify the partiality of his countrymen by mending his speech in a matter that of so much importance to him and to sem. Whatsver the future may have in store for Mr. Bryan, he may be sure of one thing. Attempts to array class against class in this country will not help

ranted. The country illustration of the recklessness of Populistic legislation in some of the states of the far West in which Mr. Bryan's political fortunes have been most realously forwarded. Legislative, executive and even judicial action has been violent in the explicit of the service of the London & Southers have died in the service of the must be found each year to meet the ex-pense of feeding, clothing and educating these boys and girls. Among the friends of the charity there is one who gives his

Democracy has no quarrel with wealth as such. It is at war with laws which were criminal in their origin and are grossly unjust in their operation. Some of these laws create wealth, it is true, but it is not because they enable some men to roll up great wealth that they are assailed. They are attacked because they inflict unjust burdens upon the people at large and cannot be defended by any argument that is worthy of notice.

There is a great difference between how.

dislike for wealth and position gained in such a manner, but we do not menace property by so doing.

The bad law will be taken advantage of to a certainty. The men who secured its swim far out in the river, among the passage may be in the poorhouse or in their graves and its present beneficiaries to seed there, and return and lay it at the may not have been horn when it came into feet of his master. This he does as faith-

made in the shape of a manger, and in the North of France at Christmas time cakes are made to represent the child Jesus. Children who find these cookies under their pillows are told that the Christ Child put them there.

Is an Inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose. Commences with tingling, itching and dryness of the nostrils, followed by a watery or mucus discharge; frequent sneezing; dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead; increased secretion of tears; occasional chilliness and

Faver. If not arrested, the Catarrh spreads to the throat and respiratory organs, attendling Cough and Oppressed Breathing.

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able financially to make its word good.

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