# **OUR NEW DUTIES ABROAD**

RESPONSIBILITIES BROUGHT TO US BY RECENT EVENTS.

Vice-President Roosevelt's Speech at the Annual Dinner of the Home Market Club, of Boston.

HOSTON, April 20,—An imposing array of speakers, headed by Vice-President Roosevelt, held the attention of 1600 members of the Home Market Club at its twelfth annual dinner at Mechanics' Hall tenight. Vice-President Roosevelt was seated on the right of the president of the club, George R. Draper. Among the others near President Draper were Senators George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge, Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me.; Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachments; William F. Draper, ex-ambas-Me.; Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts; William F. Drapet, ex-ambassador to Italy, and Bear Admiral Sampson. Previous to the dinner, a reception was held in honor of Mr. Roosevelt. The immense hall was hung on all sides with a mass of color, numerous political mottoes and pictures. Mr. Roosevelt was greeted with a storm of applause and three cheers. When he could make himself heard he said:

"In reading the profoundly interesting and suggestive Mography of the great scientist Huxley, one cannot but be struck."

National duty was really plain. We could not give the islands, back to Spain; we could not see them taken away by some of sure of all could not see them taken away by some of the European power: and, least of all could we turn them over to be scrambled for by insurgent leaders, most of whom were but little above the level of banditt, and the success of any of whom meant destruction to the peaceful and law-abiding portion of the islands, and a more or less swift relapse into barbarism of the entire population. The first thing to be done was to restore order by putting a stop to the insurrection. This

self heard he said:
"In reading the profoundly interesting
and suggestive Mography of the great
scientist Huxley, one cannot but be struck
by his constant insistence upon the need. not merely of telling the truth, but of doing it. That is, of facing facts-rec-ognising actual conditions so as the bet-ter to grapple with them. One way of facing facts is to remember that funda-mentally what is needed for success and righteous living in the individual is also what is needed for the nation, which is itself but an aggregate of individuals. Of course the analogy cannot be pushed too far, because there is a vital difference; for the individual forms part of a community which he and his fellows have agreed shall be governed under certain laws; whereas the nations of the world have not yet come to any such agreement, and indeed, cannot come to any agreement that shall affect all until all are on a more nearly common plane of civilization. But the underlying fact remains that with individuals and nations alike success of the kind which is alone worth having must come from obeying the laws that must come from obeying the laws that tell both for our moral and our material well being. We cannot afford to follow that sordid teaching which would bid us pay heed only to the body; nor on the oth-er hand, can we afford in any way to er hand, can we afford in any way to neglect the questions of material pros-perity. In short, we, as a nation, must act much as each man here tries to act, while seeking so to do his life work as to leave his children better off and to win and keep the respect of his follows. No man here has any business to be weak, any more than he has any business to be wicked. He must do no wrong; and he must also show that he can hold and he must also show that he can hold his own in the hurly-burly of life. Each of us wishes his son to earn his living, to support himself, to prosper materially; and of course as a nation we must so atrive to shape our governmental politices in matters of finance, of tariff and of for-eign relations as to bring about the high-eat material prosperity which can be ob-tained by legislation. Some excellent persons seem to think that the argument of material prosperity is a base argument; whereas of course such is not the case, any more than it is base in a man to teach his son that it is a prime duty to be self-supporting. But to argue only from the standpoint of material prosper-ity would be base. A good man always try would be base. A good man always hopes to see his son do more than eary his own living. In addition to doing well as a merchant or mechanic, farmer or labor er, doubter or lawyer-whatever his pro-fession may be he also wishes to see him do his duty before God and man, his duty to those dependent upon him, his duty to his fellows individually, and his duty to his state as a whole. Even so, each of us should desire to see America become more and more a name of pride, not merely because it symbolizes vast material prosperity, but also because it stands for lofty and generous aspirations, high effort and unyielding resolution. been wonderful. There is no adequate re-ward which we can give to men like Judge Taft and General Wood for what they have done for us; but let us at least pay them the homage of a thorough apprecia-tion of their work. After all, any re-ward that we could give them would be but little compared to the priceless re-ward of doing so well the work itself:

necessary for the solution of the prob-as that confront us at home—that is, in plirit which shall combine business ef-ency with the highest standard of "As regards China. I need say but but little, for it is bardly worth while wasting breath on the very few who cattled out." criticise our Chinese policy. We have simply performed our part in a bit of international police duty; we, at any rate, have never sought aggrandizement as a result of our action, and whoever feels we were not justified in what we did ought logically to object to all exercise of the police power at home. There was no more 'militarism' in what was done by us in China than there is 'militarism' when a policeman arrests a highway robmurderer. We would have been with infamy had we not taken immediate measures to put a stop to the unspeakable cruelties of the Boxers, and prefect our accredited representatives Pekin from the half-official attack n them. All civilized nations were a in this matter, and it is greatly to credit of our Government that we were among the few who were ready to act in time; that the gallant force under gallant General Chaffee was a part of the expeditionary army which reached Pekin in the nick of time to avert a fear. Proud, indeed, should we be as Americans, that the stars and stripes fluttered among the flags whose approach meant safety from forture and inder and worse than torture and mur-to the hunted women and children and despairing men who stood at bay be-hind the crumbling legation wills. We should be proud of the signal gallantry of our General and his troops; and we should be even prouder because that gal-lantry was unstained by murder and cruelty. Under the greatest provocation, our Government refused to yield to the clamor for mete revenge, and refused to take part in, or complye at, any effort to partition China, while our soldiers have so borne themselves that their camps have been crowded by Chinese refugees of all sexes and ages, who fiee to them because they have learned that though our people are terrible in battle, they are gentle in victory and that the helpless are sure

'In dealing with our new duties abroad, we must approach them in the same spir-

protection under the American flag. In Cuba we have had to face a harder, because, a less simple task. We were pledged to bring peace and freedom and independence to the Islands, and we have been resolutely bent on keeping that pledge, not merely in the letter, but in the apirit. To have driven out the Spaniard and then immediately withdrawn our away forces would have meant the our gwn forces, would have meant the breaking of our own pledge, for it would have meant the absolute certainty of our being speedily forced to interfere again. We would commit a grave wrong to our own people if we permitted the great island which is our neighbor once more to become a plague-spot of civilization; a still graver wrong if we permitted the possibility of its ever being used against us by some strong alien power. Our bus-tness was to help in the development of those qualities in the Cubans which would those qualities in the Cubans which would render them able to solve the difficult problem of self-government; to further every movement for decency in the Island, and to give our sid to the new Cuban commonwealth as it strove to walk alone. It is everywhere necessary to have good laws; but it is even more necessary to have good men to execute those laws. Something can be done under a bad law by a first-class man; but the best law ever put upon the statute books is useless in incapable or dishonest hands. The President chose in Leonard Wood, exactly the man to put this policy into effect. We ask that it be judged by its fruits; compare the peace and order and justice of today with the unspeakable misery. bloody jumble of anarchy and tyran-

putting a stop to the insurrection. This has at last been practically accomplished in a succession of campaigns which have

brought out into bold relief the daring, the skill and the indomitable resolution of our officers and men. The campaigns have been wearing and difficult beyond de-

scription, both because of the nature of

the country and of the character of our opponents. After the first few months the insurgents ceased to oppose us in regular warfare, their methods becoming

more and more such as by any stern ap-plication of the laws of war would have forfeited their right to be treated other-

wise than as assassins. For the last 18 months our chief difficulty has been not to beat the insurgents in the field-for

that was easy—but to grapple with the difficulty caused by their conduct in visit-ing murder and torture upon all the friendly natives who were anxious to see

our rule made permanent. Yet under even these circumstances the Administra-tion has seen to it that the almost in-

tolerable provocation given by our ene-

mies should not result in their ill treat-ment. Our Army has been most merciful in its dealings. With equal wisdom and clemency, we have refrained from exact-

ing the penalties which by every princi-ple of military and international law we had a right to exact from our foes. The

record of the struggle in the Philippines for the last two years and a half is one which should make all Americans proud because of the firmness and the mercy,

the justice and the fearlessness with

which their representatives in the islands have acted under as trying conditions as have ever been faced in a similar case.

From Lawton to Funston, many a name has been added to the honor roll of the Republic. Moreover, as soon as we began to get the upper hand of the insurgents.

steps were immediately taken to establish a civil government in the islands. Here, again, as in the choice of Leonard Wood.

the President showed far-sighted wisdom

in selecting out of the whole country the man best qualified to perform the task, in the person of Judge Taft, whom he made the head of the commission. It is a

great and solemn responsibility to frame a new system of government out of such a welter of confusion, and to start the Filipino people on the first stages of a career which we earnestly hope and be-

lieve will in the end result in their show-ing capacity to stand alone—a capacity which there is no chance of their show-ing save by the patient following out on

our part of the policy on which we have already embarked. The progress made by Judge Taft and his associations has been wonderful. There is no adequate re-

for each of these two men has drawn the highest prize we have to offer on this earth—the prize of doing in the best pos-sible way a service that is of vital im-

"In developing these islands, it is well

to keep steadily in mind that business is one of the great levers of civilization. It is immensely to the interest of the people of the islands that their resources

should be developed and therefore it is

to their interests even more than to ours that our citizens should develop their in-

dustries. The further fact that it is our

duty to see that the development takes place under conditions so carefully guard-ed that no wrong may come to the isi-anders, must not blind us to the first

great fact, which is the need of the devel-

"No greater strides toward securing

taken than to make the conditions such

as to invite business enterprise. But in

our own interest and for the sake of our own honor, we must steadily insist upon one point. Our public men, the represen-

tatives of our Nation, whether in civil or

in military life, whether in Congress, in the colonial service, or in the Army or Navy, must understand that their rela-tions toward the islanders are those of

trustees, and that no trustee is allowed to

trustees, and that no trustee is allowed to make any gain because of his relation with his ward. It is to the advantage both of American and of the islands to have any merchant or business man start and develop a legitimate business enter-

prise of any kind in the islands; but no

a business, and public opinion should not tolerate for a moment such action among

our public men. As for the offenses that are at times bound to occur in connection with the public service in the islands, we should on the one hand see to it that the most prompt and severe punishment is visited upon the offenders; and in the next

place we should remember that it is sim-

ply silly to treat such an offense as in

necessary to punish with severity any de-faulting bank cashler, but to treat such a

refalcation as a reason for abandoning

our banking system would be preposter-ous. In organizing the new governments it is impossible to prevent an occasional

unworthy man from being put in some position of trust which he may abuse. Probably the best way to prevent it is to

give as much power as possible to men like General Wood and Judge Taft—men

whose appointment by the President has out all Americans who are zealous of their

country's reputation deeply in his debt. All that can be done in addition is both by law and by the force of public opin-

ion to visit with crushing severity any

It is doubly and trebly infamous when he

is guilty of dishonesty in connection with the public service in Cuba or the Philip-pines or Porto Rico. In the first case, he sins against individuals; in the next case,

he not only sins against individuals, but he blackens the good name of the entire Nation. In every man who serves our Government, from the top to the bettom,

in military or in civil life, in these distant islands, we have a right to demand the highest standards, the most unblemished record of public conduct, and wee to us if we lower this standard, if we relax our

just and jealous severity.
"Now, in conclusion, let me ask you to judge the future by the past. Look back over the last three years and see what we have done. Think how infinitely better

dishonesty here in our own country;

any way a condemnation of our policy. It is exactly as in private life. It is highly

blic man should have any share in such

prosperity for the island folk can

portance to mankind,

own justification.

"Finally, we come to the Philippines, where the difficulties were greatest of all. Perhaps few better tests of our worth as a Nation have ever been offered than this Philippine problem. The temptation was great to shirk it altogether. Such a course would have appealed not only to many thoroughly honest and excellent people who were imperfectly informed, or who were misled by false analogies or by sentimental considerations, but it would also have been greeted with enthusiasm by all short-sighted people and by all in whom the legitimate dislike of needless effort and worry tends to become an unhealthy fear of all risk and trouble. But as we look back we can now see that the National duty was really plain. We could not give the islands back to Spain; we could not see them taken away by some

strides made in the school system and the course; think of what has been done toward the cloansing of the cities, toward stamping out disease. Remember that the change is solely due to the fact that we dared to go to war for a righteous cause. If ever in history an action has justified itself, our action in interfering in Cuba has thus furnished its own justification.

"Finally, we come to the Philippines, where the difficulties were greatest of all. Perhaps few better tests of our worth as a Nation have ever been offered than this Philippine problem. The temptation was great to shirk it altogether. Such a course would have appealed not only to many thoroughly honest and excellent people who were imperfectly informed, or who were missed by false analogies or by

## THE BRITISH AREALARMED

LEYLAND LINE DEAL ARGUSES THEIR APPREHENSION.

Possibility of the United States Dominating the Atlantic Carrying Trade-Details of the Sale.

the principles of justice and of mercy—of courage and of honesty, that go to make up a national record of clean living and true manliness."

At the conclusion of Mr. Roosevelt's address he was given three more cheers. The next speaker was Senator Hoar, who eulogized President McKinley and defended the proposed conferring of the



JOHN P. HASSON, OF VANCOUVER, WASH,

been appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the regular Army, is a son of Captain Patrick Hasson, retired, of Clark County. Though but 23 years of age, Lieutenant Hasson has seen more active service in the Army than many officers twice his age. He was born in Fort Douglas, Utah, April 10, 1878. He received his education chiefly in the schools of this city. He would have graduated from the Vancouver High School in 1898, but for the breaking out of the Spanish-American War. Enlisting at the first call for volunteers in the First Washington Volunteers, he accompanied the regi-ment to San Francisco, where, before it was ordered to sail, he was transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry as a Corooral. With the Fourteenth he saw several months had service in the first part of the Philippine war. He took part in all the principal battles in which the regiment was engaged, and was one of the five men who volunteererd to go with Lieutenant Perry L. Miles in the perlious undertaking at Block House No. 14. In the early Spring of 1899 he was sent to the United States in charge of insane soldiers, and during his leave of absence received his appointment as First Lieutenant of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, then being recruited at Vancouver Barracks. In April, 1900, he was wounded in the hip while commanding a detachment of Macabebe scouts, and spent three months' sick leave at his home here. Instead of being sent home with his regiment, Lieutenant Hasson was given command of a detachment to guard prisoners, and is still in the Philippines.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

degree of LL.D. upon him by Harvard. Senator Lodge and General Guild also

LAW STOOD IN THE WAY.

Why Two Chicago Aliens Did Not Fight a Duel. CHICAGO, April 30 .- A local paper says

"A duel was to have been fought next Saturday, the place to be decided upon by the seconds and remain unknown to even the principals until the hour of combat. The principals were Maurice Hellmann, French Vice-Consul of this city, and Dr. Hal Schwegel, Austrian Consular attache and an ex-Lieutenant in the Austrian Hussars.

"The trouble grew out of an early morning canter in Lincoln Park. Herr Hellmany's horse did not at properly and Saturday, the place to be decided upon

Heilmann's horse did not act properly and he resented Dr. Schwegel's interference. When Schwegel returned to his quarters he decided to challenge Heilmann to fight, and requested Architect Hertz and Lieutenant Faulbinger, of the Austrian Army, to act as his seconds. The chal-lenge was written and dispatched by the Lieutenant. Helimann accepted and chose as his seconds Professor Ange, of the University of Chicago, French depart-ment, and Harry J. Furber, Jr., a law-

yer. "All the details had been arranged when the matter came to the ears of Baron Defielsh, the Austrian Consul. He decided to try to bring the affair to a termination. He acquainted Henri Merou. the French Consul, with the preparations being made for a combat by his attache, and the two cast about for a reasonable way out of the trouble. They decided finally to call on Hellmann's second, Furber, and he in turn called a meeting of principals and the seconds. This meet-ing took place. Hardly had the men seat-ed themselves when Furber announced ed themselves when Furber announced that duelling in Illinois was a crime and if the affair proceeded any further, he would notify the proper authorities. The principals were dumfounded at the unexpected turn of affairs, and protested vehemently and indignantly. Mr. Furber, however, was firm. He cited to them the law of the state, and finally peace was

Too Much Killing in Africa.

A. St. Hill Gibbons in Geographical Journal.

I have one thing more to say, and I I have one thing more to say, and I say it in proof of my opinion that there has been a great deal too much killing in Africa. During the last 10 years my routes, added to those of my colleagues, exceed 20,000 miles beyond the reach of railroads, and mainly in the most remote parts of Africa of today, yet no one of us has found it necessary to take a single us has found it necessary to take a single human life, and for my own part I would

A new process, known as Lawton's, has been invented for the preservation of fresh fruit in a sterilised atmosphere, by which, at or before maturity, it can be stored without suffering deterioration. By wactfleet.

off Cuba and the Philippines are because
of the policy upon which this republic
has acted. Mankind is our debtor for
serry.

what we have done, and the doing of it
has raised our national character to a
higher standard than ever before. We are then filtered and cooled.

the United States Senate of a subsidy bill. It is considered that the terms of the transfer are so profitable to the Leyiand people that there is believed to be no question of their acceptance, and the other shipping companies would gladly sell

The effects of the transfer are discussed in all their bearings. Sir Christopher Fur-ness, who contributes to the Daily Mail a long article dealing with the steel and other trusts in the United States, insists upon the necessity of the country wak-ing up to meet the new competition. The Daily Telegraph asks editorially whether the whole British Empire to be bought up or bought out by American millionaires It calls J. Pierpont Morgan 'the Bona-parte of trade," and thinks the Britisi public will be very foolish if it is lulled by statements that there is no intention to withdraw the vessels of the Leyland line from the Union Jack. "This is a serious situation," says the Daily Telegraph, which calls for concerted action on this which can for concerted action on this side, and especially looking to the enor-mous growth of the American export trade and the increase of the American and German shipping tonnage."

A circular was issued today by Chairman Ellerman, of the Ley-land line, in which he says that he has contracted with J. Plerpont Morgan for the sale of his entire holdings of or-dinary shares in the steamship line, name-ly, 71,000 shares, at £14 l0s per share for each £10 share, and that Mr. Morgan agrees to purchase on eimilar terms all ordinary shares offered before May 26. Holders of a great majority of the or-dinary shares have, according to the dr-cular, intimated to Mr. Ellerman that they will avail themselves of the offer of Mr. Morgan, and the effect will be that the purchasers will become owners of practically all the ordinary shares of the corporation at a cost of upward of £1,750,— 000. Mr. Ellerman binds himself not to United Kingdom or the Continent, except between Antwerp and Montreal. term of 14 years, on condition that the purchasers sell him the Mediterranean, Portugal and Montreal fleets and the usiness connected therewith at an agreed

Mr. Ellerman adds that he proposes to retain his entire holdings in preferred shares, amounting to over £180,000 and his codirectors will retain all their ferred holdings, amounting to £120,000, Mr. Ellerman also offers to buy any preferred shares at par and their accrued interest.

A circular issued by the secretary of the Leyland line accompanies Mr. Ellerman's circular. It explains that the directors, including Mr. Ellerman, hold £885,680 out including Mr. Ellerman, hold £885,680 out of £1,200,000 ordinary shares capital, and £314,900 out of £1,415,000 preferred in capital. Several of the directors also control a large amount of other shares, and all the directors intend to vote in support of Mr. Ellerman's arrangement at all the meetings called in connection therewith.

The secretary adds:
"It is anticipated that practically all the ordinary shareholders will accept the offer and the effect will be that the Morgans will hold £1,200,000 ordinaries at a cost of over £1,750,008."

A meeting of the shareholders has been called for May 7.

The shipping combine absorbs the interest of the commercial world. Though

no definite information is yet obtainable, it is understood that the American line has also been in conference with Mesare. Morgan and Baker, with the idea either of joining or making a working arrangement. Liverpool shipping circles, seemingly in ignorance of this phase of the affair, predict sharp competition between the Morgan people and the American line.

line.

Aside from the new combination, there is general activity among the Atlantic steamship lines. Two conferences will be held in the near future. The first will be held with the view to bringing the White Star and Cunard lines into the Continental pool. The second will be a conference for the purely Continental lines to fix a uniform steerage rate. It will be held in Paris this week. It is said that overtures have been made to certain Manchester engineering firms for the purchase of their concerns by an American syndicate.

NEW YORK, April 30.—It is learned that the National Steel Company will soon remove its office in this city to Youngstown, O., where its most important plant is situated. It has been here for two years. It is reported that the ajlied companies, the American Steel Hoop Com-pany, the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Tinplate Company would remove their main offices from this city by order of the parent company, the United States Steel Corporation. The last named wishes the main offices of the subsidiary companies to be near its princi-pal mills. F. S. Wheeler, who is the treasurer of all the subsidiary companies, would not talk last night about their re-

### FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Recent Experience Emphasizes Fact That It Is a Big Farce.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—There is a forcible argument connected with the Congressional seed distribution as conducted this year, which should appeal to Congress when it comes to authorize the next appropriation for the purchase of free seeds. There has been general dissatisfaction expressed with the manner in which the recent distribution has been conducted. Members of Congress filing their orders were obliged to wait perhaps a month, and sometimes more. fore the seeds were even placed in the mails. As a consequence, thousands of farmers have received seeds weeks after their planting was done. The good will of the Congressman was there just the same, but as far as practical results are concerned, such distributions amount to absolutely nothing.

The Department of Agriculture has not been to blame for this delay, for these annual seed distributions are carried on by private contractors. This year it was the Market Gardener's Association of Philadelphia which secured the contract for garden seed, and it is responsible for the delay. The trouble lies in the fact that the contract was taken at such a low figure that the work could not be car-ried out expeditiously. But the delay in time is not the cause

for general complaint. Other seed firms of the East have filed charges with the Secretary of Agriculture and with the Treasury Department, setting forth that the contractors have furnished inferio grades of seed and short weights in the respective packages. The specifications call for the best quality of seed and a certain weight to the package. In an-swer to this charge the contractors are reported to have stated that at the contract price they are practically obliged to

supply an inferior grade of seed and re-duce the quantity per package. And yet, in the light of past experience, this year's distribution is but a repetition this year's distribution is but a repetition of the old, old story. Low bids naturally result in slow distribution and a poor quality of seed. The Congressional seed distribution has been held up to general ridicule year after year, and the "seeds that will not grow" have been the subject of many and many a jest. As a matter of fact, the Congressional seeds are practically always noor in quality and practically always poor in quality and slow of distribution

The whole matter of a free seed distribution as carried out is a farce from start to finish. Members of Congress ad-mit this, and if the facts were known, 90 per cent of the men in both House and Senate would so confess their belief. They look upon the seed distribution as a necessary evil, however, and as the proposition for seed distribution comes up each year, they fall in line and vote the necessary money, because "they want the rural votes." And what is more, they are steadily increasing the amount of the seed. Last year members had 5000 odd packages of garden seed. This year they had 8000 or more packages, and it is es-timated that next year each member will have from 10,000 to 12,000 packages of this almost worthless seed to ship to his constituents, in the hopes of strengthening

his vote. When Congressmen are willing to before their own constituents on their own merits and do not depend upon patronage and generally distributed favors, such as this ridiculous seed distribution, the senseless practice and yearly outlay may be dispensed with, but that day will not come before the long-looked-for mil-lennium. Instead of curtailing the seed distribution, Congress will yearly increase its volume, and in consequence increase the amount of good public money that s wasted in this matter.

### FINE PLACES FOR A PARK.

Some of the Advantages Possessed by Mount Tabor.

SOUTH MOUNT TABOR, April 29.-(To the Editor.)-A few days ago there ap peared an article in your daily regarding a park at Mount Tabor. I believe this idea meets with hearty approval of all Taborites. The crest and slopes of Moun Tabor are not suitable for building pur poses, but would be an ideal park if sufficient land could be acquired-100 acres

The "park 'is easy of access to all classes

of people. The City & Suburban line runs well up on the north side; a good wagon road of easy grade winds to the summit, and the East Side Rallway Company talks of extending its line along the south side. In the Springtime Mount Tabor is a beautiful spot. We Taborites are never weary of it. From the summit the view is magnificent. Looking to the north we see Vancouver, Mount St. Hel-ens, and follow the Columbia to its gorge through the Cascade Mountains, Stretch we see a level, productive, farming sec tion, then the blue foothills of the Cas-cades standing guard for old Mount Hood. Looking south the view near at hand is equally good. Turning to the west we behold from the base of Mount Tabor to the Heights the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest. We see schools, churches, substantial business blocks, hospital, foundries, all nestled together in peace and quietness, as if to belie the mad rush of business and activity unseen from the summit. What a gleam of sliver catches our eye? It is our own Willamette carry. ing upon its bosom the trade of the world. We may never have a park at Mount Tabor; but I believe the City of Portland would never regret having purchased land at this place for a public breathing spot for its citizens. It will cost money, per-haps considerable, but it ought to be worth all the time and money necessary to MARTIN L. DEAN. acquire it.

Chinese Wit. "A History of Chinese Literature." Herbert
A. Giles.
A doctor who had mismanaged a case
was selzed by the family and tied up. In
the night he managed to free himself and THE SCHEME MAY FAIL

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF RIO GRANDE ROADS ENJOINED.

Restraining Order Issued Against Spencer, Trunk & Co .- The Burlington Deal.

NEW YORK, April 30.-Judge Brown, in e United States Circuit Court, signed order today restraining Spencer, Trank Co. from carrying out the proposed neolidation of the Rio Grande Western Railway, of Utah, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, of Colorado, and en-joining the firm from seiling any of the stock of the proposed consolidated con-

THE BURLINGTON DEAL. Directors' Official Circular Announces Details.

BOSTON, April 30.—The official circular issued by the directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy making announce-ment of details of the offer of the Northment of details of the offer of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies to purchase the capital stock of the Burlington Railroad, was mailed to stockholders today. The circular is an amplification of faots previously made known concerning the deal. Besides the offer to purchase the Burlington stock on the basis of \$200 in bonds for \$100 in stock, the circular says that the bonds are to be the joint obligation of the Northern Pacific and of the Great Northern companies. Such stockholders as desire a part payment of cash will receive \$100 in bonds and \$40 in cash. As previously stated, the bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from July 1, 1891, 4 per cent per annum from July 1, 1891, and are to mature July, 1921, but are to be redeemable at the option of the two Northern companies at 105 per cent and accrued interest on July 1, 1891, or on any coupon day thereafter. The pur-chasing companies reserve the right to pay off part without paying the whole of the honds; the number of bonds to be paid will be designated by lot.

#### WILL SETTLE TAXES. Northern Pacific Accepts Proposition

of Clark County.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 30.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has agreed to settle its delinquent tax account with Clark County. The County Com-missioners today accepted the offer of the company to square the account by paying 70 per cent of the delinquent taxes, less the penalty and interest due from de-linquency. The total ammount standing on the rolls is about \$34,000. Of this, about \$11,000 represents penalty and interest, leaving about \$23,000 of which the company will pay 10 per cent. The settlement was made upon the basis of the proposition made by the Commissioners to the company two weeks ago.

COAST-KOOTENAY ROAD. Company Offers to Proceed, Exclus

ive of Dominion Subsidy. stood that the government today received an offer from the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway which, if accepted, will involve the immediate construction of a portion, at least, of the Coast-Kootenay road. It is said that the company mentioned agrees is said that the company mentioned agrees. VICTORIA, B. C., April 30.-It is und a portion, at least, or the Coast-Rootenay road. It is said that the company mentioned agrees to proceed at once, exclusive of any Dominion subsidy, provided the local government gives it the subsidy provided in the railway act. The offer provides that 30 miles of railroad should be constructed at each end during the present Summer. The guestion of terms present Summer. The question of terms, of course, would have to be arranged between the contracting parties,

Change in Union Pacific Control. NEW YORK, April 30.-The Evening

Post today says:

"Evidence that the control of the Union Pacific Railway has undoubtedly passed is seen in the recently extraordinarily active market for the shares. Even Union Pacific interests today admitted that the buying could be explained on no other theory than that an effort had been made to get control of the property. It was declared that control had not yet actually passed, but it was admitted that in the next few days it might be developed that new interests had secured enough of the shares to place them in control

of the property."
In addition the Evening Post says that "Wall street has held very generally to the theory that the Union Pacific has been acquired by W. K. Vanderbilt.

Grand Trunk Meeting. NEW YORK, April 30.-The Herald

says: The new interests in control of the It was reported again that St. Louis & San Francisco owners would be found to have acquired the property. W. L. Stow, who represents the new interests, said: "It is true that the St. Louis & San Francisco and associates of Mr. Gould are in the Mexican Central. I do not think, however, that you will find that they have a majority of the stock."

There is a widely prevalent belief in Wall street that the purchase of the Mexican Central is one step to the developments of a greater Missouri Pacific,

Mexican Central Affairs.

LONDON April 30.—The semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk here today was largely attended. The directors' report showing decreases in the receipts and an increase in the expenses were accepted without critical. The retiring directors were re-elected.

Heavy Colonist Travel. CHICAGO, April 30.—Between 30,000 and 0,000 departed from Chicago today for points on the Pacific Coast. It was the last day of the sale of the \$30 tickets. On hearly every road special trains were required to handle the business.

AFRAID OF SMALLPOX.

Hawaiian Authorities Fumigate Mails From America.

HONOLULU, April 24, via San Fran-cisco, April 20.—Owing to the danger of importing smallpox from the mainland the Honolulu Board of Health has decided to fumigate all mails coming here by steamer from San Francisco. Until the health, reports from Washington show a different state of affairs in many states as regards the disease, it is the Intention of the Board to have all mails fumigated for at least four hours. The rule resulted today in a strange contradiction of quarantine rules. When the transport Logan arrived from San Francisco she had a clean bill of health, and was therefore passed by the Federal authorities. Hun-dreds of her soldiers came ashore and dreds of her soldiers came ashore and strolled about Honolulu, while the mail was being fumigated.

The steamship Zealandla arrived here April II with 50 Porto Rican immigrants on board. During the trip six infants died and were buried at sea. The Porto Ricans were placed on island steamers and sent to various plantations.

to various plantations.

The transport Kilpatrick, which came here from San Francisco with smallpox nere from San Francisco with smallpox on board, salled for the Philippines April 22. She left behind 33 soldlers suffering with measies, and two who were afflicted with smallpox, all of them being now on Quarantine Island here. It was charged that while here a number of officers of the Klipatrick violated the quarantine rules by comiting schore at night in rules by coming ashore at night in a launch, said to have taken them to Wai-kiki beach. The vessel left before investigation of the charge was made.

The House of Representatives has PORTLAND,

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand 26 hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy cogedition of the kidneys: if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO. There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the orinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wins or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant oad effects following use of inquer, with or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 20cent and Il sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When witting mention that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

law to provide for an income tax. The latter assesses I per cent on all over Hoos on the income of every person or corpara-tion. The two bills have now gone to the Senate, where it is stated there are many amendments in prospect, and the passage of the county government act is doubtful. The Senate has again postponed consideration of the Governor's appointments. The home-rulers are holding many caucuses to consider various lists of officials as they would have them, but they have not been able to agree upon a state. They will carry a refusal to confirm several of the Governor's nominees, but the matter has now been postponed until the 55th day of the sersion.

The joint session, held on the 25d, for Senate, where it is stated there are many

The joint session, held on the Ed, for the purpose of selecting Senators who are to hold over for four years, resulted in a to hold over for four years, resulted in a defeat for the home-rule party, except as it is affiliated with the Republicans The Republicans and home-rulers who voted with them carried a motion to adjourn the session until the 58th day of the legislative session, by a vote of El to 13, against a hard fight of the pure home, rulers, whose party seems to have been disintegrated.

The Lower House has adopted a mem-orial to Congress asking that a commis-sion be sent here to investigate the public lands question, and protesting against repeal of the clause in the organic act which prohibits any corporation from holding or acquiring more than 1000 acres of land.

Sues Canal Traffic.

New York Journal of Commerce, We print below the comparative state-ment of the traffic through the Suez Canal for the years 1899 and 1999, forwarded by James Burness & Bons, London. While the totals show no appreciable changes, if we examine the table in detail, a considerable shrinkage will be noticed in Brit-ish tonnage, with a corresponding increase in German tonnage. France and Russia also show rotable gains. As all of these nations were active participants in the Chinese troubles, some of the fluctuations may be attributed to transport service and supplies. How the curtailment of trade may have affected the decrease is problematical, but it is a more than reas assumption to credit Great Britain's losses

-1390.

Not

Flag-Tonnage, Tonnage, 101,245 67,889 268,359 16,758 9,046,081 6,386,310 58,061 412,567 1,929 385,819 1,070,767 234,366 122,765 234,366 12,156 1,267 171,100 525 114,140 501 2,250 266,444 776 164,202 36,660 Total ..... 13,815,991 9,885,800 Gross Net gyptian 751,750 158,564 245,679 68,186 347,196 351,354 90,205 6,424 461,151 153,247 2,996 43,124 109,584 2,158 29,490

9,738,152 11,699,238 Total ... For the corresponding years the number of ships passing through the canal, the dues and total receipts are as follows: 1906. 1899.

Number of ships 2507 3,441 Canal dues, francs 88,712,100 87,042,563 Total receipts, francs 22,515,222 21,345,55 Democrats Charged With Fraud. ST. LOUIS, April 30.-The Globe-Demo-

crat today says:

"The April grand jury, which has been in session since the first of the mouth, made a partial report yesterday, returning, it is said, If indiciments against Democrats, charging them with fraudu-ient voting and repeating.

THIS AD.



Enclose It to Me With Ten Dollars

And I will furnish you all complete, ready for use, my 1901 Model No. 7 SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT. It is superior to make, quality power to any belt offered by other dealers fer which they charge \$40.

DR. SANDEN'S BELT

Has no equal for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vital-ity, Varicoccie, Premature Decline, Loss of Memory, Wasting, etc., which has been brought about by early indiscretions or

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS. Vrite today for my latest books, "He Nature," and "Strength: Its Use use by Men."

DR. A. T. SANDEN

Cor. Fourth and Morrison

OREGON