THREE STATES ARE UNITED BY LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

resources of the Pacific Northwest, but for promoting the broadest feeling of fraiernity between these states. Govor Mead said:

n I received your invitation to attend I received your invitation to attend iner and to deliver a short address, only appreciated the honor you ex-me, but I looked forward to the eith a great deal of personal satis-Your invitation testifies that the atternal foeling extens between these that was cultivated in the earlier hen we were one. " event brings to my mind recoilec-chickhood. In my boyhood days the Country was a distant and mys-region, reputed rich in natural re-sadi to have an abundance of pre-on, and was a land techning with

and was a land techning with tories of adventure that thrilled s stories of adventure that thrilled art of the average small boy. In my shows there returned a friend of my who had been living for years in liametic Valley. Evening after even-used to all and listen to him as he tories of the country and its sturdy mats. I recall his telling of an old γ who lived and farmed in the Val-lis name or particular place of resi-l never knew, but his character al-eemed to me to stand for ploneer sh-emed to me to stand for ploneer sh-e. Our friend would tell of this old or and the arducus labor he endured arduous labor he endured his flocks and herds; of how long before daylight, and stampo in the mud and rain week in and out, but riding off on Sunday to con-ervices among his Christian followers. all boy who knew something of do-res around a Kanas farm this the very acme of self-sacrifics and votion to duty. I used to admire

otion to duty. I used to admire veacher, who was not content alone er to his flocks and herds on week attended to the spiritual needs of a and neighbors on the Sabbath. asso leaves of memory fresh hefore me to you tonight as the Chief of a state having a population of a 600,000, and 1 can assure you a with a feeling of pride that 1 for the first time under these cir-as as f have had an ambition to s, as I have had an ambition to you better since those youthful days, know that my first impression of ad-on for your character will be strength-

ed by a closer acquaintance. The experience of the past two weeks has The experience of the past two weeks has infirmed in my mind an impression, which long ago entertained, that when James K. olk won the Presidency on a "fifty-four-erty or fight" platform, and then backed was and allowed his Southern followers all an English Ministry to dragoon him into a acceptance of the forty-ninth parallel as settlement of the Gregon question, we not by lost a rich territory rightfuily ours, at that statesmanship in the conduct of reign affairs is of a much higher order the present day than during the Folk who I can assume you that I more keenly gord than ever before the loss of this ter-tory, because I am now denied the privi-ge of appointing hundreds of notaries pub-c and of bestowing other personal and pod of bestowing other personal and po-favors among the people now yield-legiance to King Edward in the prov-orth of us which should have been a of our mational domain.

Rivalry Causes Progress.

all realize that, so far as competition purely commercial lines and among ge commercial establishments is con-there is a degree of antageonism be-the clifes of our respective states, is a healthy rivairy, and makes for usigni and keen progressivemes that a community abreast of the times, here and broader lines however there and broader lines, however, there unity of interest in Oregon and acton in the upbuilding of the whole Northwest. In concrete form this coented in the united efforts we are ciented in the united efforts we are through legislative bodies and com-i organizations to bring about the ement of the Columbia Elver so that musece of the interior can have an ded waterway to the sea. In the ion of the fisheries and the fishing y-one of our present chief resources iso are working in harmony. That raternal spirit animates us in all our to facilitate and expand the sea-car-trade of the Facilie Northwest, ef-which are constantly widening our is in the Crient and in the countries in the Orient and in the co Believing as we all do. are justified in belleving by the onnerce and by existing geo-nditions, that the natural some timental trade lies in our lati-

on of this fact. mnumlty of initerest--if 1 may to horrow the phrase--is in timate efforts to bring to the homeseckers and prospective sources and possibilities of the Here we should have a In both states there are same natural resources, magnifi-varied and capable of supporting on many times greater than we be in climate and physical condi-re practically the same. It should pose, inraspective of state bound-pose, inraspective of state boundof state bound-bes and the ad-

the overpopulated centers of the East, let us any to them: "If you believe in sovernment and good citizenship, if you wedded to the principles of American h tuitons: if you love our history and che the memory of these who helped to m it. If you are to toll and lab an industrious people, welcome are you to our valleys and our plains, our citles and our villages." To this class of citleans, and to none others, do we extend this greeting.

"A'Glimpse of Past" Shows Progress

George H. Williams, Mayor of Portland, Tells How Three States Were Carved Out of the Oregon Country.-

MAYOR WILLIAMS welcomed the visitors to Portland, and also spoke on the topic, "A Glimpse of the Past," contrasting the unexplored and undisturbed wilderness of the Oregon Country with the three states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, all rapidly growing in prospects and population. Mayor Williams said:

Mr. Chairman and Geptlemen: On behalf of the people of Portland and as their of-ficial representative, it affords me pleasure to extend to our distinguished visitors a to this city 101.4 to have our neighb pitalities. We lish and cultivate friendly them. This is both pleasant and profitable. Conflicting personal and, local interests are inevitable between communities as well as individuals, but the spirit of rivalry necessarily inconsistent with personal friend ship or social amenities. and Oregon are neighbors, and there reason why they should not be friends. Each is expected to prefer its own interests wher-those interests conflict with the interest

tome interests conduct with the interests of the others, but there are occasions when the interests of these states are almost iden-tical, and the Lewis and Clark Fair is an occasion of that kind. One hundred years ago the territory of these three states existed as an unexpiored and undivided wilderness, under the name of the Oregon Country. No one knows with certainty when or how this name originated, but its comprehensive descriptiveness awak-ened the statesmanhip of Jefferson, and its deep and gloumy woods and majestic rivers inspired the poetry of Brynnt. This Oregon Country, through the privations and perils of pioneer life, has brought forth three states of magnificent proportions. Oregon contains 96,000, Washington 66,000 and idaho S4,000 square miles of isrritory. These are comparatively new states. Oregon was ad-mitted into the Union in 1850, Washington in 1889 and Idaho in 1850. Each of these states has a natural capacity to support million of neople hut at this time the norm.

mitted into the Chiun in 1860, Washington in 1889 and Idaho in 1890. Each of these states has a natural capacity to support millions of people, but at this time the popu-lation of Washington does not exceed 800, 900, that of Oregon 600,000 and that of Idaho 220,000. To develop the immenas resources of these three great states an increase of population is required. To produce this result it is necessary that people sizewhere should have a knowledge of the advantages of living in these states. Each of them will have an opportunity at the Lewis and Clark Fair by its exhibits and otherwise to impart this knowledge to the hundreds of thousands of people who will visit that Exposition. These states, especially Oregon, have not grown as fast as might have been expected, chiefly because there has been a lack of correct information and a misunderstanding as to their inviting conditions. Some few stati-ics will show what has been done in Oregon tics will show what has be en done in Oregon with its limited population. Our experis in 1963 amounted to the value of \$11,120,000 consisting chiefly of cervals, flour and the products of our forests and flaberies; our imports amounted to \$2,774,784. The value

imports amounted to \$2,rrs.rs.rs. the value of the grain raised in Oregon in 1994 amounted to \$10.342,276. The output of lumber was 1,405,000,000 feet. The fint product was worth more than three million dollars, and our mineufacturing establish-ments turned out products of the value of \$32,000,000, and our mines are well up in the millions. se items of business indicate what this state can and will do when it is thickly stilled, as it might and probably will be in a few years. Eastern states have many things in common with us, such as agriculthings in common with us, such as agricul-ture, commerce and manufactures, but we have some things here conductive to the comfort and happiness of the people which not many of the Eastern states have. Our chief advantage over these states is in our climate. Some variety in climatic condi-tions is desirable, and these we have, with-out extremes of heat and cold. The mean temperature of the month of July, 1906, in Portland, was 67 degrees, and the mean temperatures of the month of December, 1904, was 45.3 degrees, and these are fair specimens of the average Summer and Win-



Australia, and in comprehensive legislation to reclaim arid America. Next to the nomental law, beneficent in its season beyond estimate, the National reclamation act is the most valuable piece at legislation which graces the statute-books of this Republic. It elevates the matchiess West and gives assurance that it is coming to its own; that here upon the Pacific Slope, where the majosite march of empire westuard ceases for its final stand, there shall be established the high-est dividuation yourharfor the race. Here ilization vouchsufed the race Here

est civilization vouchasfed the race. Here will be solved the social and political prob-lems of our day, because when the now waste waters are married to waste solls the resultant will be millions of rural homes for the landless hoards of the crowd-ed Esst. Under the fruitful reign of the god of waters there will be accepted the maxim of small farms, well tilled, which shall be ed Enst. Under the fruitful reign of the god of waters there will be accepted the maxim of annal farms, well tilled, which shall be owned and occupied by men proud alike of American citizenship and family head-ahip. There ten acres will be snough, and bonarizs farming, the present curse of all the West, will pass away. The me proud American deact of which

once great American desert, of which The once great American cenert, of which a down starse lay chim to part, will some day boast a population denser than any other portion of the Union. Its soil, inrgely of lava anh, containing the essential ele-ments for most successful crop production, the diments basiliont its momentum filled healthful. He mon with coal and copper, gold and sliver, crossed and panetrated by the avenues of

the impulse of irrigation applied in equil and with a reach beyond the present it media of the world. The rulers of a day, the lawmakers of year, will pass across the stage and h forgotten, but the work of the sngineer the canals and reservoirs of the irrigatio versions which they shall establish more the a which they shall establish inkes and rivers, will last as long as water

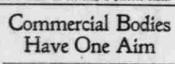
lakes and rivers, will last as long as waters run and earth produces. Upon this western coast the light of a new day is breaking. In that istimian water-way which has been the dream of the cen-turies will moon commingle the waters of two oceans. Upon that ancient continent, where man was born he is about to be born again into newer life and nobler aspira-tions, and here must be the meeting place of the Orient and Occident, and the ex-change centers of the world. As Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Bailmore have wated in wealth and popu-lation with the growth of the Sastern Siates and the cominerce of the Allandi-so Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Ean Fran-cisco are to increase with the new Pacific and the expanding West.

<text><text><text> and as the science of artificial watering is understood, another million acres can be added. They alone would mean homes for 100,000 families, a hair million of people, for under the dominion of irrigation 5, 10, and 20-acre farms are the role, valued at not less than \$100 per acre, and often when highly improved \$1000 per acre. But with agricultural development that of other occupations is commensurate; cities grow, industries are established, commerce fourishes. The reclamation of semi-arid Oregon then The reclamation of semi-arid Oregon then

The reclamation of semi-arid Oregon then would add to that portion of the state a million people and wealth uniold. But in this movement this wonderful Val-by of the Williamstee will join for her own enrichment, and by use of irrigation in the dry season will double the value of her crop production, enhance the value of her crop production, enhance the value of her crost region will feel the influence and reap its share of resultant progress and prosperity.

respective. This effect would be immediate, a rapid southant upon the application of water o the land. behold the later picture; a wliderness

in bloom, the sagehrush and and replaced with fruits and flowers, every valley now barren smilling with happy homes, echools, churches and marts of trade, the broad exchurches and maries of trade, the broad ex-panse where now is the limitless range of the dheep king and the cattle barron teem-ing with agricultural and industrial life, water power developed, factories builded, mines opened, ateam and electric lines of transportation belting the state: 1,000,000 souls where now is bare 200,000 pouring the rich production of fertile acres and at-tendant industries into this commercial cap-tial of the state and sequeris yet to come. for distribution throughout the world. When this portrait shall live in fact, as it will do, you of the West, forgetting a di-tiling mountain range, will strike hands with us in recognition of the bleading wought, thankful that our generation has had a share in molding a perfect state.



William D. Wheelwright's Ad-dress on Their Co-Operation in Promoting the Public Weifare.

of the first tliement on

will outrun it. Postwith it, in many ways will outrum it. Poster builties of production in chess states are un-bounded. In agricultural resources there is in superior country. In timber wealth, none equals it: in minersi wealth, none surpasses (it For climate, our Pacific States bear toe palm over all other parts of America. This fact is but just now becoming known. I might enlarge on fruitgrowing and faherles and water power, and the possibilities opened for water power through electrical science, but it is needless. No mart or one world at this

There is but just more part of America. This is the but just now been been dependent and water power, and the possibilities out the dyspot at analing in the chimney correct is the discontent of the dyspot at analing in the chimney corrections, the base world at this the dyspot at analing in the chimney corrections, the base world at the second the dyspot at analing in the chimney corrections, the base world at the second the dyspot at analing in the chimney corrections, the base world at the second the dyspot at analing in the chimney corrections, the base world at the second the dyspot at analing in the chimney corrections, the base world at the second the dyspot at analing in the chimney corrections, the base world at the second the dyspot at the dyspot at the second the dyspot at the base the second the dyspot at the dyspot

that work on the trail. Of course, "slept out", "intermediate the state of the s

Individuals that make up both.
Work of the Chamber of Commerce.
In all not though to speak of local conditions and heavy quickly becomes obsective bead and of its state organization withing the bond of the state and the bond of the speak and of its state organization withing the device its predecement of the predeceme

in no other way, an ussies, for her wrath has grown gray, and hearts it should have a greatest of all moral t lose the world who h yet lint.

care." ny are yet living who have made the family cithin in the house: who have wheel and the boom, ind interpret and the poots, those of the domestic plant, part of the space in a small meen the dyspots standing in ner at the open firs where family were cooked; who he do hutseholds where every

the results that are to com formation of the Orient wil-the ports of our Pacific Stu-tions en route to lands acro Of this mighty developmen ning to appear, our countr proper advantage. It means the Pacific which will riva landte. It means mighty in mercial progress for our sta should take

Pacific Northwest, such usual as potentiate places, and is to be consulted at heppropriate places, and is to be consulted at heimre. It requires art and genius, too, to make statistical detail attractive, and, per-haps, oven art and genius have never suc-ceeded in doing it. But, from review of the past and observation of the present, we may see the promise of the future. Like the old Weish bard with all the past impressed upon his soul and look-ing down the historical vista to a wonderful future, one may echo the exclamation: "Visions of glory, spare my aching sight:

vantages that we posses in common to the attention of dwellers in less favored regions, that they, may make their homes here and help us to develop the natural wealth con-tained in our valleys and our mountains, our waters and our plains.

Strong Reasons for Friendship.

From a more sentimental viewpoint there are other reasons for strengthening the bond of friendship between us. Politically Wash-ington is the offspring of Oregon, once a part of Oregon herself, and embraced in the region known for so long as the Oregon Country, and no artificial barrier should keep the people of the two states apart.

region known for so long as the Oregon Country, and no artificial barrier should keep the people of the two states apart. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is a means not only for advertising our natural resources, but for carrying out the broadest freiing of fraiterily between these states. As the Chief Executive of Washington I am gind to stand in a position where I can co-operate with the promoters and the main agement of the Exposition in carrying out their purpose. Our Legislature has appro-priated generomity for the state's representa-tion at the Fair, while many counties, cities and commercial bodies in the state are pre-paring for specific axhibits that will worthilly our people are animated by a desire to as-sist you in making this the greatest expo-sion count on Washington for legal support ad assistance in the praisevorthy task you have undertaken. I look for material ben-ent to both states as a result of the Fair, but one of the most benedical results that aspect to follow will be the dewistonwear of a closer acquaintance and the ripening of a warmer friendiship between our people

Notwithstanding the present ability and Notwithstanding the present ability and Notwithstanding the present ability and productive expactive of our people to add wonderfully to the storehouse of the na-tion's products, under co-operation of the National Government with the stats in the reclamation of arid lands and in the pro-motion of vast schemes of irrigation, supple-menting the system which has achieved such remarkable results by private enter-prise, we will score more than donible our orise, we will seen more than double o

Uncle Sam's Groat Enterprise.

Uncle Sam's Great Enterprise. The share is now placing his shoulder to the wheel in this great enterprise, and im-mense transford land in Eastern Washing-to aniwal life, will some be transformed into its aniwal life, will some be transformed into its solution will be augmented by thousands and tens of thousands of men who will pur-populations will be augmented by thousands and tens of thousands of men who will pur-populations will be augmented by thousands in the conforts and turnrise of worker American life, men who will build outdoing and thousands, schoolhouse, public building and thousands, when who is grave private of augmenters was now in grave and particularly defend out fact. The solution the withderial results that edicited the womentation of irriga-

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1004, was said degrees, and these are tair specification of the average Summer and Win-ter weather of this city. Cool winds from the north modify the heat of Summer, and warm winds from the south modify the cold of Winter. I have lived in Oregon for more than 80 years, and have sever seen a cy-clone or a blimmrd during that time. There is a widespread and mitsidken impression as to the rainfall in Oregon. As a general rule we have a good deal of rainy weather in the Winter, but very little in the Summer; but, taking all the seasons of the year fo-gether, the precipitation here is not greater but, taking all the seasons of the year to-gether, the precipitation here is not greater than in many other places. We have as much, if not more, rain in Portland than in any other part of Oregon, steepilas, per-imany other optimes on the ocean side of haps, at some points on the orean side o the Coast Range of mountains, and the an nual rainfall of this city as compared wit some Eastern cities is as follows:

| Portland | 39.8 | inches |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| Boston | 40,80 | inches |
| New York City | 41.40 | inches |
| Atlanta | | |
| New Orleans | 40,00 | inches |

And scattered blessings with a wasteful hand."

Oregon's Interest in Irrigation

Watered Lands Will Provide Homes for Half a Million, Says Judge Stephen A. Lowell.

J UDGE STEPHEN A. LOWELL, of Pendleton, spoke on "Oregon's interest in Irrigation." declaring that the National reclamation act is the most valuable piece of legislation which graces the statute books of the United States. Oregon, he said, has a million acres casily capable of irrigation and another million that can also be irrigated, which would provide homes for 100,000 families, a half million of people. Judge Loweri's address follows:

and the expanding West,

so Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Pran-cisco are to increase with the new Pacific and the expanding West. There will be ploty enough for all, Jeal-outy must have no place. We have com-mon interests, common hopes, and in pass-ing let me give for Oregon to the repre-sentatives of the sister states here assembled a single sentiment paraphrased from his-tory. Said Philip of France to Richard of England upon une of those cruades which, though meening failures, resulted in a pli-ier to Europe against the thralidom of the Sancens and embianed. for later genera-tions the weds of education, parsonal th-erty and religious freedom, which are the bases of the rivilization of our sys. "Let there be no rivalry between the Illes of France and the lions of English Aux that which shall curry us farihest. Into the ranks of the eneury." So let there be no rivalry between these commonwealths of ours save that which shall count most for homes and human lappiness, for the righteousness ind per-petuity of this government of the people. Oregon, an emerald priceless in the dia-dem of the Facific, placed in the tone of bower, resting for 300 miles upon that observe limps harbour, with two great and gable tivers. a soli of marvelous fer-tility yielding in great shundance every product of the temperate some, a climate upite flate, a verifishe land of promise, in lagente and neutry old, she is virgin privily with and people and the single state, a verifishe land of promise.

Tructify with wealth and people and in-dustry and power. As the gool of mations withheid the Western world until the last that there might be the heritage of all that is best in the experience of the race, so Oregon for some mysterious purpose has been re-served as the scene of the century's su-prement effort. Upon a firm foundation her institutions have been established by a sturdy, food-fearing and devoted people, and three uilnas only she requires for her forward morement; her great fiver open to the sea, a railyoad crossing her coulter from the stake filver to the ocean, and the ap-pilcation of her surplus waters to her arid ands. The first two of these requisities w(n assuredly follow the consummation of the last.

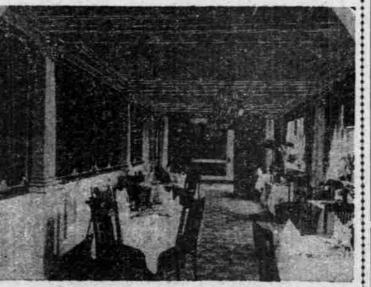
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WILLIAM D. WHEELWRIGHT, president of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke as follows on "The Relations of Commercial Bodies."

Commercial Bodies." It is a matter of much regret to me that I have not had time or opportunity to prepare a speech worthy of it as any effort of mine the speech worthy of it as any effort of mine the community. The second sec

HE OUTLOOK" was the tonst assigned to Mr. H. W. Scott,

who spoke as follows: who spoke as follows: This items doesn't require any fine rheioric, nor any pools eye in fine (remy rolling. Sober yeaker both must henefit, or one of them must top trading, and out of this comprehension was evolved the system of working together for mutual protection. The First Chamber of Commerce. The organization of the first Chamber of Commerce in this country was simply and solely the reactions levied on the



LADIES' GRILLROOM IN THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

trade and resources of the colonies by Great fritain, which had ordained that the citizens of the colonies could not export their products to any other country than Expland, croid bot make importations except through English merrimans, could not do the inter-colonial carrying trade except in British ships; were prohibited from manufacturing their raw prod-ucts into finished goods, and finally were se-topped by a high tariff from exporting any

after his enlistment in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer.Infinitry, while yet a boy of 17, William McKinley was recommend-ed for promotion from private to the noncommissioned rank of Commissary Sergeant, the very first upward step in a long and honorable military career credited to the 3th President of the United States.

The man who recommended young Mc-Kinley for this first promotion was the late Captain J. W. Skiles, of Company C, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. then in command of the company at Camp Chase, before its departure for the

front. While this article is being read in Ore-

While this article is being read in Ore-gon homes, the aged wife of Captain, afterward Colonel axiles, who started William McKinley on his upward career in the Army, is visiting her sons, E. C. and J. W. Skiles, Jr., in this cliy, and on this hirthday of the martyred Presi-dent recalls his kindly spirit and undying thingdoin.

dent recalls his kindly spirit and didying friendship. Young McKinley was one of the very youngest members of the regiment, the famous Twenty-third, which did such gal-lant service in the terrible days of the struggle, and as such, he attracted the attention of Capitaln Skiles, and the friendship then formed, in the beginning of the are while the flower of the land attention of Captain Skiles, and the friendship then formed, in the beginning of the war, while the flower of the land was being plucked for the defense of the Union, was only broken when death claimed McKinley's old Captain in 1894. Captain Skiles was a veteran of the Mexican War, having served under Gen-eral Winfield Scott during the entire war, being present in every battle and enter-ing the City of Mexico with the victori-ous army on September 14, 1847. When the first call for volunteers was issued in 1881, J. W. Skiles was one of the first men to reagond to the call, and organized a company at Gailion, O. Soon after his company was mustered in and sent to Camp Chass, where he recruited for the front, in August, 1862, being or-dered to Maryland, where the regiment was engaged in the Battle of South Moun-tain, on September 14, 1862, the anniver-sary of the entrance of the American Army into the City of Mexico. At the Battle of South Mountain Cap-tain Skiles to this left arm, near the shoulder, and was taken to the hospital. Here he was expanded from the com-

O N THIS 621 birthday of the mar-tyred President. William McKinley, carried from the field, McKinley earned his second promotion by an act of per-sonal bravery, which was one of the proud accomplishments on the Twenty-

O tyred President, William Mckiney, it is remarkable that the wife of the honored soldier, who gave Private William McKinley his very first promo-tion in the United States, should be a guest of Oregon. At Camp Chase, Ohio, in 1981, shortly after his enlistment in the Twenty-third or the Twenty-third after his enlistment in the twenty-third after his enlistment i fighting, when McKinley, who was then non-commissioned Commissary Ser-geant, ordered the driver of the wagon to go to the regiment in a distant part of the battlefield, where the fighting was hottest, so the boys could be supplied with coffee. The driver refused to faces the puril. McKinley ordered him off the wheel horse, and himself mounting in the driver's stead, rushed the commissary wagon across the field, through flying abells and screaming cannon ball, and, reaching the Twenty-third in safety, re-vived the worn-out soldiers with hot cof-fee.

For this act of bravery. McKinley was promoted to the rank of Second Lieuten-ant. In 1963 he was made First Lieuten-ant, the following year he was made

a Captain, and on March 13, 1955, he was breveted a Major for bravery on the field. After the war was over the friendship between then Colonel Skiles and Major McKinley was revived. In all the suc-ceeding years, until the death of Colonel Skiles, in Denver, Colo., on April 6, 1894. Major McKinley was a warm friend and admirer of the sturdy old soldier who gave him his first promotion. Colonel Skiles remained in the service of the Government until his death, having served various denartments, his last pobreveted a Major for bravery on the field. served various departments, his last pe sition being that of special timber in-spector in the states of Idaho and Wash-

spector in the states of idano and wash-ington. Mrs. Skiles is proud of the achievements of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer In-fantry, in which her husband and Major McKinley won distinction. Its first col-ors were presented to it on its departure for the front. In 1851, by General John C. Fremont. Rutheford B. Hayes, after-ward President of the United States, was Major of the resiment on its departure Major of the regiment on its depatures from Ohio for the front, and Stanley Maithews, afterward Justice of the Su-preme Court of the United States, was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Mrs. Skiles remembers Major McKinley

ars. Ostics remembers Major ACAmicy as soldier, statesman, civilian and Pred-dent, and in all of those high stations which he so ably and conscientiously filled he was ever the same genial, loyal, brave, kindly, steadfast man and friend. BERT HUFFMAN. Pendleton, Or.

Comprehensive Child Training.

At the Battle of South Mountain, aicer
 At th

H. W. Scott Speaks on "The Outlook" Pacific Scaboard Is to Be the Sent' of Empire Equal to That on the Atlantic.

who spoke as follows:

Work of the Chamber of Commerce.