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No. 2

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Office and residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brook & Holt's Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

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Easiest of access among all the Canons of Colorado, being situated on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande between Canon City and Salida in the front range of the Rockies, is the most spectacular, awe-inspiring and magnificent. Down this mighty cleft in the heart of the granite rock-barrier rush the raging waters of the Arkansas River, lashed into foaming fury and dashed into spinning spray by its swift descent through the tortuous defile. So far row is the passage at one point that there was no room for both the road and river, and therefore a curiously constructed bridge of steel had to be thrown lengthwise of the stream, suspended from iron supports mortised into the canon walls on each side to the right and left. And right here can be seen the climax of all the canon's grandeur, that which has been aptly called "The Royal Gorge." For two thousand six hundred feet the solid monoliths soar upward—five times as lofty as the Washington Monument, the highest permanent structure reared by the hand of man. No words can adequately describe the magnificence of the scene. Only those who have beheld its glories can appreciate them.

This is but one of the many wonders of nature revealed to the traveler on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, "The Scenic Line of the World."

For detailed information about this most delightful trip to the East, Address J. D. Mansfield, Gen'l Agt., Rio Grande System, Portland, Oregon.

Neglect Means Danger.

Don't neglect biliousness and constipation. Your health will suffer permanently if you do. De Witt's Little Early Risers cure such cases. M. B. Smith, Butternut, Mich., says "De Witt's Little Early Risers are the most satisfactory pills I ever took. Never gripe or cause nausea." Delta drug store.

WHERE WE STAND

Platform Adopted by Republicans of Oregon

WE WILL KEEP THE PHILIPPINES

The President Endorsed in His Stand Against Capital

The republican party of Oregon, in state convention assembled, proud of its record and past history, its devotion to the principles of human liberty and human rights, its great and imperishable names which lend luster and glory to the American nation at home and among the nations of the earth, and as an assurance of its continued fidelity to the great principles for which it has contended in the past in state and national affairs, does hereby make and affirm the following declaration of its principles.

The events of the late war with Spain carried us into the Philippine Islands. We hold it to be consistent with the principles of liberty and of our National life that the sovereignty of the United States should be maintained in the islands, under such local self-government as the people may by or may become, fitted to participate in. We therefore declare against all proposals looking to the retirement of the United States from the Philippine Islands.

That in the war which President Roosevelt has inaugurated against the gigantic combination of incorporated capital he has united and enthusiastic support of the Republican party of Oregon.

We demand and insist upon the passage of the bill now pending in Congress for the exclusion of Chinese, known as the Mitchell-Kahn exclusion bill.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of protection in necessary cases of industries still in their infancy or unable to compete with foreign productions.

We recognize the right of labor to organize and combine for mutual protection under the law, and we recommend that the legislature enact all necessary legislation to protect labor in all its rights and privileges. In the interests of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet.

We demand that a law be passed by the next Legislature placing all public officers of this state upon reasonable salaries, which shall not be increased during the incumbent's term of office, and beyond such salary they shall receive no compensation as fees or otherwise.

In order to promote the development of the mineral resources of the state, we are in favor of the creation of, and the maintenance of a mining bureau by the state.

We declare our approval and support of the suggestions of President Roosevelt for the irrigation of the arid lands of the country. This work should be undertaken by the United States as soon as possible, and carried forward on a consistent plan, under direction of the General Government.

We urge our Representatives in Congress and Senators to use every effort to secure the speedy opening of the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo, and for clearing the river of all obstructions to navigation from its mouth to head of navigation. We urge also renewed and continued effort for improvement of our Coast harbors and streams within the state, and the speedy construction of an isthmian canal.

That the public lands are the heritage of the common people and should be held in trust for the use and benefit of all the people under the homestead laws. We are therefore unalterably opposed to all plans, schemes or propositions for leasing public domains, either to individuals or corporations.

We favor a policy by the state and the United States which shall foster and support our fisheries, and we request the Legislature to enact such measures as may be found by experience necessary to obtain this result.

We demand and insist upon the immediate passage by Congress of the United States of the oleomargarine bill, known as the New Grant bill, now pending in the Senate.

That we favor the proposed amendment to the state constitution providing for the initiative and referendum, and recommend its adoption by the people of the state.

We declare our approval of the principles of the primary law enacted by the Legislature at the session of 1901, and we ask the Legislature to extend this law so that in its main features it may apply to primary elections in all election precincts throughout the state. And we further recommend the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

The Story of a Soldier's Struggle

Ten Years' Trial

By Brig. General Charles King

That foul means and force had been resorted to no one who knew Langdon could doubt. That railway men were the perpetrators the words overheard by Farmer Hawley gave presumptive evidence and that the abducted man was sorely needed developed in the course of that very night.

Observant of his counsel, the rifles at the first intimation of another strike had kept a guard at the armory, and this guard was increased to a lieutenant and 20 men at noon on the 28th. Moreover, it was made up of men who would fight, and the accents of the strikers sent to reconnoiter and report on the feasibility of again seizing the arms and equipments returned and "reported adversely." Two days later, determined to wipe out the stain of their military misadventure the previous year, fully 60 members promptly assembled at the call and awaited orders at the armory, and still, barring the banishment of Mr. Burleigh in one direction and the presumable taking off of Langdon in the other, no deed of damage or violence had been charged to the strike. The sheriff had eagerly accepted the theory that Langdon himself was Crosswell's assassin and had fled to escape consequences.

This "made him solid" with the strikers and warranted a certain inaction. But now the business men had taken matters in hand. The Banner tripped him up the back, as his friends expressed it, and the governor himself was on his way to Brentwood, coming up from the capital by a cross country spur of the Union Pacific, and matters were nearing a climax. The Grays were at the station at Gresham waiting for the troop train, with Major McConville and four companies, feeling its cautious way over envious and treacherous ground. If the strikers refused to disperse at the beck of the governor, would they flinch from the prick of the bayonet? That was the absorbing question. The mayor said yes. The men thundered no, and Brentwood held his breath and waited. Meantime the orders for the rifles were to sleep on their arms at their quarters. It was the policy of wisdom.

And now, "if no new complications arise," said the mayor, "we can hope for a quiet night, but it's the calm before the storm. I wonder if that train in with the re-enforcements from up the road?"

"Till telephone and ask," said Boniface, leading the way to the rotunda.

It was filled with men, talking in low, cautious tones, glancing nervously about from group to group. Many were strike sympathizers, several were law and order men, most were desirous of being considered neutral. The strong men of the anti-strike party, irrespective of politics, had attended the meeting and come out in the wake of Boniface and the mayor. A little squad of reporters bore down on them at once, but Boniface begged them to wait and escorted the mayor behind the desk and rang up the superintendent of the Big Horn. A quivering voice answered that the superintendent wasn't there. "Is that train in with those people from Rosebud and the other stations?" asked Boniface, and people began edging up to the desk to listen. "What? I don't hear you?" said Boniface again. "Isn't it? Why, they said they were due before dark. Where were they when you last heard? What? You haven't heard? Lines edging up? Had to wait for women? What women? I don't understand."

By this time half the men in the lobby had gathered about the desk. What was that about women? No women were needed. It was no place for them here. They should be at their firesides, taking care of the children and the household, while husbands and fathers hurried down to help the cause of Brentwood. Here was the seat of war, here the heart of the battle, here must the fight be won or lost again. And the unions had summoned all who could possibly come, even from the far Black Hills, to haste by special train and join their brethren on the battle line. For over 50 miles the Big Horn paralleled the southern verge of the big Sioux reservation. Just across the Dakota boundary it lay, and half the west bound freight road carried beyond the Red Water was for the agents or the traders at Rosebud, at Pine Ridge, Sisseton and certain other points of distribution and supply. Around those favored lines, winter and summer, there ever hovered dozens of dissolute whites, seeking to prey on the red man. Pirates of the plains were these fel-

lowed the populists received from the democratic party? Has it ever enacted into legislation a single demand of the populists? Has any democratic state legislature ever provided for the initiative and referendum, or for submitting it to a vote of the people? Not one. The populists have been permitted to vote for the democratic candidate for president for two national elections. The democrats refused to allow the populists to have even a candidate for vice-president. It was a juggled fusion in which the democrats proposed to furnish the candidates and allow the populists to furnish the votes. They were willing to make of the populists hewers of wood and drawers of water. They urged the populists to accede to this one-sided arrangement upon the ground that there was a great principle upon which both parties were agreed, namely, the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was a deliberate scheme to destroy the populist party. The leaders of the democratic and populist parties both well

THE TRUSTS INTERESTED IN THE OREGON ELECTION.

The trusts do not conceal their hostility to President Roosevelt. They are not pleased with his instructions to the Attorney General to proceed against the Northern Securities Company a short time ago and now against the meat trust. They will seek every opportunity to rebuke the President. It is understood that they are preparing to bring influence to bear against the republican party in Oregon for the purpose of rendering the President's recent action apparently unpopular. If the election should be adverse to the republicans, it would be hailed with quiet satisfaction by the trusts. It would be heralded as an evidence of the unpopularity of President Roosevelt and of his policies. Just now it is distinctively a light between President Roosevelt and the trusts. It is for the voters of Oregon to say which of the parties to this contest they endorse. The President is waging this battle in the interests of the people against combined wealth. Will the people of Oregon sustain him? Will they prove that they are sincere when they ask public servants to fight combined wealth in their behalf? They will have an opportunity to prove their sincerity in the Oregon election. The outcome will be wished with great concern by both the trusts and the people. Which is it to be?

There is another issue that will excite some interest. Vigorous forces are opposing the construction of the isthmian canal. The President is outspoken and emphatic in its favor. He insists that congress must pass a bill at this session. Is he to be rebuked or sustained?

THE POPULIST PARTY.

The populist party first came into prominence in the presidential campaign of 1892 when it polled over a million votes for Hon. J. B. Weaver for president. It was composed, in a great measure, of men who were earnest, sincere, but in many ways inclined to be visionary. In their celebrated Omaha platform, they declared in favor of a great many things which republicans believed to be impracticable and inadvisable. Particularly their bonded warehouse scheme, their free coinage of silver and other things which might be mentioned. There were other things in their platform which were not so radical and concerning which public opinion has undergone a gradual change. It declared among other things that the government should either purchase and operate the Pacific railroads or compel them to pay the money which they owed the government. The Omaha platform also declared in favor of the initiative and referendum. Two successive republican legislatures in Oregon have passed a bill to submit an amendment to the constitution adopting the initiative and referendum, and it will be voted upon at the election in this state next month. The republican party by its platform has declared in favor of the adoption of this amendment. And it will no doubt be carried, so that of the various demands made by the Omaha platform, the republican party has complied with the one with reference to the settlement of the railroad debt, and in Oregon has complied with the demand for the initiative and referendum.

What have the populists received from the democratic party? Has it ever enacted into legislation a single demand of the populists? Has any democratic state legislature ever provided for the initiative and referendum, or for submitting it to a vote of the people? Not one. The populists have been permitted to vote for the democratic candidate for president for two national elections. The democrats refused to allow the populists to have even a candidate for vice-president. It was a juggled fusion in which the democrats proposed to furnish the candidates and allow the populists to furnish the votes. They were willing to make of the populists hewers of wood and drawers of water. They urged the populists to accede to this one-sided arrangement upon the ground that there was a great principle upon which both parties were agreed, namely, the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was a deliberate scheme to destroy the populist party. The leaders of the democratic and populist parties both well

knew that such would be the inevitable result. In fact every man of experience knew that the outcome would be the destruction and dissolution of the populist party. So long as it stuck by its principles and battled for them, it was at least entitled to respect, and the earnest and sincere men who had gone into it stood by it firmly, but the councils of the democracy prevailed. The populists were assured that they were not expected to surrender their organization permanently, but simply to lay it aside temporarily until the great principle of free silver should be fought out. What has become of the populist party? It has no organization, no national or state committee. It is numbered among the things of the past. As soon as its destruction was accomplished, the democratic party abandoned the great principle upon which the two great parties had united, namely, free silver, and the democrats of Oregon are making a campaign today and expecting the support of the populists upon a platform that has nothing to say for the free coinage of silver. Not only so, but as if to add insult to injury, they have nominated for United States senator, Mr. C. E. S. Wood, who was so radical a gold man that in 1896 he bolted the democratic convention and ticket and assisted in organizing the gold democracy and was sent as a delegate to Indianapolis to the convention of the gold democrats that nominated Palmer and Buckner for president and vice-president. Whether the populists can be transferred by their leaders like chattels or not remains to be seen. Whether they will support the party that destroyed their party is yet to be found out. The Independent does not believe it. In fact, it personally knows of several populists in Washington county who are supporting the straight republican ticket. It believes there are many more.

SCORED DEER TRUST.

Congressman Tongue went after the beef trust rough shod in a speech in the House Thursday. He defended the administration in going after the trusts. He said the recent rise in the price of meat is unusually abnormal and without justification, and that it was brought about by the meat trusts as the enemy of both the farmer and consumer. It raises the price of the latter and depresses the market of the former, robbing both with equal impartiality. He said the democratic attempt to cut off the tariff on meat would strike directly at the farmer and stock-raiser as well as the duty on fresh meat and livestock, would greatly increase the importation of these commodities and correspondingly decrease our exports. He pointed out that the McKinley bill had stopped the importation of livestock, increased exportation and enlarged cattle herds in the United States. When that protection was removed by the Wilson bill, the conditions were reversed, and this, he charged, would again occur if the democratic idea was carried out. While the consumer would reap none of the benefit and prices would not be lowered, the beef trust would be the whole beneficiary.

Tongue hits the nail on the head in this matter. The republicans want to control the trusts without impairing the stock industry of the country. The democrats want to kill the home industry by importing beef thus driving home stock-growers out of business and at the same time allowing the trusts to continue their monopoly of the product. This would not hurt the trusts but would put the American stock-growers out of business.—Eugene Register.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

The democratic party has always laid special claim to be the friend of the farmer, but this friendship consists mostly in talk. For the past 15 or 20 years there has been manifested in the East an article known as oleomargarine. It is composed of beef fat, cottonseed oil and various other ingredients that are not expensive. This stuff is colored to resemble butter, and then sold as butter, and thereby comes in competition with the real butter. It is not a fair competition, because it is not sold for what it is worth, and is consequently a fraud. A few years ago, there was introduced in Con-

gress a bill known as the Grant bill, it being introduced by representative Grant of Vermont. It imposed a tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine. Since the introduction of this bill, the farmers and dairymen of the country have sent a petition after petition, resolution after resolution, asking that this bill be passed. During the present session of Congress the bill came on to be voted upon in the lower house of Congress where it was supported by substantially all of the republicans, and opposed by substantially the solid democratic vote. The exact vote is not accessible at this time to the Independent. It then went to the Senate where it was voted upon on April 3. The bill was passed by a vote of 39 yeas and 31 nays. Of the 49 voting for it there were 37 republicans and one populist and one democrat. Of the 31 voting against it, 4 were republicans, 26 were straight democrats. Two, Wellington of Maryland, and Steward of Nevada are hard to classify; but both supported Bryan in the last election so that it was practically a party vote. The bill was opposed by all the great packing house interests, and the cottonseed oil interest, but the republicans stayed by the farmers and dairymen. Will the farmers and dairymen stand by their friends? It seems they ought to do so. The bill has been signed by President Roosevelt and is now a law.

Editor Independent:—

The coming election in Oregon has a national significance, for the result will be taken as an indication of popular sentiment on the Philippine question, the more so since Oregon, for business reasons, is peculiarly interested in American control or abandonment of the islands. Outside of the state there is no knowledge, nor desire to know, of any personal popularity or factional quarrels that might influence the election. The argument will be solely from platform to result, and the platform as interpreted, amended or carried by the candidates, but as put forth by the party conventions. It will be impossible for the voter, however he may desire so to do, to escape from the larger significance of his vote. The citizen who believes in surrendering the Philippines to their savage or semi-savage tribes, can not vote for Parush on the ground that he will give the statesound business administration, without voting to continue American sovereignty in the Philippines. Therefore who believes in keeping the flag "plant" cannot vote for Chapman on the ground that he is a good fellow, without voting to sound an American retreat from duty and advantage.

A keen political writer observes that congressmen from New England go by weight and not by measure, and that the reason for New England's prominence in the national legislature is found in a Yankee custom of selecting good material and continuing its members of congress in office without change. Campaign reports from Oregon indicate that the people of the first district have adopted this custom, and that Mr. Tongue's plurality will be largely increased. It is a fact, and the people of the district know it, that no district is better represented in Congress. Mr. Tongue is alert and capable, and has never fostered that desire for self-glorification, which has killed off so many promising members. In his congressional work, Mr. Tongue shoots straight and obtains what he is after if the object is within the range of possibility. Success is, necessarily, sometimes slow in arriving, but it rarely misses entirely.

His fellow-members are congratulating Mr. Tongue on his unexpected success in securing an amendment to the agricultural department appropriations increasing the appropriation for good roads investigation \$10,000. Numerous amendments were proposed and vigorously urged, but Mr. Cannon successfully fought off any encroachment on the bill. When Mr. Tongue spoke in favor of his amendment he not only convinced the majority of the House members but persuaded Mr. Cannon himself, and his amendment was the only one added to the bill. The following letter was sent to Mr. Tongue from the Oregon Rural Department.

United States Dept. of Agriculture, Office of Public Road Inquiries, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1902. Hon. Thos. H. Tongue, House of Representatives,

My dear Mr. Tongue:— Responding to your letter of April 30, I am pleased to hear that you are to have printed copies of your remarks made before the House on the subject of road improvement, and I shall be very much pleased to receive a number of copies here, so that I may distribute them to some of our friends and to the press. I am of the opinion that both of your speeches are the best that have ever been made in Congress on the subject, and I think they deserve wide circulation.

Very respectfully,
M. O. Eldridge,

Acting director. However averse Mr. Tongue may be to self-advertisement, he delights in spreading abroad the fame of Oregon. As an example the editorial comments of the Charleston, S. C. Courier, which was reproduced two weeks ago, and the News Courier also published Mr. Tongue's address in full, and, although a radical democratic paper, its editorial complimented his speech very highly.

Mr. Tongue has been a strong friend of the Indian, and his efforts toward making the Red Man a responsible and self-supporting citizen has borne fruit. The following extract is from a Washington correspondent of the Patterson, New Jersey Press:

"When Representative Tongue of Oregon, came to Washington, he began immediately to urge a change in the Indian policy of the government. He secured legislation relative to the management of two reservations in his state which carried out his ideas as to how the Red Man should be treated, which was that individual Indians should be given more liberal treatment in the management of their own affairs. He did not believe in the idea that the Indian should have set over him a perpetual guardian. The Indian office has watched the experiment in Oregon with interest, and the result has been that the Indian appropriation bill this year contains a provision authorizing the Indian office to adopt similar measures where the Indian has made advances toward civilization."

I have seen in the Eastern papers a great many references to Mr. Tongue, his work and his speeches, and all of them are commendatory. His views and opinions are never treated flippantly in the Eastern press, for he is known to be an intelligent, sensible, honest and diligent member of Congress.

H. L. Holgate,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1902.

Practically Starving.

"After using a few bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure my wife received perfect and permanent relief from a severe and chronic case of stomach trouble," says J. R. Holly, real estate insurance and loan agent, of Macomb, Ill. "Before using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure she could not eat an ordinary meal without intense suffering."

Saved Many a Time.

Don't neglect coughs and colds even if it is spring. Such cases often result seriously at this season just because people are careless. A dose of One Minute Cough Cure will remove all danger. Absolutely safe. Acts at once. Sore cure for coughs, cold, croup, bronchitis and other throat and lung troubles. "I have used One Minute Cough Cure several years," says Postmaster C. O. Dawson, Barr, Ill. "It is the very best cough medicine on the market. It has saved me many a severe spell of sickness and I warmly recommend it." The children's favorite, Delta drug store.

Wants To Help Old rs.

"I had stomach trouble all my life," says Edw. Mehler, proprietor of the Union Bottling Works, Erie, Pa., "and tried all kinds of remedies, went to several doctors and spent considerable money trying to get a moment's peace. Finally I read of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and I have been taking it to my great satisfaction. I never found its equal for stomach trouble and gladly recommend it in hope that I may help other sufferers." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures all stomach troubles. You don't have to diet. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. Delta drug store.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*