

FOR THE DAY GREAT REFORMS

CLEAR THE COMPLEXION OVERNIGHT

Pimples, Rash, Eruptions, Etc. Quickly Eradicated by New Skin Remedy.

Since its discovery one year ago, positive skin remedy has in its extraordinary accomplishments, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the eminent specialist who gave it to the world. It has cured thousands of cases of eczema and eradicated facial and other disfigurements of years standing. The terrible itching, stinging, scum, is stopped with the first application, giving proof of its curative properties at the very outset.

In all other skin affections, such as pimples, rash, herpes, blackheads, acne, barber's itch, etc., results show after an overnight application, only a small quantity being required to effect a cure. Those who use pomal for these minor skin troubles can now avail themselves of the special 25-cent package, recently adopted to meet such needs. Both the 50-cent package and the regular \$2 jar may now be obtained in Portland at the Skidmore Drug Co., and other leading drug stores.

Samples for experimental purposes may be had free of charge by writing direct to the Emergency Laboratories, 22 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City.

Citizens of Blount County, Tennessee, Held a Mass Meeting in 1823 and Revolutionized the Methods of Choosing President.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

When the citizens of Blount County, Tennessee, held a mass meeting at Maryville early in the year 1823 they little thought that their action was to revolutionize the methods of choosing a president of the United States; that they were to be responsible for the beginning of political party organizations in this country; or that they were to take the first step in the movement which succeeded in obtaining recognition of the fact that any man has a right to aspire to the office of president, whether trained or untrained in statecraft. These vitally important things which directly resulted from the Blount county mass meeting became issues in the campaign of 1824 and caused that contest to be the first in which the American nation selected a president according to the general methods still obtaining.

This Blount county mass meeting started all the trouble. It refused to be bound by the then recognized rules that a president must be selected from among those schooled in statecraft and experienced in administration. Every president up to that time had been a man directly connected with the war-ration from England and the formation of the republic under the constitution. Each president had been either vice-president or a cabinet officer in the administration preceding his selection. The people had practically nothing to say in the matter of choosing electors and such a thing as popular interest in a presidential campaign was unknown. Furthermore, with the exception of the four years of John Adams' administration, the head of the government had been a Virginian and a representative of an exclusive elite when set such store by book culture, however democratic, or by the theories of government.

The idea of the succession to the presidency was firmly fixed in the minds of the politicians. It happened that four candidates appeared on the horizon. They were John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, secretary of the treasury, William H. Crawford of Georgia, secretary of the treasury, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, secretary of the treasury, and Henry Clay of Kentucky, speaker of the house of representatives. So it appeared that the country was about to have a contest between every one of the aspirants was a trained statesman of prominence in the administration.

Jackson's Nominee. Then this Blount county mass meeting appeared on the scene. It passed a resolution which formally nominated Andrew Jackson as the candidate for president of the United States. Andrew Jackson was a man who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a planter in the South, a military hero in the battle of New Orleans. But he had little or no experience in statecraft, and notwithstanding a short career in both houses of congress, the conservatives all over the country held up their hands in a fit of holy horror and called out "this man is not fit to be president. He is uneducated. He can't speak French. He doesn't know the history of the country. He is untrustworthy. He is unprincipled." At a time the three members of Monroe's cabinet and the speaker of the house who were running for president declined to pay much attention to the fact that Jackson's name had been regarded as a joke. At this time, it must be remembered, there was only one party in the country, the Democratic party had disappeared and Monroe had received every vote but one in the electoral college for 1820. The Democratic party had everything its own way.

Against Caution. The Tennessee idea crystallized in a set of resolutions passed by the state legislature, and sent to the legislatures of other states for adoption. The "Tennessee Caucus" resolutions had been adopted by the Tennessee legislature, but this method was becoming unpopular. The Tennessee idea spread, and with it spread the Tennessee candidate became popular. The hero of New Orleans, appealed to the popular idea, even if he was unpopular with the statesmen. Early in 1823, 66 of the 241 members of congress attending the meeting which solemnly declared Andrew Jackson secretary of the treasury, to be the regular Democratic-Republican nominee for president. Democratic-Republican was the official name of the party, although either name was used popularly. The old conservative organization made a firm stand for Crawford. He had the support of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the party, of President Monroe, and of all the ultra-conservative forces. But Jackson's strength began to be apparent, and some of the practical politicians of the east were not slow to recognize the fact that Jackson was to be a candidate for vice-president.

People's Candidate. Jackson was hailed as the "People's Candidate" on the one side, and denounced as an audacious and presumptuous ignoramus on the other. There were then 24 states in the Union. In 19 of these presidential electors were chosen by the popular vote for a general ticket, in the fashion now universally prevailing. In seven, the electors were voted on by districts. In the other seven, the electors were chosen by the legislatures and the people had no vote for president at all. These states were New York, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Vermont and Indiana. The Jackson people began a great hue and cry against the appointment of

electors by legislatures, and demanded that the people have a voice in presidential elections. As a matter of fact, up to that time, the people had never shown any vital interest in the presidential elections. Even in the states where electors were chosen by votes, the suffrage was so limited by property and other qualifications as to make the result anything but popular. The conservatives controlled the legislatures, however, and Indiana was the only state where electors were chosen by a direct vote of the people. There was a change from legislative to popular selection of electors during that campaign.

Defeat Popular Elector.

In the New York legislature a Crawford-Adams combination was formed and the bill providing for popular election of electors was defeated by 17 to 14 in the senate. When the New York legislature came to choose electors there was another great fight. At the outset the Crawford people had lead, but not a majority, and a long fight ensued. Then the Adams and Clay supporters formed a coalition and chose Crawford as their vote, 23 for Adams, 5 for Crawford, 4 for Clay and 1 for Jackson. Three of the electors who were chosen as Adams divided their votes between Clay, Crawford and Jackson. If these three electors had stood by their agreement to vote for Clay, John Quincy Adams would never have been president.

When the election was over it was found that Jackson was far in the lead in the popular vote, but as everybody had known for months, the house of representatives chose the president. In the electoral college, Jackson had received 39 votes, Adams 84, Crawford 41 and Clay 37. As the house of representatives was to choose among the three highest candidates, Clay was dropped from further consideration. If the three Crawford electors had obeyed their instructions, Clay would have been elected. In the race and Crawford would have been dropped.

Clay was speaker of the house of representatives and he conducted the election. There was a combination of Clay and Adams forces which gave the votes of 13 states to Adams, seven to Jackson and four to Crawford, thereby electing Adams president. This combination was the basis of the "corrupt bargain" charge that Clay had bartered away the votes of the states he controlled in return for the promise of the presidency in Adams' cabinet. This charge of barter and bargain was seized upon by the friends of Jackson, and the campaign of 1823 was initiated within a week after Adams was inaugurated and Clay was made secretary of state.

The campaign had been an exceedingly bitter one. Jackson had been jeered and laughed at in the beginning and fiercely denounced as a murderer and adventurer later on, when his strength became apparent. John Quincy Adams was himself responsible for the circulation of a statement that the back of the neck of Adams was marked with another mark; that Secretary of the Treasury Crawford knew the condition of the bank was bad, but persisted in repeating a balance sheet of the bank in which it was because its chief shareholder and principal debtor was General John E. Van Ness, a violent Crawford partisan. Clay was accused of political intrigue and chicanery, but escaped both notices of the attacks made upon the other.

Accused of Treachery. Adams was accused of traitorous connections with the British government, of treachery in the war of 1812 and of designs upon the republican form of government. He was a Unitarian, and his orthodox press made the most of his Unitarian convictions, declaring that he did not believe in Jesus Christ. In reply the Adams people published a circular letter to the press, signed by him and his son, John Quincy Adams, discussing religious subjects at length. One of the newspapers, fair sampling from the other, solemnly protested against bringing religion into the campaign, and then went on for two columns characterizing Mr. Adams' religious views as being inimical to true Christianity.

In this campaign brought into prominence the first popular candidate for president, and he received a plurality of both popular and electoral votes, although losing the election. The people of Blount county were forced to wait four years to see their idea triumph.

(Editor's Note.—The foregoing is the first of a series of 21 articles by Mr. Haskin in which he will discuss the most interesting features of each of the presidential elections of 1812 and 1824. This series of articles will be valuable to everybody interested in the history of the nation. The articles contain much interesting historical information of the kind, usually overlooked in the histories of the incidents and stories of the campaigns. Taken as a whole, this series will form a complete history of the quadrennial struggle between the Democratic-Republican and the American people, and the present president. Cut them out and paste them in your scrapbook.)

NOTED WOMEN AT ALUMNAE MEETING

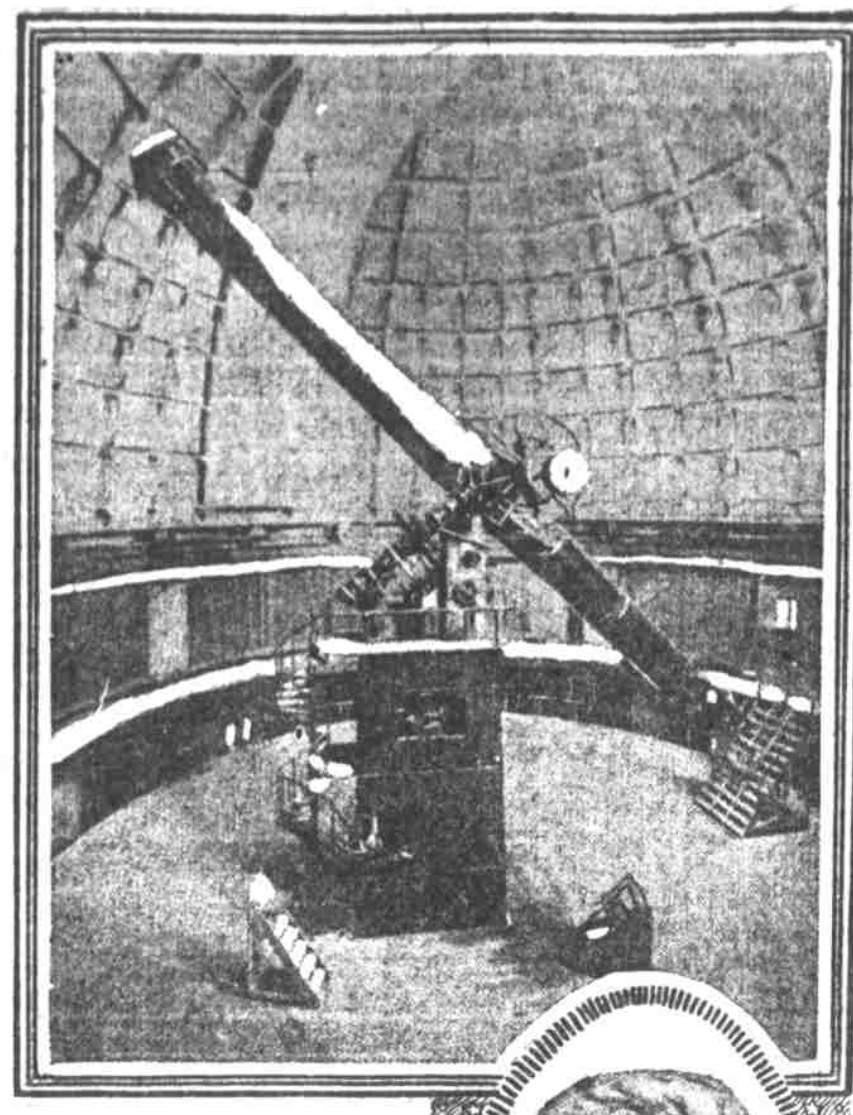
(United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Many noted college women, delegates to the annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae, registered at the Fairmont hotel today. The business of the gathering will be taken up in earnest tomorrow and continued through the afternoon of the 31st. The formal sessions, there are to be many excursions and social affairs for the visitors. Among other excursions, they will visit Oakland, Mount Tamalpais, the Lick Observatory, San Jose, La Honda, and the University of California and Mount Hamilton.

Prominent among the women to take part in the sessions are Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury of Simmons college, Dr. Mary Bidwell Breed of the University of Missouri, Professor Emma W. Perkins of Western Reserve university, Professor Abby Leach of Vassar, Dr. Edith Abbott of Wellesley, Professor Jessie Peikotte of the University of California, Dean Evelyn Night Allen of Leland Stanford and Professor Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar.

Home Office: CORBETT BUILDING, Corner Fifth and Morrison Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. L. MILES, President
L. SAMUEL, General Manager
CLARENCE & SAMUEL, Ass. Mgr.

WHAT LICKS AT FOR SCIENCE



One hundred and eleven years ago last Tuesday was born in the quiet town of Frederickburg, Pa., a man destined to go down in history as one of the world's greatest philanthropists. James Lick's life history reads more like fiction than fact. He was eccentric to the extreme, and this was brought about by his disappointment in his early love affairs. He came of a highly respected, though poor, family. Early in life he won the love of a miller's daughter in the neighborhood. Up to this time he had had little ambition to accomplish great things, and his life had been one of simplicity. He had sought no adventure and had little thought of the morrow. In his straightforward manner he sent to his father and asked his consent to the marriage. There occurred the climax of his life, which turned him from a simple country swain to a man full of determination, backed by a revengeful spirit. The wealthy farmer raised a daughter to marry a man like himself before he dared ask the hand of his daughter. James Lick left the home of his sweethearts and went to the city. His life's endeavor from this point on was to show that man who had no severely reprimanded him that James Lick could do something worth while. He bent every effort for the balance of his life to collect sufficient funds to build a mill which would make that of the girl's father seem insignificant in comparison. He at once shipped for south America. For a year he worked as a laborer, and saved every penny. It was a hard night, but in the course of the year he had saved enough to make a small investment, which proved successful and gave him his first financial start. Never did the girl's father hear of James Lick for 20 years. At this time he had settled in California. He had built the mill, and was in the midst of his life. Nothing in the way of great mills had ever approached Lick's mill. The machinery was nickel plated, and no expense was spared. When it was completed he returned to his native home, but the mill whom he had spent a lifetime to retrace had passed beyond this world of earthly

LIST NOW IN SECRETARY'S HANDS LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER PROVIDED FOR ANY FAIR—NEW AC- COMMODATIONS PROVIDED.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.) Salem, Or., Aug. 31.—Entries for the state fair to be held at Salem from September 14 to 19, close tomorrow, September 1. The list now in Secretary Welch's hands is the largest and most complete that has been provided for any previous fair. Exhibitors attracted by both the earnings of the Portland Country club and the state fair have entered stock from all parts of the country. Despite the new accommodations that have been provided the fair management is crowded for space.

Some New Buildings. A new stable building and a new racing stable added this year will be completed this week. Mr. Welch says that the fair will be ready a few days before time to open, which is two weeks from today. Exhibitors must be cautioned that their entries must be in early so that a catalogue may be printed and placed in the hands of all visitors, giving the lists of exhibits complete and where they may be found. This will be a new feature of the 1908 fair.

President W. E. Matlock of the fair association returned to his home at Pendleton Saturday, after spending a week or two in Salem looking after the progress of the fair. With the opening of the 1908 fair will surpass any former exhibition of the kind on the coast outside of the Lewis & Clark exposition. Some of the larger exhibitors are the following:

Some Exhibitors. Halley & Han, full-blooded and imported sheep, Oakland, Or.; Kruse's Dairy farm, Holsteins; W. T. Cochrane, Clydeville horses, Brownsville, J. W. Gilie, Willmore horses, Seattle; Mr. exhibit draft horses, standard horses and poultry, S. Han & Co., Portland, will exhibit imported Jersey and Guernsey Cows, will be at Salem with a strong sheep entry, Paul Clagstone will exhibit two tons of Hereford cattle, R. W. Cary of Salem, sheep, John Dimick of Hubbard, horses, G. A. Draper, Ederton, Wash., Red Pole cattle, James Edson, Silverton, both draft and standard bred horses, James Riddell, Month, sheep and angoras, W. R. Ham, J. G. Jones, and others. The fair will be at Salem, Hawley & Son, McCoy, will exhibit complete entry of sheep.

Some Fine Entries. A. D. Hudson of Tangent will be at the fair with a complete entry of J. G. S. Hubbard, Hillsdale, with an exhibit of sheep, B. P. Imman, Junction City, with 20 head highest grade horses, Pfeiler, Waterloo, swine, Grant, Man, Cornwell, will exhibit the first lot of coast, brought ever shown on the Pacific coast, with a complete entry of sheep, at considerable expense, where they were originated, W. O. Minner, Heppner, with 20 head highest grade horses, Mrs. J. H. Glid, Fresno, Cal., with exhibit of Shortborns, W. O. Morrow, Rickreall, with horses.

Bring New Cattle. Schmidt Brothers of Oregon City and Harry West of Seaside will bring new imported cattle, never before shown at the fair, and which will be a head for his stock in the city. Schmidt Brothers will exhibit cattle, sheep, swine, and horses, and will exhibit the Holsteins, W. A. Frakes will exhibit herd of Holsteins, the Hazelwood farm, Spokane, will exhibit their Holsteins, with E. W. Stock, North York, and J. M. Shaver of Forest Grove will exhibit his herd of Aberdeen-Angus, Richard Watson of Portland, good grade Wilmetts, and J. C. Sablin of Harrisburg, and Strath Brothers of Avoca, Neb., will exhibit some Galleyway cattle never before shown at the state fair.

A C. Ruby will exhibit a complete ten fitted out with draft horses, Ruby is a Multnomah county exhibitor, J. P. Alley of Roseburg will exhibit the largest bunch of standard bred horses ever shown on the coast, including Hammer & Yanke will exhibit fine string of draft horses, J. D. Gordon of Dundee will exhibit his standard bred horses, A. C. Thomas of Staxton. The Williams Valley Stock & Land company of Astoria and B. G. Gier of Corvallis will exhibit fine herds of Herefords and Shortborns.

SCHWAB STEALS SPY ON STEEL WORKERS

(United Press Leased Wire.) Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 31.—The employees of the Bethlehem steel works are anxiously awaiting the outcome of a visit paid to the works by Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, last week. Schwab visited the works in the capacity of a workman and it is reported that he saw several men asleep and frowzen about their pumps. What the outcome will be is in doubt.

Schwab and his party had visited the works about a fortnight ago, and Schwab announced that he was satisfied, and would return to New York. Then he went to his hotel, dressed as a workman and went back to the works. He had to disclose his identity to a watchman before he could get into the grounds, but he made no remarks unknown to the rest of the force.

IT LICKS HURT A BIT. \$10.00 SET OF TEETH FOR \$5. Written Guarantee for 10 Years. CROWNS—Any teeth in the mouth guaranteed to be the \$4.00. Best for only \$4.00. Any Porcelain Crown made after what they are called or how they are made. Our price \$4.00. BRIDGES—Solid Gold Top, Solid Gold Backs, Porcelain \$4.00. Fronts, per tooth \$4.00. Solid 22K bridge, per tooth \$4.00. All other work same price proportionately. FAIRLESS QUOTE. Free When Plates or Bridges are Ordered. Absolute Guarantee.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS 716 AND 608 STREETS. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Phone A-1016. Open Sundays.

Oregon Life

The Policyholders' Company

Home Office: CORBETT BUILDING, Corner Fifth and Morrison Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. L. MILES, President
L. SAMUEL, General Manager
CLARENCE & SAMUEL, Ass. Mgr.

VERMONT CASTS VOTE TOMORROW

Once Regarded as Political Prophet—Progressive Policies This Year.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Washington, Aug. 31.—The first of the state elections to be held this fall comes tomorrow, when Vermont will choose a governor and other state officials. Representatives in congress and members of a legislature will have the choosing of a United States senator. Many political events have been noted in regard to Vermont elections in presidential years as the straw which indicates which way the political wind is blowing. They believe that when Vermont rolls up a heavy Republican majority it will surely swing the presidential candidate on the Republican ticket is going to sweep the country at the general election to follow.

While the result in the Vermont contest tomorrow doubtless will possess some significance, it is probably less than the vote of the state in the national election to follow. Vermont has long been a Republican state. In the presidential election of 1904, McKimley's plurality in the state was 29,719, and the electoral college gave him a majority of 177. The Republican gubernatorial candidate was successful with a plurality of 31,353. Farker lost the election in the November election following by 30,682 votes and the electoral college by the unprecedented majority of 195. Thus a swing of the political pendulum in 1904 failed utterly to foreshadow the Roosevelt landslide of the year following. There is no reason to be observed a rather close analogy between the plurality the state gives the Republican candidate for governor in September and the vote she gives the Republican candidate for president in the November following, but astute politicians nowadays are not inclined to attach much value to the results of the September elections as a guide to political tendencies in the nation at large.

Progression in Staid Vermont. The campaign in Vermont this year has been one of more than ordinary interest to the people of that state. The legislature to be elected tomorrow will convene in October and will be called upon to deal with several matters of great local interest. One of the foremost is the proposed reorganization of the state. The legislature to be elected tomorrow will convene in October and will be called upon to deal with several matters of great local interest. One of the foremost is the proposed reorganization of the state.

BREAK GROUND FOR OIL INSTITUTION

(United Press Leased Wire.) New York, Aug. 31.—John L. Rockefeller Jr. will officiate tomorrow in the ceremony of breaking ground for the main hospital building and isolation annex of the Rockefeller institute for medical research. Plans for the new hospital have seven stories, with a brick and Indiana limestone front. The isolation wards will be in a two-story building connected with the main building by a steel bridge.

WANTS TO HEAR FROM INGERSOLL

Widow of Great Agnostic Will Give Spiritualists a Chance.

(United Press Leased Wire.) New York, Aug. 31.—The widow of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll today admitted that she longed to hear from his spirit and that she was making efforts to communicate with the departed agnostic through spiritualistic mediums.

Mrs. Ingersoll denies that she has been converted to spiritualism or that she believes in spirits, but says that if any spirits called her husband's estate and wants to find out what she is doing, she says she is going to aid the spirit all she can.

It is known that several spiritualistic mediums have importuned Mrs. Ingersoll to allow them to communicate with the spirit of her departed husband and that several have professed to have received communications from him. Mrs. Ingersoll is a woman of high intelligence and of a strong mind open to conviction as to the existence of spirits, but says if she were sure her husband's spirit is waiting for her on the other side she would not care to live longer.

WANTS TO HEAR FROM INGERSOLL

Widow of Great Agnostic Will Give Spiritualists a Chance.

(United Press Leased Wire.) New York, Aug. 31.—The widow of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll today admitted that she longed to hear from his spirit and that she was making efforts to communicate with the departed agnostic through spiritualistic mediums.

Mrs. Ingersoll denies that she has been converted to spiritualism or that she believes in spirits, but says that if any spirits called her husband's estate and wants to find out what she is doing, she says she is going to aid the spirit all she can.

It is known that several spiritualistic mediums have importuned Mrs. Ingersoll to allow them to communicate with the spirit of her departed husband and that several have professed to have received communications from him. Mrs. Ingersoll is a woman of high intelligence and of a strong mind open to conviction as to the existence of spirits, but says if she were sure her husband's spirit is waiting for her on the other side she would not care to live longer.

FALL STYLES

Complete Stock Now Ready



BEN SELLING Leading Clothier

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

BULLETIN NO. 12

"Cheap Electric Light?" YES!

Bulletin No. 10, appearing in the Telegram of August 8, and in the Oregonian and Journal, August 8 and 9, showed the advantage of Tungsten lamps over other forms of illumination. It was based on a very careful calculation of FACTS as to gas arcs, and the cost of a 200-candlepower Tungsten arc per month, as shown therein, INCLUDED THE COST OF RENEWAL.

COMPARISON WITH GAS

In comparing Tungsten lamp with the cost of gas arc, the consumption of both was based on actual tests. Gas arc catalogs, showing the consumption of gas, base their figures on a gas pressure of 1½ inches, and a consumption of about 16 cubic feet per hour. As a matter of fact, tests in Portland show that the gas pressure is considerably higher than this, and that THE ACTUAL CONSUMPTION OF THE GAS ARC RUNS FROM 24 TO 28½ CUBIC FEET PER HOUR.

Even a superficial observation of the operation of the two types of illuminants will show that the gas arc is also subject to depreciation, as may be frequently seen by the mantles becoming black in part or in whole; the loss of light from this cause being far greater than from the blackening of electric light bulbs. Gas mantles are also SOMEWHAT brittle in their nature, as any user can testify who has had occasion to handle or renew them. For the benefit of consumers, the following table is republished.

Hours Per Day	Gas Arc, 200 C. P., Cost	Tungsten Arc, 200 C. P., Cost
3	\$ 2.39	\$2.25
4	3.19	2.78
5	3.99	3.29
6	4.79	3.80
7	5.59	4.31
8	6.38	4.82
9	7.18	5.34
10	7.98	5.84
11	8.78	6.36
12	9.58	6.89
13	10.37	7.40
14	11.17	7.90
15	11.97	8.42
16	12.77	8.93
17	13.57	9.45
18	14.38	9.96