BOY SOLDIER IN CHINA

CALVIN TITUS TELLS OF THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Youthful Hero Modestly Describes the Scenes of Battle Through - Which He Passed,

The following letter, written by Calvin Titus, the young man whom Preis McKipley recently appointed to West Point concerning his personal experiences in the war in China, is an exceedingly interesting account of the Chinese troubles of last year. It was written to his former companion-in-arms, Herbert Nunn, of Kalama, Wash:

"Peking, China, September 7, 1900.—My Dear Old Comrade: As I have a place now to write, and some paper to write on, I will try to answer your two letters, which I have received lately. I was glad to hear from you; also glad that you did

Well, I suppose, to begin with, I may as well go to telling my (or our) trou-bles. About the trip from Manila to Nagasaki I will say nothing, for of course you know just what that would be; but I had a fine time at Nagasaki. I think it is the prettiest place I ever

We left there on July 22, and headed for Taku. We caught a few glimpses of Corea, and then we saw the British har-bor of Wel Hel Wel. We saw the lighthouse at Port Arthur. On the 25th, we anchored out about eight miles from Taku, among about 30 warships. There Russian, German, French, Japanese, Chinese, Austrian, Italian, English and American ships among them. We an-chored about 1 o'clock P. M., and in the evening the steamer Pe Chi Li came alongside and began leading up from us,

"Our company and Company F were up the next morning at 1 o'clock, and at 3:30 A. M. the Pe Chi Li took us ashore. We passed the big mud forts at the mouth of the Pel Ho. They are very large, and did not seem much damaged by the bomardment they had had from the allied leet. We went on up the river to the end of the railroad, which is called Tong Ku. We landed there, and unloaded the boat, and loaded several big cars. The Russians have charge of the railroads. but they are a dirty set of fellows!

When all was ready, we were aboard a train, and started for Tien Tsip. We arrived there late in the afternoon. The part of the town the regiment was in is surrounded by a big mud wall. The Ninth did most of its fighting near the railroad station. You ought to see that place. Everything is shot to pieces. The bullets were so thick that I ave counted 25 or 30 of them in a board three feet by six inches. The city all around is com-pletely destroyed. What shells and bul-lets sid not do, the fire did. What shells and bul-

"When we had unloaded we marched across the city to the camp. Here it was, is days after the battle, and there were still dead Chinamen lying around in the streets. The big droves of dogs and hogs, which before the fight were not overly

fat, were putting on flesh pretty fast. "In a day or two we were taken over and camped in the grounds of the Ameri-can mission. Then Company E was sent over in the walled city to guard the For relics you should have been there. There was every kind of a gun that was ever made, from a Krupp to a zzle-louding musket 10 feet long, as well as all kinds of fine swords, bayonets and bugles. I got 25 or 30 different kinds of cartridges, and still I did not get them

there was left of it. It had been burnt down There was lots of melted silver to be found by picking the bricks over. and as the Chinamen around there would rather baye it than money, we used it for money to buy chickens and eggs. watermelons and fruit. We also sold

"On August 4 we started out in the

heran shout So'clock. Refore it was over they were bringing the Jap and English wounded. I guess I saw nearly a hundred wounded Jans.

"When we had gotten away off to the left we were deployed, and started for a part of the town; but the part we were to take had been deserted, and we fired never a shot. A few shells burst around never a shot. A few shells burst around us, but no one was hit. So ended our first battle in China. 'Reilly' fired a few

level as a floor. At 11:30 we were deployed again. We had come up to the railroad, which angled off just a little bit from the way we were going. The Ninth Artillery was across the railroad, and the marines and English were to our left, and the Chinese batteries were away

"The shells began to burst around us, and pretty soon the rifle bullets began to drop. The first I saw go down was Hus-ton, with a bullet in his neck. By this time the bullets were flying thick and fast, and shells were bursting everywhere. One burst in about the same sound Huston was in, and knocked out Klddo, Curhit Emboff in the stomach, knocking him down, but not otherwise injuring him.

"Our troops went up in three lines, and there was a line of British Indian Sikhs nhead of us. E Company was in the third line to start with, but we got to the end about as soon as anybody. We advanced about 1½ miles. When 'charge' was given we ran right over the English Sikhs, who were hiding behind the mounds in squads, When we got to the railroad I ran up on the bank and saw a big line of Boxers slowly retreating across the cornfield, about 500 yards away, but they would not let us fire on them, because some one said the Japs were on the other side of them and we might hit them.

"The town was right beside the railroad built on top of a hill. There was a canyou sort of place between the railroad and the town. Our company and a lot of othfrom the English guns began to hit in the town. Then we were struck by a shell in where we were, and lost two men I Children's Home Society receives chilin where we were, and lost two men I saw; then another, which got six men out of 'E' and eight out of 'H,' beside some English and Sikhs. Our men who got hit there were: Tyler, arms and legs, very bad: Red Evans, skull, bad; Johnson, legs, very bad, the tall Adams, side face and eye gone: Albertson, head, very bad. I remember who the other one was,

We went a little way from there and camped. The next morning we buried eight men, seven of the Fourteenth and one of the Ninth. We, the Fourteenth, had seven killed and 57 wounded. Others were hit that were not bad, and did not go to the hospital. Thus they were not counted. E Company had 12 wounded, but none killed. We laid over there that day, We laid over there that day, then started on again. For several days

we had no fighting.
"The boys say that they were worse than the 13th of June. Why, I saw men go crazy from the heat and the want of water. I guess as many as 60 of our company had been knocked out at one time. The strongest and best men we had went out first. Men like Bacon and tarrett and Mitchell first. Horan started by drinking Russian rum. He has been street. "I never want to pass through such a

We marched hard. Half the company fell out when we got to camp Our company was sent out on picket. The coolies did not come up. No coffee. It rained during the night; nothing to eat. In the morning we found some pigs and killed them; had them about ready to cook when ordered to march. After marching some miles we came up to the cookhouse and wagon train, and were all

"The 14th we sighted Pekin, or, rather, the Pekin wall. Company E was deployed right where General Chaffee was. There had been heavy rains since midnight. A Russian battery to our right was having a duel with a Chinese bat-tery. I could see the Chink shells burst-ing over the battery right along.

"Reilly opened right by us. There was some rifle fire in a little town to our right and in front. The General told Licutenant John to take us and see what the firing was. The river there had big, covered boats, like caseoes, only larger They were full of Chinese, men, women and children. Well, there were some brave Frenchmen on the boats and banks, shooting and stabbing the people through the cracks and holes in the boats. As we came along, some women and children came on deck. The women would hold their children in their arms and jump in the river and drown. I saw a nude little child limp across the decks, blood run-ning down its legs from a wound near the hips. They began to crowd up on deck, trying to get ashore. The French officer on shore ordered his men to commence firing, which they did, right into that mass of poor people.
"Well, about that time I never wanted

to shoot a white man so had in my life. Our Lieutenant, John, ordered them to stop firing, by order of our General, who rode up just then. Say, but he did order them out of these and to the rear in a hurry, and told us, if they did not go, to force them, but they went.

"We went on toward the wall down the river. We came up to one corner, and half the company was up before they opened fire on us from further down the wall. Away down to the right we saw a Russian flag flying. I took off all my things and went up the wall. There were no 'Chinks' within several hundred yards. The Adjutant followed me up, and then Lieutenant John; then Ingle. The Adju-tant brought up a string and we pulled up a gun and belt, and I opened fire on the ones further down the wall. The boys kept coming up, and we soon cleared the 'Chinks' off the wall further down. We got the flag up pretty quick, and the 'Chinks' brought a gun to bear on us from a tower 1900 yards away. They ham-mered all around where we were, but no one got hit. One would have cut me in two if it had not been for the little wall

I was shooting over.
"There was a big fort on the well, and
we went down to see if we could not take
it. I found a big silk flag, on its staff, lying near the edge of the wall, its bear-

er's blood on it. I took it off the pole and have kept it ever since, "We got to where the Russians were. They had taken a gate the night before, but could not go any further. The big fort was at point-blank range from there, Earl got a bullet through his hand at the base of the left thumb. The wound in

We ran the gauntlet across a small creek and got into the town. From the ops of the houses we opened fire on the fort and walls further down. Reilly got his guns to working on the same places, We had to run the gauntlet across a street, the Sergeant carrying the flag.
"That old, cranky fellow out of G stood in the street and waved his arms, he said, to inspire the men. Well, he was hit in three places, but will live, all right. A hospital man was killed in taking care

"In a couple of hours we had completely silenced the guns of the Chinese. We stayed there quite a while waiting for the other battalion, when we marched up along the wall to the outer gate near the British Legation. We saw the British flag on the wall there, where the Britons had held ever since the siege begun They had got there ahead of us and did the fighting. How glad those imprisoned people were to see us! It repaid us for all we had suffered, indeed. "We went back through the water gate

"We went back through the water gate and camped in a cornfield for the night, and it rained upon us. We were moving before daylight. We were in reserve for the Japs and the English.

"The battle began between 4 and 5 o'clock. The artillery fire was very o'clock. The artillery fire was very a defective shell. A very ragged piece of it went under my chin and gave me we moved away around to the left past the hospitals, behind the bank, where Adam's apple. It went through the next

"Acting Major Eastman took our comopposite side, and they unbarred it and let us in. Then we all went through let us in. Then we all went through an-other gate. About half the company got first battle in China. Remiy accepted the company of the state of the company shots that evening, but got no answer, "Next morning we were up at 2:45. We crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, next fort. Simpkins was hit. Coffmann went in with a litter to bring him out, went in with a cripopled. Baker got one through the thigh, and Fox got the back of his hand burned. The two first men-

tioned have died. "Then came some hitch between Gen-eral Chaffee and the Russians, so we were not allowed to go any further. "How we did want to go through that gate, because we could see the palace, with its marble stairs and other fine

ings, but they would not let us. then marched back to where we had camped the night before. Next day we moved to the grounds of the Temple of Earth.

"We are down in the city now, on police duty, for four days. The Chinese in the Imperial City opened the last gate a few days ago, and so many from each army marched through. I was one of them. A rifle ball glanced off Gaddynes' check The city was fine in some ways, but very We went through three throne-They had taken everything out, so there was nothing but the throne and carpets. In a garden they had fine poty and a josshouse. Well, we have done nothing since but

patrol. We are living pretty well. We expect to stay here part of the Winter. We don't know anything about what is going on or what is going to be done.

An Explanation.

PORTLAND, Or., April 4.—(To the Editor.)—If the ladles of the Relief Society would read the cards attached to the children's banks they would see that the title of Oregon Children's Home Society is printed there, and not Children's Home of South Portland. The two societies are dissimilar in their methods and aims, as ers were down in that place when shells the Children's Home, it is understood, is dren of all ages from the entire stateboards, clothes and places them in care-fully selected homes for adoption. This society is a branch of the national, which is organized in 24 states of the Union, and has placed in family homes more than 15,000 children. As this work been fully explained several times in the dailles, it is presumed that this may be the last call for explanation I. F. TOBEY.

WITTER SPRINGS MEDICAL WATER

I have a large shipment on steamer that will arrive here Thursday, April 4. It will absolutely cure dyspepsia, indigestion, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, constipation, piles, inflammation and catarrh of the bladder, neuralgia, malaria, chilis and fever, chronic alcoholism, old sores, venercal and all blood diseases, catarrh, menstrual difficulties, dandruff, eczema, warts, eruptions and all skin diseases, corpulency, epilesy. It is the only absolute cure for syphilis in all its stages in the world. In chronic cases of above diseases will furnish the water to be paid for after cure is effected. F. J. Hellen, agent, 130 Fifth street.

"I never want to pass through such a time again. One day all we had was sons who have an income of over \$250,000 five hardtacks and a can of salmon a year.

REPRESENTED IN OREGON

WASHINGTON & OREGON ROAD APPOINTS JUDGE CAREY.

Reports of Surveyors Sent to the Company's Promoters at Tacoma.

Ex-Municipal Judge Charles H. Carey has been appointed the legal representa-tive in Oregon of the Washington & Oregon Railroad, which is building to Oregon Railroad, which is solding to Portland from Kalama. His authority under the power of attorney filed in the County Recorder's office, is to accept service of legal papers and to appoint agents. Judge Carey will not do much in the way of naming agents, but will be on deck for litigation which anyone desires to begin with the ratiroad. appointment gives the Washington & Oregon legal standing in this state.

The engineers of the Washingotn & Oregon have located three routes for a railroad between the south bank of the Columbia opposite Vancouver, and Port-land. Neither line, it is said, is satisfactory. All three call for costly work an in one case a tunnel of considerable length would have to be made. It is understood that the reports of the engineers have been forwarded to Tacoma for the consideration of the promoters, who rep-resent the Eastern capitalists behind the raliroad project.

ALTSCHUL CHECKED. Columbia Southern Will Defeat His Scheme in Oregon.

It is not known whether the settlement of the Columbia Southern litigation will have any bearing on the plans of the Nevada, California & Oregon. This com-pany's line is completed to Termo, near the Oregon boundary. Its next move will be towards Lakeview, the seat of Lake County. Had the Columbia Southern been tled up by a receivership the Nevada, California & Oregon would have hurried its road to Prineville and made Central tributary to California. This have bottled up the Columbia Southern, as it will be many years before Central Oregon will be able to support two roads. E. E. Lytle, president of the Columbia Southern, saw through the designs of the Nevada, California & Oregon and realized that if his road was to be of any value to anyone either he must buy O'Reilly's interests or sell his own to O'Reilly. This was the motive for the settlement of the litigation between Lytie and O'Reilly. Now that the Columbia Southern is out of court and is making money, the next move of the Nevada, California & Oregon is awaited with interest. To the railroad world it looks as if the Columbia Southern has checked Mr. Altschul's little game to annex Central Oregon, for commercial purposes

to San Francisco. The terms of the Lytle-O'Reilly settle-

2d day of April, A. D., 1901. "DRAKE C. O'REILLY.

"E. E. LYTLE "Witness to eignature of E. E. Lytle: "ZERA SNOW. "Witness to signature of Drake C.

"THOMAS O'DAY.

"C. E. S. WOOD."
Mr. Lytle falls heir to all the pleadings in the cases which were dismissed as a result of the settlement. He collected them into a bundle nearly a foot high yesterday and stowed them in a vault. "Paper ordinarily is not costly," he said, "but this pile came high. But," he added with a smile, "the Columbia Southern is a good road."

UNDER ONE HEAD.

To Control Erie, Burlington, Northern Pacific and Great Northern. NEW YORK, April 4.-The Mail and Express says:

"It was reported in Wall street today that papers are being prepared for a New Jersey corporation to hold a controlling interest in the stocks of the Erie, Burlington, Northern Pacific and Great Northern Rallways, the leading properties in which James J. Hill is interested. It is said that the same plan will be followed as was adopted in the steel combination, the shares of the larger company being exchanged for those of the constituent companies. The purpose is to enable the financial interests who are putting through the big deals to do so with less capital than would otherwise be required, and also to give greater permanency to the big alliance. The total capital of the companies mentioned is more than \$550,000,000. James J. Hill was out of the city today, and those associated with him expressed ignorance of such a scheme."

Memphis and 'Frisco Consolidation. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—President Winchell, of the Memphis road, said today that the community of interests of the Memphis and 'Frisco lines will be in effect in its fullest sense about July 1. Twelve miles of track extending from

effect in its fullest sense about July 1.

Hill and Lamont at White House. WASHINGTON, April 4.—J. J. Hill and Daniel Lamont were at the White House today, and saw the President for about

Directors of the M. K. & T PARSONS, Kas., April 4.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway here

today, the following were elected mem-bers of the board of directors: William Rockefeller, Herbert L. Satterlee, Myron T. Herrick, H. J. Ownes. The directors then re-elected the old officers for the ensuing year.

Not Building to Gresham. It is reported in the Eastern part of the county that the East Side Railway will extend its line to Gresham and Eagle Creek. F. S. Morris, of Morris & Whitehead, who bought the East Sid Railway last year, said yeeterday that he knew nothing of the proposed exten-

"Some people seem to think we're about to build to Gresham," he said, "but this matter is news to me."

Spokane Union Depot Lease. The O. R. & N. circular relating to the ease of the Spokane union depot by that company announces that H. M. Adams will be continued as superintendent of the depot.

Yellowstone Park Season ST. PAUL, April 4.-It was decided today to begin the season of Yelowstone National Park June 30, five days earlier than it has heretofore been opened.

HUNG MONEY BAG IN A TREE Eccentric Woman Who Feared Bur glars Left \$100,000 Estate.

New York Press. It was the custom of Mrs. Marietta Doe Hay, who died recently in Tarrytown, to put her money and jewels in a small black bag, which she would hang on a limb of a tree outside her window at night. feared burgiars, and she wanted to be able to truthfully tell any robber who appeared that she had no money in the house. Frequently the bag contained thousands of dollars.

Her will was filed yesterday in White Plains. She leaves about \$100,000, Al-ways precise and careful, these characteristics are shown in the will. It is in her handwriting.

Among the bequests are: To the Witt C. Hay Library Association of Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y., 100 shares of American Bank Note Company stock, also 35 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad stock, and also \$2000 of Duluth & Iron Range Railroad stock, in trust, to be held by said Library Association forever, the interest and income to be devoted to the purchase of new books, pictures, objects of art, and for no other purposes whatever. To the United States Cremation Company, Fresh Pond, \$2000 in bonds. To the New York City Infirmary for Women and Children, \$4000 in bonds. To Mary G. Ames, of Whitehall, \$2000. To Beach Ewer, of Sackett's Harbor, a niece, all title to the Pickering homestead at Sackett's Harbor. To Rosetta Boaman, colored, \$1000 in bonds. The will is dated December 27, 1900.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

The terms of the Lytle-O'Reilly settlement have heretofore been published in The Oregonian. Following is the text of the final agreement by which the control of the road passed to Mr. Lytle and Mr. Moore:

"Whereas, the undersigned, E. E. Lytle and Drake C. O'Reilly, have heretofore been stockholders of the Columbia Southern Rallway Company and as such have been participating in the business of the said corporation and by reason thereof certain differences have arisen between the parties thereto, and there are now pending various legal proceedings to which each is a party.

"Whereas, a full and complete settlement has been made and it was understood as a part of the terms of such settlement that mutual releases should be executed and delivered between the parties mutuually releasing and discharging each from any and all claims or demands of any kind whotsoever claimed or made by the one against the other.

"Therefore, in consideration of the premises and in completion of the settlement of the differences between the parties, said parties hereto, E. E. Lytle and Drake C. O'Reilly, do hereby mutually release and discharge each other from all and every claim or demand of any kind whatsoever by the one held against

THE PERKINS. Newell Macrum, For E G Harmon, Rainler est Grove L Seymour, Gardiner H M Sutton, Monte-N Haistend, Condon the other.

'In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this hereunto set their hands and seals this L. H. M. Sutton, Monte-sano E. C. Kirkpatrick, Dallas R. E. Williams, Dallas

E Watuman, San Fr
N Halstend, Condon
Mrs Halstend, Condon
L H Chambers, Hoquiam
A Emerson, Seattle
R Hansen, Crescent
City, Cal
C R Sceley, do
E J Johnson, Cal
Mrs Johnson, Cal
E W Rottler, Grant's
M N Gartner, McMinn
P Johnson, Hunsington
Ed Switzler, Pendieton
Mrs Switzler, do
Joe Baker, Astoria
Bert Conner, Ballston
T J Clark, Salem
J Ge Baker, Astoria
Bert Conner, Ballston
T J Clark, Wis
Mrs Jas Clark, Wis
Mrs Jas Clark, Wis
Mrs Fannile Clayton,
Seaside
John James, Roseburg
S W Darsey, Des Mns
W R Ellia, Heppner
Mrs Ellis, Heppner
Mrs Ellis, Heppner
Mrs Martha Walters,
Mrs Martha Walters,
Island City
Dr E R Swinburne,
Heppner
Mrs Johnson, Prinevill
Mrs Johnson, do
John Gilmore, Julian,
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H M Sutton, MonteSano
E C Kirkpatrick, Dallas
R E Williams, Chicago
G H Fithian, Chicago
M A Templeton & son,
Halsey, Or
A Templeton & son,
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THE IMPERIAL. THE IMPERIAL

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

P J Hennelly, San Fr | F A Scufert, Salem
C L Smith, Minn
T Clemenson, Joplin
Mrs Clemenson, Joplin
Miss Clemenson, do
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do
Salem

the Memphis and Frisco lines will be in effect in its fullest sense about July 1. Twelve miles of track extending from Mismi, I. T., to the main line, are to be built at once. The contract will be let this week for this connecting link, and it will be finished by July 1. The branch line of the Memphis from Baxter Springs to Mismi will be rebuilt with 75-pound steel rails. For this improvement, 1460 tons of rails have been ordered for immediate delivery. This line will be a part of the main line bitween Kansas City and Oklahoma and Texas, It is believed that the Memphis general offices will be removed from Kansas City to St. Louis.

Manager of the Seaboard.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—It is learned here today from an exceptionally reliable source that the position of vice-president and general manager of the Seaboard line, recently vacated by Mr. St. John, has been tendered to James M. Barr, now third vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and that his acceptance is assured. Baltimore directors, while admitting that an offer has been made to Mr. Barr, said they had not heard of his decision.

Chas S Mosore, Salem THE ST.

The Gibert, Salem H. W. Scott, Dilley Beo Wicks, Kalama Elimer Umiler, Seaside We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Server, do Brown, Salem Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Server, do We Devond, Form, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Logan, Philiam the Capron, Portland Is We Hubbard, Boston Chas Log THE ST. CHARLES.

Hotel Brunswick, Scattle.

European; first-class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door. Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan. Rates, \$3 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.

SCHEME IS IMPRACTICABLE

TONNAGE TAX FOR RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Small Streams Would Be Doomed and Commerce Retarded-Present System Can Be Made All Right

WASHINGTON, April 1.-Some of the

papers in the larger cities are agitating a scheme made use of in some foreign countries to have a tonnage tax applied to the improvement of rivers and harbors. This will never be adopted, as it would mean that many small harbors and streams could never be improved. instance, where the cutting of a channel or the construction of canal and locks was proposed, there would be no commerce until after the works were com-On that theory the dalles of the Columbia would never be improved, nor would there ever have been a canal and locks at the Cascades. After a city was once built, it might be a fine plan, but it never would do with harbors of refuge and other points where deep water for safety and anchorage is necessary, and yet where there is little or no commerce. If there could be a reform in the method of constructing a river and harbor bill, there would be no demand for these pro-posed reforms. But as long as one-third of the votes necessary to pass a river and harbor bill must be procured by appropriating for small streams and unimport. ant harbors, the same evils complained of in the bill which Carter talked to death win recur. The average Congressman is determined to have his share for his district if it is to be obtained. This seems to be recognized, and it is a struggle to see how much each can get, rather than make expenditures for the interests of the Government and to promote the great

commerce of the country, Mr. Carter, speaking of the different comments made upon his action in defeat-ing the river and harbor bill, said that if a bill should be prepared according to the merits of the different sections of the country, the \$50,000,000 carried in the defeated bill could have been expended to a good purpose. He spoke particu-larly of the Columbia River. He said that this great waterway, with plenty of water and obstructed only in such a manner as could be remedied by the construction of locks and canals, ought to be improved. He thought that the Columbia River from its mouth to its headwaters, and the many of its tributaries, could be improved to the greatest possible advantage of a large section of the country. He says that if \$10,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 carried in the bill had been set apart for the purpose of making the Columbia navigable, bene-fiting five large states, that would have been an expenditure justified by the situa-tion. He held that at least twice this amount was to be wasted upon streams which afforded not the least benefit to commerce, and little to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the coun-

try. NE PLUS ULTRA IN HAMS.

Only Two or Three of Them Found in a Hundred Thousand.

"No, this is not really ham," said a New Orleans eticure, who was taking break-fast with a couple of friends at a downtown restaurant the other day, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Of course it is what is known commercially as ham," he continued, prodding the pink substratum which supported a pair of neatly potsed eggs, "and I dare say it is a very excellent article of its kind; but. ompared with the highest achievements in ham, it scarcely belongs to the same family. The delicacy of which I speak is not to be procured in open market for love or money, and I confess that my own acquaintance with it is due entirely to fortunate chance.

"Some years ago I was of assistance, in a slight way, to a young fellow from Chicago, who had become involved in trouble through no particular fault of his own and seemed likely to suffer, simply use he was a stranger. I got his out of the scrape and he returned home extravagantly grateful. Soon afterwards I received a letter of thanks from his brother, who is foreman of a large packing house in Chicago, and with the ter came a ham, swathed in as many wrappings as an Egyptian mummy and boxed up for shipment as carefully as a diamond necklace. This was the first real ham I ever tasted, or, in fact, ever saw. When I sampled it-but pshaw! might as well attempt to describe the aroma of a carnation. In delicacy, flavor, tenderness, and a dozen other qualities it so far transcended any other ham in my experience that they were not fit to be named in the same parish. How

it was secured I learned later on. "In the large packing houses, so I am told, the inspectors who examine the finished product keep their eyes open for phenomenally choice pieces of meat for the personal use of the chief employees. usands upon thousands of hams pass under their eyes every day, and now and again they see one that their experience tells them is a miracle of perfection-a rara avis upon which nature has freakishly done her level best. We encounter such abnormalities in everything, you know-in flowers, fruits, precious stones, pearls-something above high-water mark in which there is accidentally a perfect equilibrum of all the elements of excellence, and it is exactly the same with When the inspector spots the paragon he immediately grabs it and lays it aside, and it was one of the geme from this culling extraordinary which I received. You may judge of their rarity when I tell you that not more than two or three are found in a hundred thousand. They are scarcer than black diamonds. "Did you ever get any more?" asked one

of the epicure's friends. "Oh, yes," he replied, "the grateful brother sends me one or two a year with the regularity of a clock-one on Christ-mas, and one on the Fourth of July. know I ought not to accept them, and that the gift is altogether out of proportion to the service, but who could resist such a temptation! Moreover, the incident is an incentive to good deeds. The small loaf of bread I cast upon the waters years ago has returned to me in many hame!-transcendal hams! sublimated hams! unpurchasable hams! The moral is always to assist young men who are in trouble, especially when they say they have brothers who are foremen in

The Emperor's Dreams. Atlanta Constitution,
According to Berlin dispatches, Willie,
he Emperor, has been dreaming some He views with concern certain happer

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

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ings in Russia, and taking these in cor section with a recent accident to himself, he has come to the conclusion that it is a bad time for a man to be wearing a

German newspapers are inclined to criticise the Emperor and to declare the alarm which found expression in his speech to his Alexander regiment is unrown out at nights. called for. They may be right, but the indications point to the contrary. With such agitation as is upsetting Pos-

sia, and with the unrest which is always prevalent in the Old World monarchies, there is good reason for extra precau-tions on the part of those who regard themselves the chosen of the Lord to rule their fellowmen. Agitation, especially when it takes the form of opposition to monarchs and the monarchial institutions, is catching. The blow which struck Elm. peror William on the cheek the other day may have been purely accidental, but the next one may not be. Crowns are not always comfortable pieces of headgear.

How to Avoid Plagiarism.

Weston Leader. Young Mr. Minchin has been acquitted of plagiarism by a jury of learned pro-fessors. He had a close shave, never-theless, and should confine himself in future to such safe expressions as the bird sings, the sun shines and the grass grows, and similar original ideas that world never heard of before. too hazardous nowadays to crib an oration from a book, unless it be a Govern ment report, which nobody reads,

Salem Journal The Republican party of Oregon will not have reached the acme of its brainial development until Brownell is Governor and Fulton Senator.

Is This Sarcasm?

AN EASY WAY

To Keep Well.

It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health. The all important thing is to keep the stomach right and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling

that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.

Professor Wiechold gives pretty good advice on this subject. He says:
"I am 68 years old and have never had serious 'illness and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sort; on the contrary I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal and I attribute my robust health for a man

of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets. "My physician first advised me to use them because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natural digestives, peptones and diastase, and af-ter using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice,

"I honestly believe the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use brings health to the sick and ailing and preserves health to the well and strong. Men and women past 50 years of age need a safe digestive after meals to insure a perfect digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest, best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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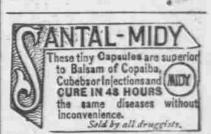
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