

POULTRY AND GAME
Can get you fancy prices for Wild Ducks and other game in season. Write us for cash offer on all kinds of poultry, pork, etc.
Pearson-Page Co., Portland

For Sale or Trade—For Ore. or Wash. Land, 40 to 60 ac. all out, near Cedarvale, Delta Co., Colo.; houses, barn, outbuildings, 7-a. orchard, etc.
E. W. Stoltz, Cedarvale, Colo.
For Sale—200 a. near Colville, Stevens Co., Wash.; 40 a. cult., bal. timber; 4-r. house, barn, outbuildings, 2-a. orchard, stock, machinery, etc.
L. E. Hedrick, Colville, Wash.
For Sale or Trade for Western Property—200 a. in Lee Co., Ill.; 120 a. cult.; 12-r. dwelling, modern barn, outbuildings, etc.
L. P. Clarke, Franklin Grove, Ill.

Machinery
Second-Hand Machinery—Buy, sell and exchange. We have a large stock of second-hand machinery, including steam engines, boilers, sawmills, etc. The J. E. Martin Co., 313 1/2 St. Portland. Send for Stock List and prices.

BANDMEN—We are Sole Agents for **HOLTON and HUESCHER**
band instruments. The most complete stock of Musical Merchandise in the Northwest. Write for Catalogues.

SEIBERLING-LUCAS MUSIC CO.
151 Second Street, Portland, Oregon

HUNTERS! TRAPPERS!
Deal direct with manufacturer. We pay the highest prices for fur skins. Write for free price list and shipping tags.
N. M. UNGAR CO., FURRIERS
1915 Seventh Street, PORTLAND, ORE.

A Toy for Cats
THE CATNIP BALL
For fun and health. At drug, toy and department stores. Write DR. A. C. DANIEL, 122 1/2 St., Seattle, Wash., for book on cats.

RAW FURS WANTED
HIGHEST PRICES. QUICK RETURNS.
J. P. Flanagan, Mgr. MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
298 Madison St., Seattle, Wash.
Ref. First Nat'l Bank, Portland, Ore.

His Intentions.
"Young man," said Major Chollie, with a lowering glance at Blackie. "I happened to see you last night with your arm about my daughter's waist. May I inquire your intentions, sir?"
"Why, sure, major," replied the blooming Chollie. "I intend to put it there every chance I get."—Harper's Weekly.

Putting it Delicately.
He was a stage aspirant, and had contrived somehow to gain an introduction to a well known manager, who agreed to fix a date for a trial. This duly came off, and expectantly the aspirant awaited the verdict.
"What do you think of it?" he asked, after a deep silence. "Well," the manager replied slowly, "all I can say is that if ever you are put in prison for acting it will be a grave miscarriage of justice."

Hard to Please.
Humanity's appetite for applause is so strong that no man can really please himself without pleasing a number of people.

Leisurely.
"The hired man fell off the fence down in the meadow lot just now!"
"Had he hit the ground when you left?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Good Word for Cheese.
The popular idea that cheese is not easily digestible is a delusion. We may, therefore, pass the cheese without our passing it up.

Boy's Idea of the Veil.
Little Burney attended a wedding where the bride wore a veil. While going home he said: "Mamma, when you married did you wear curtains?"

The Wrong Burns.
At the town of Ayr, two miles out of Glasgow, stands the cottage built by William Burns, in which his son Robert was born. A Californian, who was in Scotland recently, was asked if he would like to see the cottage of William Burns. "Sure, I'll go," responded the American, "but I'm blessed if I see how he finds time to live there very much."

75 YEARS OF PUBLIC APPROVAL
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
FOR CONSTIPATION and all forms of DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

FOR PINK EYE
Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturer.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.

North Pacific College of Dentistry and Pharmacy
The North Pacific College was established in 1898. It has departments of Dentistry and Pharmacy. No school in America has better facilities for the training of young men and women for successful professional careers. The annual session begins October First. An illustrated catalog of information will be forwarded upon application to
Registrar, North Pacific College
East Sixth and Oregon Sts., Portland, Ore.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer, or we will send postpaid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors.
MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Illinois.

NURSERYMEN WILL ATTEND
Annual Rose Show in Portland to Be Great Event.
Portland, Ore.—The National Nurserymen's association of America will hold its annual convention in Portland next June and a large majority of the 8000 delegates will come to Portland in time to take in the Rose show and Rose festival. The Rose festival week comes June 9 to 14, and the floral exhibit will be one of the greatest drawing cards for the first three days of the celebration. The National Nurserymen's association is the most important floral organization in the United States and in the membership and among the delegates who will be here will be the foremost professional rosarians in the country.
Special attention will be given to their entertainment while here and the judging in the Rose show competitions will probably be done by some of these experts.

BEST PLACE TO KEEP FRUIT
Space Between Beams Provides Dry Spot the Most Fitted for its Proper Preservation.
Where persons have a house with eight or ten-inch beams on which the floor is laid in the first story, the spaces between the beams make an excellent place to keep canned fruit in the cellar.
Boards can be nailed firmly to the underside of the beams, forming shelves on which the fruit can be set. Wide boards are best.
The air in dryer in this position in the cellar than at any other place, and there is a freer circulation, too, keeping the fruit in a more even temperature and better atmosphere than is possible in a fruit cupboard or on shelves built along the side walls.
In erecting such shelves care should be taken to secure the boards well with nails. A good plan is to saw the boards to fit a certain place, allowing the ends to be just even with the sides of the beams. Then a small board can be nailed firmly on the end of the shelf and, when in place, nailed to the outside of the beams.
Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup of great use for their children during the teething period.

Meddling Stage Directors.
In a recent lawsuit regarding the ownership of a play stage director testified that in thirty-two years' theatrical experience he had never heard of a play being produced as originally written. "The chief duty of a stage director," he said, "is meddling with manuscripts. I have even heard of stage directors who tried to improve on Shakespeare by revamping his works."
No thoughtful person uses liquid blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue.

My Symphony.
To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think deeply, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and songs, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to be at the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common—his is to be my symphony.—Channing.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of Dr. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

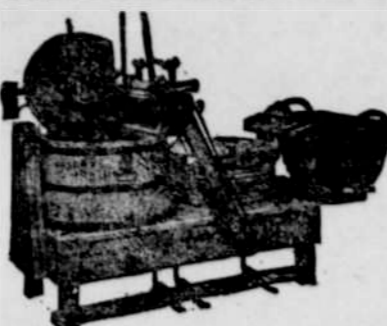
Direct Hint.
They had been talking as they walked. She had remarked pathetically: "Oh, it must be terrible to a man to be rejected by a woman!" "Indeed it must," was his response. Then, after a while, with sympathetic ingenueness, she exclaimed: "It doesn't seem that I could ever have the heart to do it." And there came a silence between them as he thought it over.

Oldest Known Prescription.
The oldest prescription in the world is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is on a piece of stone 3x4 inches in size and was probably written 3500 years ago in Egypt. The prescription takes up both faces of the stone and is written in the old cursive characters, the compound being a remedy that was used for a fumigation.

Was Even More upset.
"I can't understand how you have the presumption to think I would permit my daughter to become your wife." "It does seem rather surprising, I suppose; but cheer up, you're not half so badly upset as I was when she suggested it to me."

Erratic Traveler.
Opportunity is the slowest thing in the world when it is approaching you; but when it is going in the other direction it travels faster than light.

Love as Form of Religion.
Love at its highest point—love sublime, unique, invincible—leads us straight to the brink of the great abyss, for it speaks to us directly of the infinite and of eternity. It is essentially religious; it may even become religion.—Amiel.



WOMEN
Were not made to do Machine Work, but there is a machine made to do Women's Work, and it does it quicker and better than it's ever been done before.
THE MEADOWS POWER WASHER
TAKES THE WORK OUT OF WASH DAY.
Free illustrated catalog sent upon receipt of the coupon below or postal mentioning this paper.
PORTLAND, OR.
Send me your free Meadows Washing Machine catalog.
Name.....
Address.....

MUST HAVE TIME TO RIPE
Mince-meat should be made in large quantities, if one would have it at its best.
Mince-meat is best when made in large quantities and left to stand for some time to ripen. To make, select about five pounds of lean beef from neck, rump or round. Cover with boiling water, add one teaspoonful of salt, and simmer gently until very tender. Free from fat and bone, put through the food chopper, then weigh for three full pounds add two pounds of salt suet, six pounds of tart apples pared and chopped fine, one quart of cold beef liquor, six pounds of granulated sugar, three pints of boiled cider, four pounds of seeded raisins three pounds of cleaned currants, and half pound of chopped citron, two ounces of chopped candied lemon peel two ounces of candied orange peel two teaspoonfuls of salt, one cupful cinnamon, two-thirds cup ground cloves, one teaspoonful black pepper, and three pints of currant jelly.

Heat over the fire. If you cannot procure elder, or do not care to use it in making your mince-meat, there is an excellent substitute. To each gallon of mince-meat allow one pint of clear, strong coffee.

Awake.
"That man talks a great deal, but you must admit that he's wide awake." "Well," replied Farmer Cottonside, reflectively, "you couldn't expect a man to fall asleep during one of his own speeches."
Not Many.
"Women are living longer than they did a generation ago," says a statistical authority. Yes, but will they own up to being any older?—Ex change.

Happy?
It's really only another word for perfect digestion—active liver—bowel regularity. Sickness always brings discontent and "the blues," but why remain so? Get a bottle of
HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters
today. It will make the "inner man" strong and healthy and prevent Stomach Ills, Colds, Grippe and Malarial Disorders.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Poetry and Music.
If I had to live my life again I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week; for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept active through use. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature.—Charles Darwin.

Sand Cure for Fatigue.
One of the most efficacious cures for fatigue from overwork consists in walking barefoot in sand. The nerves of the sole of the heel are slightly irritated by coming in contact with the grains and accelerate the circulation of the blood in all parts of the body. The effect produced is highly invigorating. Besides this, the monotony of an ample extent of yellow sand exercises a soporific effect on the brain which induces sleep.—Harper's Weekly

Castro Refuses Honors.
Washington, D. C.—General Cipriano Castro, exiled ex-president of Venezuela, joined the crowds on the streets and from the pavement viewed the inauguration ceremonies. Two reviewing stand seats had been offered him by friends, but were declined, the exiled president preferring to mingle with the crowds. General Castro said he was much impressed with the ceremonies as giving a phase of American public life with which he was not familiar. The general left for New York after the inauguration.

Nebraskans Exultant.
Lincoln, Neb.—Democratic members of the Nebraska legislature held an "inaugural dinner" at which there were felicitations on the inauguration of a Democratic president and vice president. The dinner was informal. The dinner is regarded as preliminary to the annual banquet to be held here on the 53d birthday anniversary of William J. Bryan. Definite announcements were made that Mr. Bryan will come from Washington to attend the banquet and that other party leaders of the nation would attend.

"NOT A TRIUMPH, BUT DEDICATION"

President Wilson So Declares Inauguration Ceremony.

Believes Country Ready for Change of Policy—Justice and Equal Opportunity for Workers.
Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's inaugural address follows:
There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.
It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.
But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scornful to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep-seated things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it at last vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital.

With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to rectify, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and to be great. Our thought has been, "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.
We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning, and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items:
A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds 50 years ago and perfectly adapted to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should, either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.
Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the wealth of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children are not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: To lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow, self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesman and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

Porto Rico Wants Tariff.
New York—Free sugar, or even the reduction of the tariff to 1 cent a pound, will be opposed by the Democratic delegation from Porto Rico to the inauguration of President Wilson. Francis H. Dexter, chairman of the delegation, said the sugar tariff was the most important question confronting the island and that the delegation would seek a conference with the house leaders to demand that the status of the Porto Rican product be definitely defined in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill.

MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. TROOPS
Assailant Quickly Driven Off and Four Killed.
Negro Soldiers Rush Into Battle, Backed by Citizens and Cowboys—Boundary Crossed.

Douglas, Ariz.—For nearly half an hour Sunday morning a force of 60 Mexican soldiers engaged 16 United States troopers of the Ninth cavalry, under Lieutenant Michaelson, on the international boundary line here until probably six of the Mexicans had been killed, several wounded and troops E and F, of the Ninth cavalry, arrived to reinforce the handful of Americans.
Reports of the casualties differ, some running as high as six Mexicans killed and others giving only four as the definite number of dead.
Four American army officers, walking on the American line three miles from Douglas, were fired on by 60 regular Mexican soldiers patrolling the border out of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas. Sixteen of the negro troopers of the Ninth rushed to the place of the firing, and a spirited skirmish ensued.
The American soldiers are holding their position at the international line, reinforced by two troops of the Ninth. The Mexicans were routed, leaving four killed on the field and others straggling through the brush nursing their wounds. It is said that the American troops became so excited that they overstepped the boundary and pursued the Mexicans for some distance.

The fight caused great excitement at Douglas. The townspeople armed themselves and rushed to the boundary, believing that the Mexican soldiers were intending to invade the United States. Within a few moments hundreds of citizens were at the place, armed and ready. Cowboys rushed in from nearby ranches.
City officials of Douglas in communication with state officials in Phoenix, immediately after the fight, declared the negro troops had killed six of their opponents and urged the State department to use every effort to protect the lives of Americans on this side of the border.

LENIENCY SHOWN TO HEIKE
Sugar Trust Official Is Relieved of Prison Sentence.
Washington, D. C.—President Taft has commuted the fine and costs, and the sentence of Charles R. Heike, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, of eight months in the New York county penitentiary and a fine of \$5000.
Heike was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States in effecting entry of dutiable sugar at less than its true cost.
The president acted upon the recommendation of Attorney General Wickens. Papers in the case were filed with the department showing that Heike, who had not begun to serve his sentence, was suffering from a complication of diseases of the heart, kidney and lungs. To remove him from his home, it was urged, would endanger his life.

British Suffragettes Mobbbed.
London—The public temper is rising against the suffragettes. Wild scenes were witnessed Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park when a mob of several thousand broke up a suffragette meeting held under the leadership of "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond. Several free fights occurred and masses of turf from the ground were hurled at the speakers. It required a strong body of police to protect the suffragettes and escort them to a place of safety. Similar scenes marked a meeting at Wimbledon common. In both cases women were knocked down and bruised.

Drinkers Yield Surplus.
Washington, D. C.—The booming of customs receipts and the record drinking and smoking of Americans, yielding enormous internal revenue, have given the Federal government a surplus of \$7,379,000 for the current fiscal year as compared with a deficit of \$20,570,000 a year ago. Total receipts for February reached \$54,803,000, from which was expended \$52,839,000. The working balance which the Democratic administration finds in the treasury, is indicated by the statement, will be about \$78,000,000.

Porto Rico Wants Tariff.
New York—Free sugar, or even the reduction of the tariff to 1 cent a pound, will be opposed by the Democratic delegation from Porto Rico to the inauguration of President Wilson. Francis H. Dexter, chairman of the delegation, said the sugar tariff was the most important question confronting the island and that the delegation would seek a conference with the house leaders to demand that the status of the Porto Rican product be definitely defined in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill.

Ernesto Madero Worried.
Ithaca, N. Y.—Some concern is felt over the condition of mind of Ernesto Madero, the Cornell student and brother of the late President of Mexico. After engaging railroad transportation to New York last week with the intention of going to meet his family in Havana, it is learned he remained here in the care of friends. He was deeply affected by the tragic deaths of his brothers. It is now thought young Madero will go to Havana.

Italians Repulse Arabs.
Tripoli—Several hundred Arabs attacked an Italian post, but were repulsed with heavy losses. They left 35 dead and carried off others in addition to the wounded. On the Italian side two native soldiers were killed and an officer was wounded.

"NOT A TRIUMPH, BUT DEDICATION"

President Wilson So Declares Inauguration Ceremony.

Believes Country Ready for Change of Policy—Justice and Equal Opportunity for Workers.
Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's inaugural address follows:
There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.
It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.
But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scornful to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep-seated things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it at last vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital.

With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to rectify, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and to be great. Our thought has been, "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.
We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning, and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items:
A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds 50 years ago and perfectly adapted to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should, either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.
Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the wealth of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children are not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: To lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow, self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesman and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!



Raisers the Dough Better!
25c Pound Can All Grocers

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR EYE DISEASES
Saving of Men.
Men are led away from threatening destruction; a hand is put into theirs which leads them forth gently towards a calm and bright land, so that they look no more backward, and the hand may be a little child's—George Elliot
Reformation.
Let him go abroad to a distant country; let him go to some place where he is not known. Don't let him go to the devil, where he is known.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

HUSBAND TIRED OF SEEING HER SUFFER

Procured Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which made His Wife a Well Woman.

Middletown, Pa.—"I had headache, backache and such awful bearing down pains that I could not be on my feet at times and I had organic inflammation so badly that I was not able to do my work. I could not get a good meal for my husband and one child. My neighbors said they thought my suffering was terrible. "My husband got tired of seeing me suffer and one night went to the drug store and got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me I must take it. I can't tell you all I suffered and I can't tell you that your medicine has done for me. I was greatly benefited from the first and it has made me a well woman. I can do all my housework and even helped some of my friends as well. I think it is a wonderful help to all suffering women. I have got several to take it after seeing what it has done for me."—Mrs. EMMA ESPENSHADE, 219 East Main St., Middletown, Pa.
The Pinkham record is a proud and honorable one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?
If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

"DIDN'T HURT A BIT"
is what they all say
of our
Painless Methods of Extracting Teeth.
Out-of-town people can have their plates and bridges finished in one day if necessary.
An absolute guarantee, backed by 26 years in Portland.
Wise Dental Co.
OFFICE HOURS: Sundays 9 to 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. Phone: A 2029; Main 2029.
Falling Bldg., Third and Washington, Portland

OUT OF TOWN PEOPLE
can receive prompt treatment of Non-Painous, Seal-Setting, Rooting from
C. GEE WO
the Chinese doctor.
Try once more if you have been doctoring with this one and that one and have not obtained relief. Let this great nature healer diagnose your case and prescribe the remedy when action is quick, sure and safe. His prescriptions are compounded from roots, herbs, fruits and bark that have been gathered from every quarter of the globe. The secret of these medicines are not known to the outside world, but have long been handed down from father to son in the physician's families in China.
CONSULTATION FREE.
If you live out of town and cannot call, write for symptom blank and circular, enclosing 5 cents in stamps.
THE C. GEE WO CHINESE MEDICINE CO.
162 1/2 First St., Cor. Morrison Portland, Oregon.

PISOS REMEDY
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Men's Debt to the Beasts.
Men have received valuable hints and learned many things of importance from beasts; such as gratitude from dogs, vigilance from the crane, foresight and frugality from the ant, honesty from the elephant and loyalty from the horse.—Don Quixote.