# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with nearly sta-TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUG. 22, 1902.

### GOOD FOR IDAHO.

Idaho Republicans will hear from their outspoken and advanced utterance on the tariff. We reproduce it:

Many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infance, and the American manufacturer has entered the markets of the world, and is successfully competing with the manufacturers of all other countries. We, therefore, favor a revision of the tariff with-out unreasonable delay, which will place upon the free list every article and product con-trolled by any monopoly, and such other arti-cles and products as are beyond the need of

There is no mistaking the meaning of this utterance. It serves the plainest kind of notice upon the protected trusts and their defenders that Republican sentiment, in Idaho at least, and by inference in the far West as a whole does not regard the tariff as a sacrosanct affair, but as a means to an end, alterable and adaptable to the changing needs of advancing time.

Let us emphasize the further fact that Idaho is not alone in this statement. This Boise utterance is in perfect keeping with the platforms of August, July and June. It is even foreshadowed in the Oregon declaration put on record in Portland almost five months ago limiting the demand for protection to "neccesary cases of industries still in their infancy, or unable to compete with foreign products." In another column on this page we reproduce extracts from this year's Republican platforms, Striking in the direction of tariff reform are the utterances of Vermont, Iowa and

Every utterance in favor of the President's Cuban policy is cogent for tariff reform, because it breaks away at once from the tradition of tariff sanctity, in opposed. If lower tariffs on Cuban imports are good for this country, so are lower tariffs on European or Asiatic imports. In the universal approval of Cuban reciprocity there is recognition of the tariff reduction aspect of reciprocity which gives to that doctrine its advantageous bearing on our industries, and especially that feature of it which looks to the abandonment of "duties no onger needed," contemplated at St. Louis in 1896 and distinctly enunciated by McKinley at Buffalo.

The tariff was made for man, not man for the tariff. It is not an ideal or a principle, but a bundle of schedules on yards bounds and articles, to be intelligently and prostically adjusted from time to time, with consideration to production, foreign supply and domestic demand, factories' exigencles and treasury's needs. At its best it is a plain, simple, practical instrument of common-sense statesmanship. It becomes a principle only when it is exalted to the place of an idol, and then it is a principle both vicious and mischiev-

Idaho has set an example which older and more pretentious states may follow with profit and credit. Republican state conventions that are yet to come may well take the Idaho platform for a text. The advance it records upon the ploneer utterance of Oregon in April is abundantly justified by the proceedings of Congress and the growth of pubopinion. The country looks to the Republican party to reform the tariff. No other party can be trusted to perform either this or any other task that confronts the Nation.

NATIONALIZING COAL MINES. The New England Homestead indorses the suggestion that nationalizing the coal mines would be the best '7ay to prevent strikes among miners. The same paper is disposed to subscribe to the doctrine of national ownership, control and operation of telephone and telegraphs. The Federal Government has already begun the work of nationalizing the water supply for irrigation purposes in the so-called arid West, The Homestead asks, if irrigation is to benationalized, why not coal, telegraph and telephone, and admits that it may be the only remedy for existing abuses

in the railroad business.

We have recited these remarkable sentiments of a very conservative New England publication in proof of the opinion that the great coal strikes and land-grabber out and off the public dothe great trusts and combinations are stract discussion of these themes. The Social Democratic party in its platform adopted at Indianapolis, March 7, 1900, demanded among other thinge the pubownership of all railroads, telegraphs, telephones; all means of transportation and communication; all water works gas and electric plants, and the public ownership of all gold, silver, lend, from and cont mines. This platform only obtained about \$4,000 votes in 1966,

posed to think that nationalization of perhaps of rallroads would be the best

remedy for the present situation.

One thing is certain, and that is that If the American people once believe that it would be expedient as a matter of National welfare to do any of these things they will be done without any regard to the outcry of the minority that we are playing with fire when we accept any of the reforms urged by the Socialist Democracy. We shall never accept any hard and fast theory of so cialism in government, but we shall not be afraid to do what is expedient for the public welfare, whether it remotely smacks of socialism or not. We are an intensely practical people, and the test we apply to everything is whether it is expedient and not in violation with our Constitution and laws. The Government carries the mails because it be lieves it expedient to do so; it does not control the telegraph, as is done in England, because it has not hitherto deemed it expedient. Railroads and other important public utilities our Government has not touched because it has deemed it inexpedient; but new emergencies not seldom compel the adoption of new pollcies, and the reforms approved by the New England Homestead may yet come to pass.

#### \_\_\_ THE FAIR MILLIONS.

tragedy by which Charley Fair, of San Francisco and his wife lost their lives is the scramble which actual and possible heirs are making for the estate. The property is very large, being a onethird part of the immense estate left by Senator Fair, the bonanza miner, at his death some seevn or eight years ago, in value anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The younger Fair had no children, and his natural heirs are two sisters, both of whom, already vastly wealthy, live in New York. His wife, whose attecedents nobody knew anything about until the tragedy of two weeks ago brought her family to light, It appears, belonged to a large connec tion which is preparing to make a fight in the courts upon the theory that Fair's death occurred first. To prove this contention will manifestly be impossible, which no doubt is understood, but by initiating and keeping up a contest they will be in a position where they will be able to demand and probably will receive a large price in the way of compromise." This was the course of Mrs. Craven, who made a contest for a large share in the estate of Senator Fair under the allegation of a secret marriage, and in the end she came off with a fortune in the form of a "compromise"; fee. Young Mrs. Fair's family, under the advice of their lawyers, who presumably will share with them, are play-

ing the same game. It was supposed that Charley Fair left a will, but diligent search has thus far failed to find it. The will of Mrs. Fair has been found, and in it she disposes of her private estate, some \$300,000. giving about one-third of it to her own people and leaving the balance to her husband; and in connection with the probate of this will a compromise has been proposed by Mr. Fair's sisters. Their offer is that if Mrs. Fair's family will abandon the effort to share in Mr. Fair's estate, they (the Fair sleters) will make over to them the whole of Mrs. Fair's private estate, to part of which under the will they have at least a fighting claim. In other words, the family of Mrs. Fair can have the whole of her property without contest if they will relinquish all claim to Mr. Fair's

property. A curious thing about this proposal is that it is permitted to be made in son; no assumption of an authority in tlement by compromise. It is, howeve a most vicious practice, utterly regardless of the purpose for which wills are made, and which it is the duty of the courts to safeguard, and leading naturally to grave abuses.

A court has something more to consider than the interests of heirs and to ratify such bargains as they may choose to make among themselves. It is the business of the court to determine, first, the will of the dead person, and, second, to distribute the estate in accordance with that will, and it is a plain abdication of authority and an abandonment of duty to permit heirs or claimants to arrange by private bargain as to what disposition shall be made of property in which they have or may have a common interest. It is an act of gross injustice to the dead to permit his will to be set aside or modified by a private agreement. And if this is to be the rule under the practice of courts, a man with property would better abdicate the will-making function and leave the disposition of his estate to a wrangling committee of his heirs, subject to whatever influence fraudulent claimants may choose to assert and

# prosecute.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor of his age and race, what may be said of the beneficence of a power that, extending over vast areas of arid lands, paves the way for thousands of homes? This, in the judgment of men who have given close attention to the matter, is what Congress has done in the enactment of the irrigation law-"the new homestead law," as it is called-by means of which the wilderness, literally speaking, may be made

to blossom as the rose. This law was formed in the interest of the homebuilder. Hedged in and about by conditions the purpose of which is to shut the speculator and main, it makes for the homesteader doing more to foster the sentiment of terms so reasonable and conditions so thrift and open to agriculture new and

vast possibilities. A scheme so stupendous as that the purpose of which is to reclaim, under economical and practical processes, the once wonder and admiration.

with the Socialist Democracy is dis- to hold and to maintain homes of their own. The development of the country coal mines, telegraphs, telephones and through the individual is made possible by the law. The syndicate has neither place nor lot in the scheme. The oldest of professions-that of tilling the soil-is to be encouraged and promoted by it. Its possibilities deal with faraway years; its power is far-reaching, yet it is in touch, if not with the present, at least with the near future. To nore up and distribute water as it is needed, equitably and in sufficient supply to make arid lands, properly sequestered or entered fertile, is the purpose of the new homestead law. The scheme is a simple one, yet elaborate: comprehensive yet strong in detail. Carried out with intelligence and fidelity, it cannot fall to be widely beneficial.

UNEQUAL TO THE SITUATION.

The death of General Frank Sigel eaven but few survivors among the forgn officers of military education and service who sought employment in the armies of the Union during the Civil There officers were eagerly weiomed by our Government, for, outside our own little regular Army of about 10,000 men, we had no educated soldlers and the South had carried off a very large proportion of the most eminent graduates of West Point. With thousands of untrained men in the field our Government naturally was glad to secure the services of officers who were Not least among the interests of the graduates of foreign military schools and who had seen considerable service in the field, some in the Crimean War, some in the Hungarian Revolution and some in the German Revolution of 1848 in Baden. These foreign officers were promptly given regiments and were soon made Brigadier and Major-Generals but with few exceptions they all proved failures in the field. General Fremont had a passion for these fellows. He had Generals Asboth, Sigel and Cluseret under him. Cluseret had received a fine military education in the military school at Paris, and had seen service, but he proved utterly worthless and afterwards rose to doubtful fame as one of the Generals of the Paris Commune.

Asboth, who had been a culrassier in the Hungarian Revolution, was a man of splendid courage, a daring trooper, always ready to lead a reckless charge, but not fit for command. Blenker was soon relieved of command. Sigel and Schurz won no fame in Virginia. Max Weber was a brave man without capacity for higher command than a regiment. Stahel and Steinwehr were respectable soldiers. Prince Salm Salm, Kryzanowski and Schoepf were mediocrities. Colonel Percy Wyndham was an English military adventurer who was fitter to follow the hounds after a fox than to command a cavalry regiment in a fight. General Turchin, a Russian soldier of scientific education and Crimean service, marred his usefulness by his lawlessness and insubordination. With the exception of General Osterhaus and General De Trobriand, the educated foreign officers who entered our Army were of small value, not because they were not brave, but because their European military training did not fit them for the very different field and circumstances of our conflict. There were a host of Germans who entered our Army unfettered by any previous foreign military education or experience and made excellent soldiers, because they had grown up with the country and knew how to adapt themselves to new and strange circumstances.

The foreign officers who entered the Confederate Army did not make any better showing. General Henningsen, a distinguished Hungarian officer, commanded a brigade at Richmond for a short time, but, despite his fame as an connection with formal proceedings of able artillery officer, never won any fis- to recognize the Union veteran, who court, the theory being apparently that tinction and soon resigned. Several would be the subject of admiring solicities claimants to the estate are the only Prussian army officers served in Lee's army, but won no fame. the property. There is apparently no eign officers all flocked to this country recognition of the duty of the court to expecting to instruct our raw levies carry out the will of the deceased per- in the art of war, but they soon found out that the military situation was not the will greater than the authority of identical with that of their European those who are or who may claim to experiences Braddock, who had fought be heirs to the estate. This has at Minden, had to learn the art of war been the practice of Call- in America from Colonel George Washfornia courts in dealing with estates, ington, and Howe, who had fought ungrowing, no doubt, out of many in- | der Wolfe at Quebec, was repulsed at stances of contest and the habit of set- Bunker Hill by an intrenched liste of farmers, while Pakenham, who broke the French line at Salamanca, was repulsed by the deadly fire of Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen, Scientific European soldiers have never won any fame on American battle-fields. This has been true since the days of the Revolution

> down to our Civil War. The late Jean de Bloch, in his "The Future of War," whose last volume has just been published, maintains that the fundamental change in the conditions of war came in with the American Civil War. He holds that it was settled once for all by the American Civil War that the alleged surjeriority of disciplined armies over voluntary troops amounts to nothing; that the ordinary military training is valueless in preparing for nodern warfare. Cavalry has become seless, for as far back as our Civil War cavalry were fought chiefly as mounted riflemen. M. Bloch says that 'soldlers today cannot be compacted, but must spread apart, and each must rely on himself as never before. One man in defense is a match for ten in offense; the methods of guerrilla warfare become more and more common and necessary, and the civilian soldier, the simple volunteer, is as good as the regular, and often better." This is the lesson of the Boer War, and it was foreshadowed in our Civil War before the days of improved magazine rifles,

cannon and smokeless powder. The foreign officers who joined our armies in 1861 didn't have to meet a changed situation in matter of arms. but they did have to meet an entirely different field, a country where legitimate use of cavalry was impossible, where there were no fine roads such as are common in Europe, where there were heavy forests and trackless swamps, a country where infantry com manders were wanted rather than dashing cavalrymen and scientific artiller-

It appears to be the fate of Mr. Charles Schwab, president of the American Steel Company, to serve as an 'example" in one form or another for the emulation or the warning of his nationalization than any amount of ab- attractive as to engage the attention of fellow-citizens. Only a little while back he stood as the bright particular star of ommercial success, pointing to the way by which American youth may climb from obscurity and poverty to distinction and weaith. Beginning life as the was vaguely known as the "Great tain road in Pennsylvania, entering American Desert," is one to command at | early into the employ of the Carnegie More Company, rising from one degree to than this, it is one to enlist in its ser- another through the trust of his emvice the most careful engineering skill ployers and the force of industry and yet today a conservative New Eng- and to open up to practical, industrious ability, to the presidency of the greatland publication that has no part or lot | thousands coveted opportunity to have, | est business organization in the world.

he appeared a very pattern of the selfmade and the well-made man. But suddealy this pattern man has gone wrong either mentally or physically, or both Just what the matter is nobody seems able to define. As one paper puts it, "vulgarly he is played out; scientifically he has neurasthenia; popularly he has nervous prostration; jocularly he has 'Americanitis.' " But whatever the matter may be, he now stands as a painful example of a man who, in an eager and sordid race for wealth, has sacrificed his health and possibly his mind, a man who has, in fact, committed suicide if not something worse for a money prize. What the next phase of Mr. Schwab's career may develop of course nobody can say but it is not to be doubted that in one way or another it will be in keeping with his character for public "example." Possibly he willdie, illustrating the folly of going from home when one is sick; possibly he may regain his health and thereby demonstrate the prudence of quitting work before it is too late. Nothing that he can do or fall to do can relieve him of the responsibility of standing before his country as an "example."

Political defenders of the trusts are in profound error if they imagine that the same thought of the business world is with them. Here is so conservative and representative a commercial paper as the New York Journal of Commerce offering this solution of the problem: 1. Protect competition as the most effective preventive of monopoly. preventive of monopoly.

2. Reduce the tariff to a moderate revenue basis, especially on products dominated by

a. Reform state corporation laws which now permit one state to openly defeat the laws of another state, doing elsewhere acts unlawful within its own borders.

4. Reform legislation permitting monopolies

ased upon patents and public franchises.

5. Becure reasonable publicity in the affairs of large corporations.

6. Secure National laws against fictional capitalization of corporations.

7. Establish Government supervision of real

8. Enact such laws as may be necessary to protect small rivals from unjust competition.

9. Compel public officers to a stricter enforcement of existing laws against restraint of

Oppose vigorously all legislation leaning toward public ownership; preferring Govern-ment supervision as safer and more efficient than socialistic control.

No organ of public opinion is more losely in touch with the business world than the Journal of Commerce, It would not talk this way about trusts if they were commercially regarded as "necessary evolutions," "inevitable outgrowth," etc., to the extent their apologists deceive themselves into believing. The promotion, underwriting and manipulation of trusts involve a very small portion of the solid men of the country.

Leading members of the Union Veterans' Union, which holds its annual encampment in Washington next October simultaneously with that of the G. A. R., have declared their intention of making the organization a formidable power in politics. General Dryenforth, the commander-in-chief of the Union, thinks that it could control 6,000,000 votes every general election, and could easily hold the balance of power between the two great political parties. The plan is to adopt an amendment to the Union's constitution admitting to full membership the sons and grandsons of Civil War veterans, and admitting sons-in-law, younger brothers and nephews as honorary members. General Dryenforth has issued a circular which is to be distributed among the old soldiers all over the country. This circular, among other things, says that with "even one-half of the living veterans today in our ranks we could control almost every election and force every politician, from President down, enforth is clearly an old fool. about \$150,000,000 annually. It's all right, except the assumption that the veteran is neglected now.

It is pertinent to recall at this time the utterance of the St. Louis convention of 1896, viz: We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other countries, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure en-larged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reci-procity are twin measures of Republican party process are twin measures of Republican party policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce, free admission for the necessa-ries of life which we do not produce, recip-rocal agreements of mutual interests which

gain open markets for us in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves. Reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our Free trade in some products and lower duties on others through reciprocity are expressly authorized by this declaration, of Republican principles, of the very highest authority, and now six years old. The extreme protectionists and "insurgents" in Congress are six years behind the times.

It does not take the counties long to discontinue paying coyote bounties when the money must come out of the county treasury. So long as the state fund or any other distant source of financial supply holds out, the county authorities are as eager as the scalphunters to get the money. But when the expense begins to come home to roost, the burden is at once detected and

an end is put to it. F. B. Thurber gets a pretty direct answer to his plea for the trusts at St. The Trans-Mississippi Congress is really under obligations to him for having afforded it the occasion of so cogent a declaration. But whoever hired him for the job is sadly out and injured.

This is the season of the year and Portland is a good place to begin to get rid of the surplus dogs. And nine-tenths of the dogs in cities are clear surplus age, if not worse,

Mra Fair's helrs seem amicably disposed enough now, but wait till they have learned their real sentiments from their lawyers. Divina Commedia.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
Oft have I seen, at some cathedral door,
A laborer, pausing in the dust and heat,
Lay down his burden, and with reverent feet
Enter, and cross himself, and on the floor
Kneel to repeat his paternoster o'er;
Far off the noises of the world retreat;
The business results of the contract of th The loud vociferations of the street.

Become an undistinguishable roar.

So, as I enter here from day to day,
and leave my burden at this minuter gate,
Knerling in prayer, and not ashamed to pray.

The turnult of the time disconsolate

To instituate a supports of the every

# TARIFF IN 1902 PLATFORMS.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS. We approve the policy of President Roosevelt respecting our trade relations

### OREGON REPUBLICANS.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of protection in necessary cases of industries still in their infancy or unable

### We heartily indorse the Administration of President Theodore Roosevelt. We especially commend the justice and wisdom

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

of his reciprocity policy with Cuba, as em-bodied in his message to Congress. IOWA REPUBLICANS.

We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the We indorse the policy of recipro ity as the natural complement of protect tion, and urge its development as necesmercial possibilities.

### OHIO REPUBLICANS.

It is due alike to Cuba and to ourselves that, in accordance with the Republican principle of reciprocity, proper and rea-sonable trade concessions shall be made by our Government to Cuba, in return for her concessions upon American products, so as to benefit the trade of both coun tries, and to fully and generously carry out every obligation of our National honor, whether expressed or implied.

### KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

We indorse the recommendation of President Roosevelt that the United States should enter into just and liberal reciprocal trade relations with the Republic of Cuba, and we look to a Republican Congress to establish these relations on such terms that the benefits arising therefrom will go to the people of Cuba and to the people of the United States, thus resulting in mutual advantage and good will,

### IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

Many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infancy, and the American manufacturer has entered the markets of the world and is successfully ompeting with the manufacturers of all other countries. We therefore favor a re-vision of the tariff without unreasonable delay, which will place upon the free list every article and product controlled by any monopoly, and such other articles and products as are beyond the need of pro-

### VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

We heartil" approve reciprocity as recommended by President Roosevelt; we bepansion of our export trade, in view of our enormous and ever increasing productive and industrial capacity, imp tively requires enlarged reciprocal trade arrangements, and that such result may be secured without serious impairment of our protective system. That most saga-cious statesman, James G. Blaine, early foresaw this, and President McKinley, in his last public utterance at Buffalo, gave emphatic utterance in favor of this principle. International commerce on any large scale must be two-sided. By the conditions which we impose upon Cuban inde-pendence we make her in no small sense our ward, and are therefore bound in honor to give her opportunity to develop her natural resources by which alone can she maintain her separate independence.

### MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

We favor such medification in our tariff schedule as is now or may be from time to time required by changing con-ditions to remove any burdens from our people, and to hold and extend our trade We heartily favor the wider extension

of our markets for the sale of American products. To this end we indorse the pol-icy of reciprocity as defined by President to the The 58th Congress, and as defined by our la-Union veteran is already a "subject of mented President McKinley in his last admiring solicitude" to the amount of utterance to the American people at Buf-

We favor reciprocity with Cuba, urged by President Roosevelt, by a plan which shall insure the profitable interchange of commodities, inure to the advantage of both nations, help the Cuban people needing assistance, but the chief benefits of which shall not enrich trusts, monopolies or foreign speculators, or which shall not interrupt our home production,

#### NORTHERN PACIFIC'S PLAN. Portland Harbor Is None Too Large

PORTLAND, Aug. 22 -- (To the Editor.) Your timely protest of yesterday against another bridge across the Willamette at the head of Swan Island is commended, The Northern Pacific could make no more absurd proposition, if it absolutely de-sired to bottle up Portland in favor of some other port. I am surprised that the commercial bodies, Chamber of Com-

no notice of it. The Northern Pacific can easily make arrangements with the O. R. & N. Com-pany to come from Vancouver over the St. Johns spur of that road. Suppose it is three miles further, a slighth inconvenience, is that of more importance than a convenient and open harbor? Every ship runs more or less risk in

merce and Board of Trade, have taken

passing through a drawbridge. Some years since our people defeated the building of the Albina bridge and gave us a free ferry instead. It was then determined that our harbor was none too large and that no additional bridges should be built below the steel bridge. That is still the determination of the citizens of Portland. PROPERTY HOLDER.

#### Secretary Hay's Big Flat. Washington Time

Workmen have progressed rapidly in the emolition of the dozen houses occupying the site of the big apartment house to be erected by Secretary Hay. These properties were purchased at intervals for two

cars past.

The structure will be one of the finest of its kind in the East. The cost will be more than \$1,600,000 for the building alone, which is to be known as Stoneleigh court, named in honor of Mrs. Hay, whose maiden name was Stone. The building will occupy the northwest third of the irregularly shaped block bounded by Connecticut avenue, K street, L street and Seventeenth street, northwest. To the north the build-ing will overlook the grounds of the Academy of the Visitation.

#### How Humidity Affects One Profession Chicago Tribune Noiselessly, but with all his might, the burgiar tugged at the bureau drawer.

It refused to open, He tugged again "Give it another jerk," said a voice be-

The burgiar turned. The owner of the house was sitting up in bed and looking at him with an expres-sion of the deepest interest on his face.

"Jerk it again. There's a lot of valu-

able property in that drawer, but we haven't been able to open it since the damp weather began. If you can puil it out I'll give you a handsome royalty on everything that's—" the burglar had jumped out

through the window taking a part of the

### NORTHWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE

Minneapolis Tribune.

The westward trend of settlement on this continent must come to a halt on the Pacific Coast. Beyond there are islands of the sen, and Asia, but those lands are already filled with teeming populations. There is yet a considerable area of open space to fill up in the interior of the con tinent. Here population will gradually thicken-but the large migration is already sheering off toward the north, There are vast uninhabited tracts reaching to the arctic seas. Time was when most of this was regarded as too cold in climate for the occupation of civilized man, but opinion upon this subject has rapidly changed in the past few years. It has been discovered that there are fine wheat lands in far-off Athabases, and the valley of the Saskatchewan is exploited as a veritable garden.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway was

undertaken there was much prophecy to he effect that it could never be maintalined except by Government subsetty, as the land in the far northern region through which it must pass would not sustain a population dense enough to make its business profitable. Everybody knows how these predictions have been falsified. The Canadian Pacific is already doing a profitable business, and there is more traffic in sight, in the not distant future, than it will be able to handle. Already there is talk of another transcontinental line porth of the Canadian Pacific. iental line north of the Canadian Pacific The projected route is from Port Simp-son, on the Pacific, through the Pine or Peace River district in Athabasca, thence southward across the northeastern corner of Saskatchewan, passing north of Lake Winnipeg, through the district of Keewatin and Northern Ontario to Moose Fac-tory, on James Bay, through Northern Quebec to Chicoutimi, with extensions to Mentreal and Quebec, and branches to Winnipeg and Toronto.

It is not to be supposed that this road will be built without aid from the Canadian Government, but the enterprise and courage that put through the Canadian Pacific in the days of little general faith in it, may suffice for this. To the Americans and other settlers who are rushing into the far Canadian Northwest, additional railroad facilities will be a neces sty to enable them to market their aur-plus crops at a profit. The American im-migration is no doubt what has led to the

conception of the plan outlined above. Thus American enterprise is helping to push the star of empire northward may regret that it cannot find sufficient expansion and tempting field of operation under the Stars and Stripes; but we console ourselves with the thought that the Greater Canada that is to be built up in the Northwest Territory will one day be drawn all the more strongly to its southern neighbor by this influx of American blood, brains and brawn,

### MARK TWAIN ABROAD.

No one, certainly no American, is better known abroad than Mark Twain. Wherever one goes he is almost certain to hear some reference to the humorist. At Colombo I was viewing the sights from a carriage when I was startled at hearing a young beggar behind me call out: "Hello, Papa! Where've you been, Papa? Mother is hungry and wants some money, Papa." My alarm quickly subsided, however, when I realized that it was a case of mistaken identity, and recognized Mark Twain's handiwork-in the salutation,

As the steamer pulled out from Colombo. one of the lady passengers, pointing to the tall cocoanut trees along the shore, remarked: "Now we can see how apt was Mark Twain's description of the cocoanut trees as 'feather dusters struck by light-

In the Towers of Silence, in Bombay, made some remark to the old parsee who was doing the honors, and he turned quickly, his face wreathed in smiles and his fat sides (he was fat for a parsee) shaking with mirth, exclaiming you read what Mark Twain said about the Towers of Silence?"

At the great pyramid the Arabs begged to be allowed to show me how Mark Twain was taken by them to the top,

o Vesuvius had taken up Mark and the Prince of Wales. Mark came first. At Pompell and at Rome my guides had been Mark Twain's guides. If it was any one else I would say, judging by what I have seen of these people, that it must have cost him an enormous sum in tips to have his memory held in such high esteem. However it is, it is certain that he has left his mark at every place one visits, and it is just as certain that this was accomplished solely by the merit of his writing

# Portland, Aug. 20.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. John Reardon, recently dismissed from the position of Police Captain of New York by Commissioner Partridge, has brought suit in the Supreme Court for reinstatement. He al-leges that his trial was unfair and his dis-missal unjust.

The library of Washington and Lee University has recently been enriched by a number of valuable books and documents contributed by R. Underwood Johnson, associate editor of the Century Magazine, who is an alumnus of the institution.

Tom Watson, the eccentric ex-Congressman, offers \$1000 for proof that he was not the father of free rural mail delivery, in virtue of the fact, as he asserts, that he introduced into Congress and got passed the first resolution ap-propriating money for that purpose May 28, Professor Melville M. Bigelow

versity of Michigan, who has just been appointed dean of the Boston University Law School. was born at Eaton Rapids, Mich., in 1846. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1886, and received the degree of doctor of philosophy in Harvard University in 1879. The Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, for which the Duke of Manchester was an applicant, has been given to another, and he is now seeking the appointment of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, a post that is going begging because of the low salary at-

tached and the enormous expense involved in tached and the enormous expense involved in the discharge of its social requirements.

Arditi, the composer, now 80 years old, is living at Brighton, England, happy in the loving companionship of his wife, son and daughter. Signor Arditi has conducted grand opera in all the principal cities of Europe and America. In London alone he assisted in the first production of 27 different works. He has been a lifeione friend and coworker of Verdi.

s lifelong friend and coworker of Verdi. Lord Eigin, chairman of the British war in-quiry committee, was in 1894 Viceroy of India. He did not wish the office, but was persuaded by Lord Rosebery to accept. Though a com-paratively untried man, he had a great point in his favor, in the fact that his father had been Vicerory before him, and in the result he thoroughly justified the confidence of Lord Rosebery and others.

Ex-Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has been in the background for several years, but is not letting his faculties rest. In his quiet Wash-ington home he is writing a series of reviews of certain periods of American history, and for some time has had in mind writing a work dealing with the question of labor and capital. He has 30 large scrapbooks filled with pictorial and other caricatures of himself and his ideas.

### Song to the Evening Star.

Thomas Campbell. Star that bringest home the bee, And sett'st the weary laborer free! If any star shed peace, 'tis thou That send'st it from above, Appearing when heaven's breath and brow Are sweet as hers we love.

Come to the luxuriant skies Whilst the landscape's odors rise, Whilst far-off lowing herds are heard And songs when toll is done, From cottages whose smoke unstirr'd Curis yellow in the sun.

Star of love's soft interviews, Parted lovers on thee muse; Their remembrancer in heaven Of thrilling vows thou art, Too delicious to be riven By absence from the heart.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

No man's brain swells like his head. The tanks of oil, the tanks of oil re-

Mr. McCusker has not yet taken down

those circus posters. After all, it's not so easy to be a

themselves.

June.

Tracy, as Tracy himself found out. Life insurance underwriters who took risks on King Edward's life are prophets

The little busy bee improves each shining hour, but he does it to keep somebody in lazy idleness

The heavy fog off the const of New England makes the pham naval battle

more dangerous than a real one. The way of the man who butts in is hard, Look at Peter Power. He that

butts in will surely be butted into. The Board of Public Works is holding secret meetings from which the public are barred. And election was only last

Breathes there a man who is not behind the Coos Bay railroad project, let him hold his pence, for he will not be believed

This is about the time of the annual Astoria regatta. Is the regatta gono glimmering with the dream of things that

Professor Andrews says bachelors are degenerates, but if he's using the argumentum ad hominem he might just as well have stayed single.

After full and mature and deliberate

consideration, Alger regards himself as the best man in Michigan for Senator. He must have a poor opinion of the citizens of Michigan. Fairbanks is "mentioned" as a candi-

date for Vice-President. The gentleman discreetly refuses. It has come to be necessary for a man who wants the office, first to coquette with it. The Trans-Pacific Congress will meet in

Seattle in 1903. Its members have one year in which to save enough money to take them back home again afterward. But they will have to be mighty saving, If "Putty" Strong and May Yohe would

only take a spin in a 75-mile an hour auto

they might get even grander notoriety.

But America has been just too mean to them for anything and they refuse to give it that pleasure. The Cubans are more civilized than we thought. Already they are calling President Palma and members of their Congress bad names. Now if their Con-

gress can have a fist fight, Uncle Sam's

'uplifting' process will be complete. A professor 'way down in Massachusetts condemns the war with Spain. He is about four years behind the times and yet imagines he is shead. That is the way with so many professors that their number seems to be the majority of the outfit.

Bryan has not been interpreted as he wished to be. He means that he does not desire to be a candidate, instead of that he does not desire to be President. Fine-drawn distinctions have given trouble to many bigger men that Bryan. Therefore let us condole rather than won-

der.

Baker County has waked up to the folly of the scalp bounty. One of the main arguments for the bounty was that Twain was taken by them to the top, and (may the Lord forgive him for it!)

Eastern Oregon was not getting its chare of state favors and of this was made an And so it was everywhere. If a hotel argument of necessity. If the bounty was for a favor it has been an expensive one. That which was meant to externil nate coyetes has propagated jack rab-

> bits. Can the Lewis and Clark Civic Improvement Association find anything in life that is not a nulsance? Eating is a nuisance, so is sleeping and earning a living and getting married. And they even say that after a sojourn in Heaven of a certain duration that place itself becomes a nuicance. It is plain therefore that the association cannot do everything at once.

A brother of Mrs. Charles Fair says he will be content to receive his share of her property without any of the Fair es-But in course of time be will no doubt change his mind. His share of his sister's wealth looks big now because ha never expected to get any of it. But his desires will keep pace with what comes to him. Content is like the rainbow wanton children follow through the wet-it always is just in front but never quite in the grasp. The brother of Mrs. Fair will discover that the appetite for riches grows as it is fed.

Barnum was the genius who said "the people love to be humbugged." By this he did not mean the people love to be cheated or "film-flammed," but simply the people love to be entertained and amused and surprised. The attendance at the circus this week in Portland shows that people still "love to be humbugged." The genius of Barnum lives after him, but of course only in imitation. The im agination that can evolve a great speciacle like a circus is as great in its way as that which can execute a grand work of sculpture or of poetry.

### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Burnes-Your nephew, I understand, has got through college at last? Shedd-Yes, and what good did it do him? I don't believe ha learned a thing the whole four years. man, I doubt if he could repeat the college What's the Utility?-"Did you ever try to

say 'Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers'?" one of the other boys asked him. 'No," responded the little Boslon boy. sider the impossibility of gathering peppers that are already pickled."—Chicago Tribune. Rubbing It In.—Mrs. Speitz—But I'll have to hire a large hall for my musical tea. Mr. Speitz-What for? You say you've only got a score or so of woman friends whom you care to invite. Mrs. Spettz-Yes; but I want the several score of enemies who are not invited

to know that I had plenty of room for them Just One Question.- There is nothing the Just One question.—There is nothing the matter with you," persisted the Christian Scientist, "absolutely nothing. Can I not convince you?" "Let me ask you a question?" replied the sick man. "A thousand, if you like." "Well, suppose a man has nothing the matter with him, and be dies of it, what dight he have the matter with him?"—Palis. didn't he have the matter with him?"-Phila-

delphia Press.

Marquis Sulgo Teugumichi, the distinguished statesman, who died of cancer last Friday in Yokohama, played such a prominent part in berating Japan from the rule of the Tycoon and in restoring the Mikado, that he has been known as "the Oriental Garibaldi." He it was who in 1862 drew up the Japanese declaration of independence, for doing which he was con-fined in a small cage for three years, until he could neither stand nor walk. He recovered in time to largely aid in the Tycoon's overthrow. The Marquis was highly educated and held nu-

nerous government offices of high grade.