SILVER JUBILEE TO ARCHBISHOP

Impressive Services at St. Mary's Church.

Program for Reception to His Grace at A. O. U. W. Hall Tomorrow Night.

In the presence of the largest and most notable congregation that ever crowded St. Mary's Cathedral and one of the greatest gatherings of dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church that ever assembledin the Pacific Northwest, the celebration of the sacerdotal silver jubilee of the Most Rev. Alexander Christie, Archbishop of Portland, began today with a solemn high mass of thanksgiving. The mass was celebrated by Archbishop Christie himself. About the sanctuary were gathered all the bishops of the Northwest Province, together with the clergy of the Diocese of Oregon and the dioceses adjacent—Washington, Idaho, Montana and Vancouver Island. Addresses eulogizing the services of Archbishop Christie were delivered by several prominent priests and prelates, and His Grace was made the recipient of several gifts of great value. Later in the day there was a reception in honor of the archbishop and the visiting clergy at Columbia University. Tomorrow the jubilee will be continued with religious exercises in the morning, and a visit to the Catholic institutions of the city will be made in the afternoon.

THIS MORNING'S SERVICES.

At 9 o'clock this morning every seat in St. Mary's Cathedral was taken by a representative congregation from the Catholic Churches of the city gathered to take part in the solemn pontifical high mass celebrated in honor of the silver jubilee of the Most Rev. Alexander Christie, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Oregon.

The mass was one of the most brilliant ever celebrated in Portland. In the sanctuary were eminent clergy from this and other cities. The order of exercises in giving the pontifical mass were:

Most Rev. Alexander Christie, D. D., celebrant; Very Rev. Thomas, O. S. B., prior, assistant priest; Rev. J. Heinrich, deacon of honor; Rev. A. Hillebrand, deacon of honor; Rev. M. A. Quinlan, C. S. C., deacon of the mass; Rev. J. H. Black, sub-deacon of the mass; Rev. James Rauw, master of ceremonies; Rev. T. McNally, D. D., assistant master of ceremonies; Rev. D. Faber, archiepiscopal crossbearer; Rev. T. J. Dunn, mitrebearer; Rev. William A. Daly, crosierbearer; Rev. J. Doyle, bookbearer.

BISHOP O'DEA'S SERMON.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Edward J. O'Dea, Bishop of Washington, preached a very eloquent sermon, taking as his subject, "The Priesthood." He traced its origin in Judea through the glorious centuries since. His address to Archbishop Christie made a fitting close.

The occasion would be memorable from a musical standpoint alone. The regular Cathedral choir was augmented by some of the best singers of the city. Mrs. Albert C. Sheldon and Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer were added to the regular soloists. While Mrs. Walter Reed has almost recovered from the severe attack of laryngitis that prevented her taking the solos at the last Symphony Concert, her throat was still too severely affected to permit her singing in but one number—the "Agnue Dei."

The trio, "Ave Maria," was omitted, and the solo, "Ave Maria" substituted for the "Salve Mundi Domina," a duet arranged for Mrs. Reed and J. Adrian Epping.

The musical program this morning was as follows:

MUSICAL PROGRAM.

"Ecce Sacerdos" (R. Rampis)...Chorus
Duet for Soprano and Tenor—Miss Kathleen Lawler and Mr. J. W. Belcher.
"Kyrie," the Imperial Mass (Haydn)..
....Miss Kathleen Lawler and Chorus
"Gloria," the Imperial Mass (Haydn)
Mrs. A. C. Sheldon, Mr. J. W. Belcher and Mr. Dom J. Zan.
"Ave Maria" (Owens)..J. Adrian Epping
"Credo," the Imperial Mass (Haydn)..
.....Mrs. A. C. Sheldon and Chorus
Offertory—"Inflammatus" (Rossini)..
...Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer and Chorus
"Sanctus," the Imperial Mass (Haydn)
.....Chorus
Trio—"O Salutaris," (J. Weigand)
Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer, Mr. J. W. Belcher and Mr. J. Adrian Epping.
"Agnus Dei," the Imperial Mass (Haydn)
Miss Kathleen Lawler, Mrs. Walter Reed, Mr. J. W. Belcher, Mr. Dom J. Zan and Chorus.
Grand Chorus—"Unfold, Ye Portals"
.....Ch. Gounod

THURSDAY NIGHT'S EXERCISES.

Tomorrow evening the entertainment and reception in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Grace, the Most Rev. Alexander Christie, Archbishop of Oregon, will be held at A. O. U. W. Hall. This notable event is to be given under the auspices of the Roman Catholics of the Archdiocese of Oregon. The exercises will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

The general committee which has the event in charge, comprises the following: Hon. Henry E. McGinn, president; Hon. John M. Gearin, vice-president; William P. Lillis, secretary; General D. W. Burke, treasurer.

The entertainment committee consists of Colonel D. M. Dunne, chairman; J. W. McGinn, T. J. McNamee, P. E. Sullivan, F. Dresser, Dr. C. F. Candianal, D. F. Campbell and D. T. Sherrett

The hall will be beautifully decorated for the occasion by the ladies of the Cathedral Parish, and the clergy and prominent local officials will be given seats upon the stage

The following program will be carried out tomorrow night:

Welcome to the Archbishop. String sextette, "Dance Caresses," orchestra, students Mt. Angel College.

Two quartettes from "The Daisy Chain." Song Cycle by Liza Lehman.

"Thank You Very Much, Indeed," "Blind Man's Buff," Mrs. A. C. Sheldon, Mrs. Walter Reed, Mr. J. W. Belcher, Mr. N. C. Zan.

Presentation address, Hon. John M. Gearin.

Baritone solo, "Song of Thanksgiving" (Alliston), J. Adrian Epping.

Up to date medley, Mt. Angel College Glee Club.

Miss Edith McGinn will act as accompanist.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S SPLENDID WORK

"Is Archbishop Christie interested in woman's work? Indeed he is," one of the clergy replied enthusiastically when asked the question. "And to an extent hardly realized by the outside world. So much of his work is done through others that his hand does not appear where it really should. He has done and is doing much for the different women's organizations of the church.

"Take the Old Folks' Home on the East Side. The grounds and buildings were purchased at his suggestion and under his direction. He is personally interested in the everyday happenings, and is glad to advise and help the Sisters of Mercy.

"The Girls' Orphanage at St. Paul, Ore., was organized by the archbishop. In fact, the idea was largely his own. He has, also, been of inestimable help to St. Mary's Academy by raising its standards, introducing new departments, and improving the old. Indeed, he has changed the workings of many organizations throughout Oregon.

"Since he has been in the state the Sisters of St. Francis have been able to carry out their dream of a well equipped hospital in Pendleton. The middle portion and one wing are well under way. When finished it will be second only to St. Vincent's Hospital.

"The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Mary's Cathedral is not the least society organized by Archbishop Christie, as the two years of excellent work testify.

"And now his interest and belief in woman's possibilities has caused him to dream a dream, and one he hopes to realize in the next five years. He is planning a great university for women, where the highest branches shall be taught; where the standards shall be lofty; where each teacher shall be an authority in his line."

WHAT THE ARCHBISHOP SAID.

A little later I sat in the archbishop's reception room, waiting for a word with him. There was a subdued excitement about the house. One felt the festive spirit in the air. It was late when he was able to see me, but he consented to accept the clock on the mantle as authentic and it had kindly stopped hours before.

In the few minutes' talk we had together he spoke with deepest interest of the work being done for women—especially as it came under his observation in the Catholic institutions.

"I am deeply interested in the Working Girls' Home on Sixteenth street," he said. "It is such a noble institution. So many poor, dear girls come into the city, confident of finding employment at once. With a little money and no place to go, they would surely come to harm if the Sisters did not reach out as far as they could and bring them in. The girls are cared for until they find work. Indeed, the Sisters help them in their quest. When they are busy and happy again, it is their privilege to make a slight financial return for the help. The Sisters, you know, have no settled income for their home."

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

He spoke very tenderly of the work done in the Twentieth street home for girls who have not had a helping hand, and have fallen into sin. The Sisters there open the home, forgiving and forgetting the past.

And the Old Folks' Home. How enthusiastically the archbishop spoke of that. "The Sisters of Mercy try to make it a real home," he said. "At times the old people are a little trying, but the Sisters remember their age and soothe away their humors."

He was as deeply interested in St. Mary's Academy, and had much to say of the business course introduced there.

Before I left Archbishop Christie touched with special feeling on the help Portland people have always given in carrying on his work. Their sympathy has been as much to him as their financial help. The memory of it all seemed to be one of the pleasantest features of the jubilee.

TOMORROW IS CONFERENCE

Tomorrow is the date set for the conference between O. R. & N. conductors, firemen and brakemen and Superintendent O'Brien of that road, at which the request of the employes will be made for an increase of pay amounting to 20 per cent of that now being received. No announcement has been made of the probable action by the company and today Superintendent O'Brien, who has just returned from an extended trip through the East, refused audience to a reporter for The Journal.

It is understood the complaint made by firemen, brakemen and conductors is that they are paid practically the same wages now as when the road was new and business light. At the present time 60-car trains are hauled where before it was possible to handle but 30, the train crews remaining the same size as before. In this increase in business the employes feel they should share, it being argued that the returns to the company are many times greater than before.

It was some time ago announced by the O. R. & N. that an audience would be given dissatisfied employes in this city January 15, at which time Superintendent O'Brien would discuss the merits of the case.

OLD PIONEER GONE.

BAKER CITY, Jan. 14.—Michael Roe, a well-known pioneer, died this morning of pneumonia at 7 o'clock at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Mr. Roe was taken sick Sunday, and, being 75 years old, easily succumbed to the disease. Roe came to California with the Argonauts in 1849 and in 1862 came to Oregon in company of Joaquin Miller, "The Poet of the Sierras," stopping in Canyon City. Since that time he has been engaged in mining and prospecting. So far as is known, Mr. Roe leaves no relatives.

WATTS IMPROVING.

W. H. Watts, who attempted to drown himself in the Willamette last Monday morning, is still at Dr. Coe's sanitarium and slowly recovering. He suffers from delusions as to his state and is still nervously wrought up, but it is stated that he is getting well and will be mentally sound in a short time. His friends in Boise City are looking after him and have wired that every attention be shown him.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

In the case of Wilhelm Wilhelmson et al. vs. the North Pacific Lumber Co., Judge Gilbert has ordered judgment to be entered on the verdict.

Motion has been made to strike out part of the complaint in the case of A. L. McLoud vs. American Linseed Oil Co. et al. Hearing of arguments thereon have been set for January 22, 1902.

Going to St. Louis?

If so, learn about the new tourist service inaugurated by the O. R. & N., via Denver and Kansas City. City ticket office, Third and Washington.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

OSTEOPATHY

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Chronic Constipation, Diarrhea, permanently cured. Consultation free.

DR. W. W. CHRISTIE

Graduate American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

Rooms 314-315 Macleay Building, corner Fourth and Washington streets, Portland, Or. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5.

CHAMBERLAIN TAKES OATH OF OFFICE TODAY

(Continued from Third Page.)

tribute toward their support in cases where they are so situated financially as to be able to do so. And so with incorrigibles sent to the Reform School. Their parents, where able, should be made to assist the state in the support and education of their children. At the time when a patient is committed to the asylum, or a boy sentenced to the Reform School, the court could easily ascertain the financial condition of the persons whose duty it should be to contribute to the support of these wards of the state, and render judgment accordingly. The enactment of such a law would result in a saving of many thousands of dollars to the state each year.

Convict Labor.

The state now has a contract with the Lowenberg & Going Company, executed February 1, 1899, and expiring July 25, 1905, for the labor of 100 convicts at 25 cents per day of ten hours each; and for such additional number as said company may desire at the same price. These prisoners are engaged in the manufacture of stoves, which are put upon the market in active competition with those manufactured by private enterprise employing free labor.

Steps should be taken now looking to the employment of convict labor, when this contract expires, so that it will not come in competition with free labor.

Lighting Public Buildings.

A report will be submitted to you with reference to the cost of lighting public buildings. I invite your earnest attention to this report, and suggest some legislation upon the subject, to be effective at the expiration of the present contract between the state and a private corporation. The state ought to own and operate its own light plant. This could be located at the penitentiary and operated in part by convict labor.

Open River.

The Columbia River and its tributaries ought to be kept open for navigation. The bar at the mouth of the Columbia is in such condition that it threatens injury to the commerce of the whole Northwest, and it is important that the attention of Congress be called to our present needs.

Eastern Oregon is an empire in itself. It is being developed by the enterprise of its citizens with startling rapidity. Its resources are unlimited, and it is destined soon to be the greatest cereal-producing section in the world. The time is not far distant when lines of railroad will penetrate into every part of it, and the natural direction for the shipment of all the products of the country is toward the Columbia basin, and thence to the Pacific.

In order to cheapen transportation, and enhance the value of every commodity to the producer, all obstructions in the Columbia above the Cascade Locks should be removed. Where that is not possible, locks or portage roads should be constructed around them by the Federal Government, and that failing, the state itself should take some action in the premises. This was done at the Cascades, and there is no question but that the course of the state hastened Federal action, with the result that the locks there have been completed.

The money expended by the state in the portage road at the latter place was well spent, and has been returned a thousand fold to the producers of Eastern Oregon in the way of reduction of freights and consequent enhancement of prices.

The locks at the Falls of the Willamette ought to be owned and controlled by the national government, and if they cannot be purchased at private bargain, provision should be made by law for their condemnation and purchase for public use.

I suggest that the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress be called to these matters, and their active aid and co-operation asked to bring about a speedy opening up of these highways of commerce.

Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

I mean no invidious comparison with other charitable institutions when I commend to your consideration the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. I have come in close official contact with the institution and its able management during the past two and one half years. It has been instrumental in saving hundreds of innocent boys and girls from lives of crime and shame. It is deserving of your confidence and hearty support.

Arid Lands.

The development of irrigation projects by private companies under the Carey act, and by the United States under the Maxwell act of 1902, makes essential some legislation governing water and riparian rights. The act of 1901 of this state, accepting the provisions of the Carey act, is crude. There should be further legislation along the same lines. But nothing should be done without the greatest deliberation and caution, for hasty action would undoubtedly involve one of the state's greatest and most promising interests in interminable litigation and final disaster.

Public Lands.

There is now in the state treasury $729,435.42 of the Irreducible School Fund unloaned, and consequently bringing no revenue to the public schools. Under these circumstances, there is no reason for continuing the sales of the public lands of the state at minimum prices. It might be the part of wisdom to withdraw them from the market entirely for two years at least, but if the present policy of selling them is to be continued, the state land board ought to be invested with a broader discretion than they now possess, and permitted to refuse applications to purchase, or to sell either for their actual value after proper ascertainment thereof, or at public auction to the highest bidder, with power to reject any and all bids that might be offered.

Some provision ought to be made to enable the board to ascertain and obtain the actual value of lands sought to be purchased. When application is made, the lands embraced therein should be appraised by the state land agent in connection with the local agent of the board, or some disinterested persons, to be selected for that purpose at the expense of the applicant. There should be no further sacrifice of the remaining portion of the magnificent grants made by the general government to the state, for educational purposes. There have been at all times more or less abuses in connection with the sale of the public lands, and consequently much scandal has attached to various officials and private individuals because thereof. Duties which the law has intended should be performed by the clerk of the land board and other officials have not in times past been performed by them, and contemplated purchasers have been compelled to pay private individuals exorbitant prices for information which ought to be furnished by the records of the land department.

In his report to the Governor of Oregon, made in 1896, Hon. T. W. Davenport, state land agent, said: "It is not his (the clerk's) duty now (to furnish information), any more than it was the duty of his predecessors', ever since the office of clerk was organized in 1878; and there are no legal fees for the performance of his duties other than the official salary of $1,500 a year. He cannot charge for information concerning state land matters, or for letters pertaining to them. It is almost needless to assert the self-evident proposition that he cannot abnegate any of his duties in favor of an outsider, and thereby get rid of them for any purpose, and especially to charge persons doing business with the office illegal fees, or, to speculate in state lands. All such things go without saying, and yet there is sufficient evidence to establish a moral conviction, all over the state, that the clerks of the state board have been doing just those forbidden things from 1887 to 1895. It is a fact that during the last mentioned period, purchasers of lieu land paid more than the legal rate, $1.25 per acre. In some instances as high as $4 per acre was paid; $1.25 went to the state and the remainder to those in the deal." What was then said by the state land agent might, with equal propriety, be said today. There is something wrong somewhere, and there is no use trying to disguise it. The responsibility ought to be fixed, and a summary remedy applied. As one step in the right direction, the records and maps in the offices of the state land board and state land agent ought to be brought down to date and reconciled immediately. They should show what school sections have been lost to the state, whether because of settlement, mineral character or forest reserve, and this information should be accessible to the public, without money and without price. No citizen should be compelled to pay any private individual for information which the public records, maps and plats, if properly kept, would disclose. As a second step toward the correction of existing abuses, base hunting of all kinds by private enterprise should be discontinued, discouraged and abolished. If base hunting can be done at a profit by the individual, it can be done at a profit by the state, and it is a well known fact that the person who furnishes base for lieu land selections makes more out of it than the state gets for the lands sold. The state owns the base upon which all these selections are made, and it cannot be deprived thereof without its voluntary act. It should not be permitted through any of its agents to part with this base, or to allow any private persons to select lands in lieu thereof. All selections made on account of losses to the state from any cause whatsoever should be made for the state, by itself, and these selections when made and finally approved, but not before, should be sold at their actual value.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Davenport, in his report to the Governor in 1899, expressed the opinion that the sales of land as respects the state "are well nigh closed," they have continued without interruption since, and many of the mistakes to which he so pertinently called attention are being constantly repeated, to the detriment of the state's good name and credit. Base hunting, upon a large scale, by private enterprise, has been and is being carried on with great profit to all concerned, except the state. The state, though nominally a party to proceedings to have school sections adjudicated as mineral, and so available as base for indemnity selections, has been taking no part in these transactions further than to allow its name to be used by private individuals for their own gain. Many thousands of acres of lieu lands have been sold by the state since Mr. Davenport's last report, upon base which is now being held up in the land department at Washington. The greater part of this will, in all probability, be disapproved, and when this has been done, where does the purchaser stand? He has paid the base hunter his price, ranging from $1 per acre up, for the so-called base, has paid the state its price in part or in full for his lieu selection, has obtained a certificate or deed evidencing his purchase, and when the base is disapproved, his title falls. Provision is made by law to refund to him the amount paid to the state, with interest, but he loses the amount paid for base. In such event he feels, and even when a party to questionable practices pretends to feel, that he should be indemnified by the state for all his losses, because he holds the state's certificate or deed for his purchase. These cancelled lands are subject to entry under the federal laws, and it not infrequently happens that a bona fide purchaser from the state has made improvements upon the same, or has sold them by warranty deed to other persons who have relied upon the state's certificate or deed. Governor Lord permitted such persons to use about 38,000 acres of base out of the Cascade Reserve to perfect the title to their selections, at a loss to the state of over $47,000. Under the circumstances as they then existed, there was possibly some justification for permitting this to be done, to protect the credit of the state, but now that the attention of everyone has been called to the risk incurred in making purchases on base, which may not be approved, I, for one, propose to hold purchasers to the strict doctrine of caveat emptor, and if for any reason there is a failure of title because the base upon which the purchase from the state has been disapproved, appeals must be made to the Legislature rather than to the executive, who, in the absence of legislative authority, does not propose to be generous at the expense of the taxpayers of the state.

It may be that land sales, so far as respects the state, are now "well-nigh closed," still there remain some unsurveyed school sections within the forest reserves, and the state will in all probability lose other lands in reserves yet to be created, which, if properly handled, ought to realize a handsome sum for the irreducible school fund.

All selections should be made for these losses in the name of the state, and it would be well if they could be selected in a compact body. I suggest that you memorialize Congress, through your Senators and Representatives, that the state be permitted to make its selections in lieu of these losses on unsurveyed lands, if no others are available, in as compact a body as possible, either within or without the reserves. I have no doubt but that this can be accomplished, and it will result in vesting in the state a large body of valuable land, which can be sold at prices commensurate with its value. Such course, if it can be adopted, will have the effect, too, of shutting off the present system of speculation, which is indulged in at the expense, and to the discredit of the state.

In this connection, it might be proper to add that I am advised that deeds executed to individuals conveying many thousand acres of valuable land, are withheld by the grantees from record, and hence such lands entirely escape taxation. I suggest the enactment of a law requiring that these deeds be recorded within 30 days after delivery, and that upon failure so to do, a severe penalty be visited on the delinquents. These lands have been sold at low prices, and ought to contribute their just proportion to the burdens of government.

Good Roads.

The question, "How shall we utilize the activities of our convicts?" should receive your unremitting and most careful study. Its ideal solution would be one which should not only elevate the moral and physical condition of the prisoner, but at the same time employ his energies in such a way as to directly and positively benefit the public, and thus in a measure atone for the wrongs which his confinement is intended to expiate. Any plane which makes him a direct competitor of free labor is essentially erroneous. If he manufactures articles to be sold in open market, the element of cost which his enforced labor represents will inevitably lower the selling price and diminish the wage for similar goods not prison made. This means fewer free artisans, a lower standard of living for those who do produce in the face of such competition, less to buy with, and correspondingly less for those with whom they trade, the harm and loss reach to every part of our complex industrial and social fabric.

For a number of years certain of the states have employed a part of their convict labor in various processes of highway improvement. The advantages have been so gratifying that the practice is extending and other states are preparing to adopt this policy.

It furnishes healthful occupation for the minds and bodies of the prisoners, while its benefits to communities could hardly be overestimated. It generally leads to improvements which otherwise would not be made, with their concomitants of increased values, new population and more money for development in many ways.

I would suggest that at the present session the necessary steps be taken to secure comprehensive data on this subject, which shall be embodied in a report to the next Legislature as a basis for enactment which shall be adapted to the conditions and needs of our state.

Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The people of Portland have capitalized a company for $500,000.00 for the purpose of holding an international exposition in 1905 in honor of the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the Lewis and Clark expedition in Oregon. The intrepid explorers who were sent by President Jefferson through a trackless wilderness to the mouth of the Columbia River gave the United States one of its principal claims to the sovereignty of the Oregon Country, and established it firmly upon the shores of the Pacific.

The Exposition which will be held in commemoration of their courage, patriotism and achievements presents to the states comprising the old Oregon Country their first great opportunity to make known to the world the unparalleled advantages they offer to home-building and industrial enterprises. The State of Oregon should participate in this centennial.

I recommend that a liberal appropriation be made in behalf of the state, this fund to be carefully safeguarded and expended under the direction of a state commission which shall be appointed by the Governor.

It is further recommended that so much thereof as said commission may deem proper shall be expended under its direction for an exhibit of the resources of the State of Oregon at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis, Mo., next year.

Oregon Historical Society.

The efforts which have been and are now being made by the Oregon Historical Society to gather the material necessary to perpetuate the history of the acquisition and early settlement of Oregon, and the achievements of her heroic pioneer men and women, are most praiseworthy, and naught not only to be encouraged, but aided by the state. The names of those who took part in the stirring events which resulted in adding this vast territory to the National domain will soon be but a passing memory unless something is done now to obtain reliable, available information from the survivors. Much valuable historical data has already been obtained through the instrumentality of this society, from old pioneers, and much more can be obtained from those who are yet spared to us.

A great part of what has been accomplished has been due to private enterprise, inspired by the patriotic pride of many of the early settlers and their descendants, aided by others, who, though they played no part in the early history of the state, have learned to appreciate the importance of present effort, where truth rather than tradition is desired. Jefferson once wrote that "History may distort truth, and will distort it for a time, by the superior efforts at justification of those who are conscious of needing it most. The opening scenes of our present government will not be seen in their true aspect until the letters of the day, now held in private hoards, shall be broken up and laid open to public view." And so it might be said that the truth concerning the early history of Oregon will surely be distorted by the would-be historian of the future, unless the records and letters now held in the private hoards of those who laid the foundations of our present state government are now obtained and laid open to public view. This cannot well be done without money, and it can never be done at as small an expense as now. I earnestly urge that an appropriation be made to assist the Oregon Historical Society in the laudable work in which it is now engaged.

Reapportionment of the State.

A glance at the act of 1899 redistricting the state into Senatorial and Representative districts is sufficient to condemn it as a measure of the grossest partisanship, entirely without merit, and wholly unjust to many of the border counties of the state. Taxation without representation is un-American, and yet as the several Senatorial and Representative districts are constituted, under the act referred to, some of the counties, if not entirely unrepresented, are practically so. Take for instance the Ninth Senatorial district, extending from the Columbia River on the north to the California line on the south, with one joint Senator for the counties of Wasco, Crook, Lake and Klamath.

Other districts might be mentioned where the apportionment is equally as unjust, but I merely cite this as an example of many others. If more than one county is to be included in a Senatorial district, the territory embraced therein ought to be compact, as well as contiguous, so that when a Senator is elected he will be in close touch with his constituents, and familiar with their wants.

What is said in reference to Senatorial districts is equally applicable to the Representative districts. The innate sense of justice of every member of the Legislature ought to suggest the propriety of redistricting the state, upon a basis of justice to the people, rather than upon one that has for its object the furthering of the interests of any political party or faction of a party. The great wonder is that the voters of the several gerrymandered districts have not risen in political rebellion at the injustice which has been perpetrated against them. That they have not done so is no sign that they will not, in the near future, and to avoid the possibility thereof, something ought to be done at this session to remedy what every impartial observer must concede to be a rank injustice to many sections of the state.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I promise you my undivided support in whatever is for the best interest of the state. Providence has blessed us with a most delightful climate and a soil so fertile that "it needs but to be tickled to smile forth an abundant harvest." Our mountains are covered with magnificent forests, and bear within their bosoms untold millions of mineral wealth.

These things all combined are inviting to our confines the homebuilder from the great sisterhood of states, and capital for investment from all the world, and Oregon is on the eve of an unprecedented industrial and commercial development. But the tide of immigration can be checked, the march of improvement stayed, and the hopes of an era of commercial and industrial prosperity blighted by unwise laws and the imposition of burdensome, unnecessary and unjust taxes upon the people. That this may not be, I sincerely trust that your deliberations may be harmonious and characterized by the supremest wisdom and the loftiest and purest patriotism.

GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

January Souvenier Sale

A handsome 6-inch plate given to each customer who purchases 50c worth of goods—Patent Medicines not included. Household Supplies, Drugs, Brushes, Rubber Goods and General Druggists' Sundry and Toilet Articles at greatly reduced prices.

Here is a Sample of Our Prices:

Strong Ammonia, pts. and qts....4c and 7c
Gasoline or Benzine, pts. and qts....4c and 7c
Dickinson's best Witch Hazel, ¼ pt., pt. and qt....6c, 15c and 29c
Pure Glycerine, 1 oz and ¼ lb....3c and 7c
Pure Petroleum, 2 oz. and 1 lb....3c and 17c
Pure Carbolic Acid, 1 oz. and ¼ pt....4c and 10c
Glycerine and Rosewater, 1 oz. and ¼ pt....3c and 8c
Sewing Machine Oil, 1 oz. and ¼ pt....2c and 7c
Pure Sweet Oil, 1 oz., ¼ pt. and 1 pt....3c, 7c, and 23c
Refined Wood Alcohol, wine pt. and qt....18c and 33c
Strong Spirits Camphor, 1 oz. and one-fourth pt....4c and 12c
Pure Powdered Borax, ½ lb. and 1 lb....4c and 8c
Bird Seed Mixed and Sifted, 1 lb...4c
Sea Salt, 5-lb. packages....8c
Pure Cream Tartar, 1-5 lb., 1-2 lb. and 1 lb....7c, 15c and 27c
Pure Baking Soda, 1 lb....4c
Strong Extract Vanilla, 1 oz. and 1-4 pt....4c and 14c
Extract Vanilla, extra flavor, 1 oz. and 1-4 pt....7c and 23c
Strong Essence Lemon, 1 oz. and and 1-4 pt....4c and 14c
Strong Essence Cinnamon, 1 oz. and 1-4 pt....4c and 14c
Strong Essence Ginger, 1 oz. and 1-4 pt....6c and 19c
Strong Essence Pepperment, 1 oz. and 1-4 pt....6c and 19c
Pure Olive Oil, 1-4 pt. and 1-2 pt. and 1 pt....12c, 22c, and 38c
Choicest Olive Oil, 1-4 pt., 1-2 pt. and 1 pt....22c, 43c and 82c
Finest Grape Juice, pts. and qts....22c and 38c
Nutmegs per dozen....4c
Lithia Tablets, 5 gr., per bottle...18c
Blaud's Iron Tonic Pills, 5 gr., per 100....24c
Kidney Tea, 6 oz. packages....14c
Fresh Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates, 50c and $1, at....33c and 56c
Witch Hazel Salve, 2 oz. tins....14c
Beef, Iron and Wine, full pt....38c
Pepson Gum, per package....2c
Charcoal Tablets, per box....12c
Lister's Antiseptic Fluid....12c, 22 and 38c
Moth Balls, 1-2 lb. and 1 lb....3c and 5c

Rubber Goods

Hot Water Bags....41c and 46c
Hot Water Bags, guaranteed....66c, 76c and 86c
Hot Water Bags, red rubber....78c, 90c and $1.02
Hot Water Bags, pure gum....$1.48 and $1.63
Fountain Syringes, Popular....36c, 41c and 46c
Fountain Syringes, extra quality....53c, 63c and 73c
Multnomah Fountain, rapid flow....$1.03 and $1.13
Clatsop Fountain, rapid flow....$1.41 and $1.56
Combination Syringe....76c, 86c and 96c
Combinetion Syringe..$1.48 & $1.63
Combinat on Syringe....$2.45
Bulb Syringe, Popular, 2 pipes....28c
Bulb Syringe, in wooden box....49c
Bulb Syringe, Fulton, special quality....87c
Bulb Syringe, Shasta, extra quality....$1.08

Soaps and Toilet Articles

4711 White Rose Glycerine....10c
Packer's Tar....13c
Med cated Skin....8c
Paris Transparent....11c
Violet....7c
Pears' Glycerine, scented....14c
Transparent Carnation, per doz...56c
Assorted, 4 kinds in box, per doz....38c
Round Shaving Cakes, each....6c
Ivory Soap, each....4c and 7c
Grandpa's Tar Soap, each..4c and 7c
Pure Castile Soap, 2 lb bars for..13c
Finest Castile Soap, in cakes, for....5c, 8c and 12c
Mennen's Talcum Powder....13c
White's Tooth Powder, bottles...8c
Gerard's Florida Water, 1-4 and 1-2 pt....17c and 33c
Lyon's Tooth Powder....13c
La Blanche Powder, Levy's....28c
Herpicide....59c
Superior Bay Rum, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 pt....8c, 14c and 27c
Gerard's Tube Dentifrice....13c
Gerard's Hair Renewer....38c
Benzoin and Almond Cream....17c
Crystlene, powder or liquid....17c
Sozodont, liquid or powder....16c
Hind's Honey and Almond Crm...29c
Prepared or Precipitated Chalk, 1-4 lb. pkge....3c
Chalk with Orris, Camphor or Wintergreen, 1-4 lb. pkg....4c

S. G. SKIDMORE & CO., Druggists,
151 THIRD STREET

HARVEY SCOTT'S CAKE IS DOUGH

(Journal Special Service.)

SALEM, Jan. 14.—There is a bunch of Republican politicians who are sorely perplexed to know "where they're at" since Jack Matthews got his knockout in the fight over the organization of the state Legislature. That blundering boss of Portland politics had passed the word to his friends that he was sure to be an easy winner, and that they had only to back him to a finish in order to make their political fortunes. They took his tip and now they are wearing crape. A good many ambitions were staked upon Matthews' success. The candidates whom he was supporting for President of the Senate and Speaker of the House were by no means the only ones who went down with him. The procession of mourners is a long one. One of his heaviest backers was Harvey W. Scott, who risked his Senatorial ambitions on the issue of the fight, in the blind belief that Matthews could not lose.

The defeat was so decisive that Scott has been completely eliminated from the calculations of all who are trying to forecast the result of the Senatorial struggle. He has fallen to rise no more. The only interest that now attaches to the movements of the Matthews-Scott combination is in the nature of amused speculation as to how the allied bosses will seek to retrieve their desperate fortunes.

Significant Editorial.

Some light was thrown upon this question by an editorial which appeared in yesterday's Oregonian, and which has afforded no little entertainment to the Legislators and politicians assembled in Salem. In this editorial Scott shows his hand with an ingenuous simplicity scarcely to have been expected of a would-be Senator. A portion of the editorial is as follows:

"Expectation of great influence on the Senatorship by the death of Representative Tongue is probably destined to disappointment. Neither Geer nor Hermann, we take it, is likely to barter away his chance of the Senatorship for the Congressional bird in the bush, which nobody, as a matter of fact, can promise with assurance. It is a comfort to know that the First District has at hand two such eligibles as Geer and Hermann, either of whom would doubtless fill the position with credit. The Governor would have the pleasure of winning a race in which there was more than one starter, and Mr. Hermann's Washington acquaintance would pretty certainly give him advantageous positions on committees."

Wants a New Deal.

"That editorial," said a member of the House of Representatives, "shows Scott's game. Why is he giving all that soft soap to Geer and Hermann, whom he has been roasting almost daily in the columns of his paper? It's because he can't give up his ambition to be Senator and he wants to pave the way for a new deal with one of them. There is not a man in the Legislature who cannot see through such a flimsy game as that."

The incessant and unjust attacks made upon Governor Geer by the Oregonian are not likely to be forgotten either by him or by the public. And it is not a fortnight since Binger Hermann was the object of its bitter denunciation, both editorially and in its news columns. Special dispatches from the Oregonian's Washington correspondent bristled with covert charges of dishonesty and corruption in Hermann's administration of the land office.

Presto! Change!

And now all is changed. Both Geer and Hermann are purged of all their past shortcomings. Either one would "fill the position of Congressmn with credit." "It is a comfort to know that the First District has at hand two such eligibles as Geer and Hermann." A whirling dervish would feel his head swim at such a sudden change of front as that. In fact it seems charitable to suppose that Scott is himself so dizzy from his rapid revolutions that he really cannot tell which way he is facing. It is a game of "now you see me, now you don't," which would be extremely disconcerting if anyone were concerned in locating the disappearing editor.

Case of Swelled Head.

As for his ally and partner in defeat, Jack Matthews, the results are likely to be quite as disastrous. His boasted control of the Multnomah delegation proved to be a ridiculous exaggeration. Such influence as Matthews has possessed in the past he has owed to Senator Mitchell, who gave him his job as United States Marshal and with whom he has been in political alliance. It was a bad blunder for Matthews when he concluded that the tail could wag the dog, and that he could ignore Mitchell's wishes in the Legislative fight.

Mitchell had openly espoused the candidacy of Brownell for President of the Senate. He wrote to his friends all over the state urging them to support Brownell, and even went so far as to say "I shall consider his defeat as a defeat for myself."

Nevertheless Jack Matthews entered the fight against Brownell and did everything in his power to accomplish his defeat. He fancied himself the big man of his partnership with Mitchell. His first unwelcome surprise was the defection of a number of the Multnomah delegation and it was this that sounded his doom.

Matthews was no match for Brownell, who proved a clever campaigner and far too adroit for the Portland boss. Brownell is no tyro in politics. He has played a conspicuous part in many a hard-fought battle and in the memorable Senatorial struggle of two years ago he was an active factor. He nominated Mitchell at that time and they have been warm friends ever since.

In the language of his associates, Matthews is "a dead one."

OPEN UNION MEETING.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union will hold an open meeting Saturday night at which all bridge builders and the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes will be invited to attend. The object of the meeting is for the purpose of creating friendly and closer relations between all men engaged in the various capacities in railroad work. In the Brotherhood of Railway Employes is included section hands, brakemen, switchmen, conductors, engineers, etc. Arrangements will be completed for having monthly open meetings.

"It was almost a miracle Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.