

STORE CLOSURES AT 7 P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAY.

New Neckwear For Women.

We expect to do the business this fall, so we have bought lavishly, and what a multitude of beauties we have. Come and see them.

The A. Dunbar Co

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

BRYAN ADDRESSES THE POPULISTS

(Continued from page one.)

dependent upon the seasons for his income. When he plants his crop he knows not whether it will be blessed with rain or blighted with drought; he knows not whether wind will blow it down, or hail destroy it, or insects devour it, and the price of his crop is as uncertain as the quantity. If a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product, the farmer, powerless to protect himself when he sells, is plundered when he purchases. Can any farmer hesitate to throw the influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from monopolies? The fact that the trusts support the republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts as long as it draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

"The prosperity argument which the republicans bring forward to answer all complaints against the administration will not deceive the farmer. He knows that two factors enter into his income: first, the size of his crop, second, the price he receives for the same. He does not return thanks to the party in power for favorable weather and a bountiful harvest, and he knows that the republican party has no policy which insures a permanent increase in agricultural prices. Since he sells his surplus in a foreign market he is not a beneficiary of the tariff, and since he produces merchandise and not money he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar. He knows that the much vaunted prosperity, of which he has never had his share, is on the wane in spite of the unusual stimulation which it has received during the last three years. He knows that each month of 1906 shows a larger number of failures than in the corresponding month of 1905, and that there is already a marked tendency toward a decreased output of the factories. He also knows that discoveries of gold, famines abroad and war on three continents have not been able to raise the price of farm products as rapidly as trusts and combinations have raised the price of the things which the farmer buys.

"Our opponents have tried to make it appear that we are inconsistent when we desire a general rise in prices and yet oppose an arbitrary rise in protected manufactures of trust-made goods. There is no conflict whatever between these two propositions. If a general rise in prices occurs because of a permanent increase in the volume of money, all things adjust themselves to the new level, and if the volume of money then increases in proportion to the demand for money, the price level remains the same and business can be done with fairness to all. If, however, the rise is arbitrary, and only affects a part of the products of labor, those whose products do not participate in the rise suffer because the purchasing power of their income is decreased. If a bad monetary system drags down the price of the farmer's product, while monopolies raise the price of what he buys, he burns the candle at both ends and must expect to suffer in comparison with those who belong to the classes more favored by legislation.

"It is sometimes urged by partisan Populists that four years more of republican misrule would so aggravate economic conditions as to make reform easier. No one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make them better afterwards, for in so doing he assumes responsibilities which he may not be able to remedy. No Populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a Populist president at this time, but the Populist party may be able to determine whether a Democrat or a Republican will be elected. Mr. Chairman, the Populist convention which your committee represents thought it better to share with the Democrats in the honor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party, than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis, or of giving open or secret aid to the republican party which opposes all the reforms for which the Populists contend.

"Those who labor to improve the conditions which surround their fellow men are apt to become impatient, but they must remember that it takes time to work out great reforms. Let me illustrate by calling your attention to the slow growth of public opinion in support of a proposition to which there has been practically no public opposition. President Johnson, in 1867, recommended a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the

people, but his recommendation met with no response. About twelve years later, General Weaver, then a member of congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting such an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1882, the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the house of representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote in the senate, and now, after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time received the endorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties. If the fusion forces win a victory this fall, we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election, and, with its accomplishment, the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation they may desire. But how halting has been the progress.

"Holland has said: 'Heaven is not gained by a single bound. We build the ladder by which we rise. From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.'

"And so it is with great social and political movements. Great problems are solved slowly, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, content if, at each nightfall, it can pitch its tent on a little ground.

"I have called attention to the issues which brought the Democrats and Populists together and justify their co-operation during the last four years. Let me now invite your attention to new questions which would justify co-operation at this time, although we differed on all economic questions. It is not our fault that these new questions have been thrust into the arena of politics, it is not our fault that the people have been called upon to consider questions of ever-increasing magnitude.

"In 1890 the tariff question was the principal subject of discussion, and the Democratic party contended that the masses were carrying a burden of unjust and unnecessary taxes. In 1892 the tariff question was still the principal issue between the Democratic and Republican parties, although in the West and in the South the money question was assuming greater and greater proportions, and the Populists were contending that our monetary system was more responsible than the tariff laws for the depression in agriculture and the distress among the wage earners. In 1896 the whole question of taxation became of secondary importance because of the increased boldness of those who opposed the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. When the Republicans declared at St. Louis that the restoration of bimetalism in this country, although desirable, was impossible without the aid of the leading commercial nations of the old world, the Populists and silver Republicans joined with the Democrats in asserting the right and duty of the American people to shape their financial system, regardless of the action of other nations. The failure of the republican party to secure international bimetalism, and its open espousal of the gold standard still kept the money question in politics, but no economic question can compare in importance with a question which concerns the principle and structure of government. Systems of taxation can be changed with less difficulty than financial systems, and financial systems can be altered with less danger and less disturbance than the vital doctrines upon which free government rests.

"In the early '90s, when we were engaged in a contest which was to determine whether we should have one republic or two, questions of finance were lost sight of. Silver was at a premium over gold, and both gold and silver were at a premium over greenbacks and bank notes, but the people could not afford to divide over the money question in the presence of a greater issue. And, so today, we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized power.

"In a government where the people rule, every wrong can be righted, and every evil remedied, but when once the doctrine of self-government is impaired and might is substituted for right, there is no certainty that any question will be settled rightly.

"A colonial policy would so occupy the people with the consideration of the nation's foreign policy that domestic questions would be neglected. 'Who will haul down the flag?' or 'Stand by the president,' would be the prompt response to every criticism of the administration and corruption and special privilege would thrive under the cover of patriotism.

peralism, for both are antagonistic to the principles which Populists apply to other questions. Looking at questions from the standpoint of a speculator, the Populist recognizes in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm which occasionally destroys a field of wheat is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army which invades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop. If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden on the backs of those who remain, it must be longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who toil, and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in any contracts or developing of companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington.

"Soon after the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, the papers published an interview given out from San Francisco by a foreign consul residing at Manila. He declared that the people of the United States owed it to themselves, to other nations, and to the Philippines, to hold the Philippine islands permanently. At the conclusion of this interview there appeared a very significant statement that the gentleman was visiting the United States for the purpose of organizing a company for the purpose of developing the Philippine Islands. A few days later on his way East, he gave out another interview in which he explains that the company which he intended to organize would establish banks at Manila and at other places throughout the islands, and build electric light plants, water plants, street car lines, railroads, factories, etc. It seemed that the plan of his syndicate was to do all the developing and leave the rest of the American people nothing to do in the matter except to furnish an army sufficient to hold the Philippines in subjection while they were being developed.

"At the present rate we will spend annually upon the army approximately as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is wrung from the taxpayers by systems of taxation which overburden the poor and undervalue the rich.

"In the presence of such an issue as militarism it is impossible that any Populist should hesitate to do his duty.

"But even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, strikes a blow at popular government and robs the nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which entrusts all powers to an executive and does away with the necessity of legislation.

"The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of August 4, commends the English system and declares that as a result of this system a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel and adds:

"One million, two hundred thousand dollars spent in London is the price of administration over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate \$1,724,254,896, or 50 per cent more than our total of federal, state, county and village expenditures for every possible purpose for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration, the fact is cited that the American congress has spent an entire winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of two little islands. The English executive is an imperial executive. The British parliament is an English legislature. To the same system we are coming by decree of circumstances as inevitable as that of fate. If this is imperialism, make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned the British empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchial and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system."

"Thus does imperialism bear its supporters backward, turning toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"When such an issue is raised there can only be two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally thrown upon one side or the other.

"Where the divine right of kings is recognized the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another; the people of Ireland in another, while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no variance in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is and ever must be, an irrepressible conflict.

Democratic and imperial forms of government. In procuring parliament a few days ago, she said: "Believing that the continued political independence of the republic would be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State."

"A republic is always a menace to a monarchy, just as truth is always a menace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, must necessarily create dissatisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and republics are to South Africa, our republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inevitable hostility which must ever exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign.

"Every step taken toward imperialism by this nation means more prompt and effective encouragement from Europe. Lincoln pointed to the interest which European nations have in the abandonment here of the doctrine of equal rights. He said:

"The principles of Jefferson are definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them 'glittering generalities.' Another bluntly calls them 'self-evident lies.' And others insistently argue that they apply to 'superior races.' These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting of the principles of free government and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them or they will subjugate us."

"Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we should give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the 'humble folk who 'along the cool sea-crested vale of life keep the noiseless tenor of their way.' But let this nation stand erect and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a reality in the principles which we possess: let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed of every land will see your flag their deliverance and, whether they are bleeding on the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes to heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our Republic."

DE WET RETREATS. Badly Demoralized, He Returns to the Orange River Colony.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, August 22, as follows:

"Buller's division marched to Van Wyck's Vlei, 15 miles south of Belfast, yesterday. His casualties were 21. "Paget reports from Hammanskraal that Baden-Powell engaged Grobler's rear guard all day yesterday. Grobler was driven back east of Pinaar's river. Baden-Powell occupied the railway station of that name. During the fight, Baden-Powell's advance and that of the enemy galloped into each other, the Rhodesians losing Colonel Sprackley and four men killed and seven wounded. Many of the Boers were killed or wounded. They were at Cyterkulle this morning. Plumer and Hickman were closely pursuing them.

"It seems certain that De Wet, finding it hopeless to make his way eastward, has recrossed the Maraisberg, with a few wounded, with the intention of returning to the Orange River Colony. He was in a very different condition from that when he left Bethlehem, with six or eight guns and 200 men. His guns have mostly been buried and his personal followers cannot be more than 500.

"It is stated that Steyn, with a small bodyguard, has crossed Pinaar's River on his way to join Kruger at Machadodorp.

"The Boers yesterday blew up the railway at Kotze's Drift, five miles north of Newcastle, and damaged the rails at a point 30 miles south of Newcastle."

MERCHANT MURDERED. Mill Man Killed by Tough Characters From Fraser River Canneries.

SEATTLE, Aug. 23.—Charles Baunser, a merchant and mill man of Milltown, Skagit county, was murdered by a robber on Wednesday night about two hundred yards from his store. His body with pockets rifled was found this afternoon, with the skull broken and bloody, while a cudgel nearby was evidently the murder's weapon. A deputy United States marshal is working on the case and believes it to be the work of a band of tough characters from the Fraser river canneries.

THUGS RULE AT NOME. From Eight to a Dozen Robberies Occur Nightly.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 23.—Reports from Cape Nome by steamship Tacoma indicate that 'lawless reigns supreme and from eight to a dozen robberies occur nightly. People are not safe from the attacks of thugs after nightfall.

The lawless element predominates and those whom they fear to rob on the streets are drugged in tents by

means of long rubber tubes through which chloroform is forced, after the tube has been inserted through the canvas tent. The occupants of as many as twelve tents have been robbed in this manner.

The small-pox epidemic has about ceased and when the Tacoma called only three or four cases existed and no new cases had been reported for more than a month. The steamer Dilgo arrived from Skagway tonight bringing 100 passengers and one ton of gold from Dawson.

TELEGRAPHERS IN TROUBLE. Members Dissatisfied With the President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Chronicle says: "Trouble is brewing in the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The immediate cause of the trouble is the action of W. V. Powell, president of the order, in suspending George Este, chairman of Division 53.

For some time there has been much dissatisfaction among the telegraphers regarding the administration of certain regulations which relate to the insurance benefits of the order. President Powell took a stand that was distasteful to the members, especially to those of Division 53, and when Este was called on to execute the orders issued by his superior he hesitated and finally referred the matter back to headquarters. The correspondence that followed did not contribute much toward the settlement of the misunderstanding, and a few days ago, the edict of suspension was issued."

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable as far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employees of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains. Dining car service unexcelled. Meals served a la carte.

In order to obtain the first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over....

The Wisconsin Central Lines. and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East. For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Agt. or JAS. A. CLOCK, Milwaukee, Wis. General Agent, 245 State St., Portland, Or. THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

On June 17th opened up for traffic their new line from Belle Plaine, Ia., to Mason City; also their new Fox Lake branch. The length of this new line is 195 miles, which added to their mileage, gives them a total of 3,462.85 miles, the largest mileage of any railroad in the world.

When a girl expresses a desire to take a spin on a tandem, the man on behind is always to second her motion. When you see a young man cleaning a girl's bicycle, they are engaged; but when you see the operation reversed, they are married.

POSSIBLY You Are Not Aware of the Fast Time

AND SUPERB SERVICE NOW OFFERED BY THE

UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE WE HAVE

2-Daily Fast Trains-2 TO THE EAST

If you cannot take the morning train, travel via the evening train. Both are finely equipped.

"OUR SPECIALTIES" FAST TIME THROUGH SERVICE

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS PULLMAN DINERS LIBRARY (CAFÉ) CAR FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Hours in time saved to Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New York, Boston, And Other Eastern Points

Tickets good via Salt Lake City and Denver. It is to your interest to use THE OVERLAND LIMITED. Tickets and sleeping-car berths can be secured from G. W. LOUNSBERRY, Agent O. R. & N. Co., Astoria, Or.

J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, 125 Third St., Portland, Or.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

MONMOUTH, OREGON.



Fall Term opens September 18th. The students of the Normal school are prepared to take the State Certificate immediately on graduation. Stimulates readily secure good positions. Expense of year from \$125 to \$150. Strong academic and Professional courses. New special Department in Manual Training. Well equipped Training Department. For Catalogue containing full announcements address: F. L. CAMPBELL, President. Or W. A. WANN, Sec'y of Faculty.

MOUNT ANGEL COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

Conducted by the Benedictine Fathers

Located 40 miles south of Portland, on one of the most healthful and attractive spots of the Willamette Valley. THE IDEAL PLACE FOR YOUTH. Preparatory, Classical, Commercial and Scientific Course. Music a Specialty. For Particulars, Apply to the President.

Decorative Art Room. Miss Bertha Martin's. Full Line of Newest Embroidery Materials. Initials a Specialty. Choice Selection of Stamping Designs. Stamping Neatly Done. Room 820 Dekum Building, 33 and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

"The World Owes Every Man a Living" But what sort of living is it you get with a poor stove or range in your kitchen? Buy a Star Estate Range. They insure good living. W. J. Scully, Agent. 431 BOND STREET

HOTEL PORTLAND PORTLAND, OR. The Only First-Class Hotel in Portland

KOPP'S BEST A Delicious and Palatable Drink Absolutely Pure. The North Pacific Brewery, of which Mr. John Kopp is proprietor, makes beer for domestic and export trade. Bottled beer for family use or kept Mr. John Kopp is proprietor, makes beer for domestic and export trade. Beer supplied at any time, delivery in the city free.

North Pacific Brewery We Rent New Typewriters. Many new improvements added. See our latest No. 2 Smith Premier Typewriter New Art Catalogue Free... L. M. ALEXANDER & CO. Exclusive Pacific Coast Dealers 245 Stark St., Portland, Ore. F. W. MEKCHNIE, Local Agent.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of New Zealand W. P. THOMAS, Mgr., San Francisco. UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS Subscribed Capital, \$5,000,000 Paid-up Capital, 1,000,000 Assets, 2,545,114 Assets in United States, 300,000 Surplus to Policy Holders, 1,718,792 Has been Underwriting on the Pacific Coast over twenty-two years. SAMUEL ELMORE & CO. Resident Agents, Astoria, Or.