BAER MAKES PLEA

Head of Reading Company on Coal Strike.

HE PROPOSES SLIDING SCALE

Denounces Miners' Union as Monopoly Hostile to His Industry-Darrow Attacks Operators' Figures and Child Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.-Before an audience that filled every inch of space in the United States Circuit Courtroom, President George F. Baer, of the Reading Company, made his closing argument for the coal operators before the strike commission today, and Clarence F. Darrow, chief counsel for the miners, also began the summing up for the men. The two sessions were extremely interesting, and the principal speakers held the attention of the auditors throughout their remarks. The greatest interest was manifested in Mr. Baer's appearance before the commission to plead the case of the mineowners. Many prominent persons were present, among them President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western: Archbishop Ryan, Judges of the Federal and local courts, State Senators, many mining officials from the coal

regions, and others.

Mr. Baer concluded his address by mak-Mr. Baer concluded his edgress by making a proposition to pay the contract miners on a sliding-wage scale, their wages to fall or rise with the market price of coal at New York, but in no case shall the wages fall below the present basis. The spokesman for the coal companies took up two hours and 20 minutes in deligating his address and when he sat livering his address, and when he sat down he was congratulated by hundreds

Mr. Darrow spoke at the afternoon session for 2% hours, and will take up all of temorrow in closing the miners' case. The crowd that heard him was as large as that which listened to Mr. Baer, and he, too, was surrounded by an admiring throng when he temporarily suspended his speech at adjournment time. His re-marks today were directed principally at the wage statements presented to the nittee, which, he said, could not be relied upon.

In the course of his speech Mr. Baer

Defense of Corporations. "In the development of the natural re-sources of the earth it is necessary for men to combine both their capital and men to combine both their capital and their energy. Railroads, steamship lines, great steel plants and workshops of every kind can only be created by a combina-tion of capital. We are apt to overlook the part these business corporations play in the distribution of wealth. Their stockholders are many, scattered far and wide, and the business is not owned—as many people suppose—by a few very rich men. The profits made in a year of large business carried on by a firm con-sisting of one family, or a very few persons, are distributed among these few, but a successful business carried on it corporate form distributes its profits among the many and therefore necessarily tends to a greater distribution of

"In general, no one denies the right of organize for any lawful purpose, but the right to organize and the of the organization when organized still be governed and controlled by the general law of the land under which our individual and property rights are pro-tected. We concede to organized labor the same rights that we claim for or-ganized capital. Both must keep within the law. There cannot be one law. citizens and corporations and another for labor organizations.

"The lawiessness in the coal region the direct result of mistaken theories as to the rights of the mineworkers. It will not do to say the leaders have not encouraged violence and crime. It is true, no doubt, that they did not advise it. They may at times have counseled against it, and expressed regrets for it; nevertheless, they are legally and morally responsible for the situation they created and from which this violence and crime necessarily resulted. Resolution No: 45 of the Shamokin convention approves the action of the district con vention No. 1, which decided to 'Insis upon forcing all who work in and arour to refuse to work with nonunion men.

The leaders intended to enforce their The leaders intended to enforce their demands by the threatened destruction of the mines. They well knew that if the pumping ceased the mines would be destroyed. They thought the operators would yield rather than see the ruin of the mines. The operators did not yield. Every attempt to supply men to work the pumps was met by mobs, pickets and all the devices that labor organizacommonly use to prevent men working.

"With the cessation of mining for five months and the destruction for the time being of a number of collieries, the public is now suffering for want of an adequate supply of fuel. Think what the result would have been had the efforts of the mineworkers to drown out all our col-lieries been successful.

'Many good men have found fault with us for not making an agreement with the United Mineworkers of America. You will recall that the demand made upon us was for a uniform wage scale, cover-ing the whole anthracite field. All of the operators were asked to meet in convenoperators were asked to meet in conven-tion with a view to adopting a uniform scale. The conditions of employment are not always the same and therefore a uniform scale applicable to the whole United States would not be just.

States would not be just.

"We have made every effort to convince Mr. Mitchell and his friends of the utter impracticability of his scheme. Our chief objection to his organization was that it was a foreign organization, interested in a rival and competitive businesses. ness. We could never see the wisdom of permitting the bituminous miners to in-ject themselves into the anthracite mining situation. It has proved to be just as mischievous as we believed it would be. Objection to Union.

'In addition to the fact that the min-ers' union was controlled by a hostile interest, we objected to it because we cannot delegate to the miners or any other labor union the right to determine who shall be our employes. The law of Pennsylvania and the charter of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company in express terms give to the president and directors the power of ap-pointing all such officers, agents or employes as they deem necessary. We have the right to employ any honest men without discrimination as to religion, nawithout discrimination as a religion, in-tionality or membership in labor organi-zations. This is a right we will not sur-render. We do not object to our em-ployes joning labor organizations. We will not agree to turn over the managenent of our business to a labor organiza-

"If Mr. Mitchell simply represented our employes and was acting exclusively for them, there could be no objection to for them, there could be no objection to dealing with him; but he represents an organization having for its object some Utopian scheme of uniformity in wages and conditions in the mining of coal all over the United States, and instead, therefore, of considering only the ques-tions at issue between our employes and ourselves, he is considering a general

miners in the United States.
"To limit the right of exertion—of work—is to limit production. It is not only a wrong done to the individual, but it is a violation of sound economic prin-ciples, and therefore an injury to society. The ultimate effect of restricting production, so as to divide employment and increase wages, must be to keep on di-viding the wage fund as often as new men seek employment. There must be a limit to an increase of wages, but there can be no limit to the increase of workmen. The process must inevitably lend to the destruction of the industry or the reduction of the wages of every man to a sum barely sufficient to sustain life Wages can only increase when each in-dividual is left free to exert himself to his fullest capacity, thereby creating wealth, which in turn gives new employ-ment-creates demand for commodities and demand for workmen to produce Only in this way can the wage fund be increased.

Union a Monoply of Labor. "If we are overanxious about the effect of the mere possibilities of monopoly, what must be the measure of anxiety as to placing the control of the fuel of the country in one organization and that, too, an organization without capital or responsibility.

capital or responsibility.

"We are not left to conjecture. The facts are before us. The United Mineworkers have created a monster monopoly. They did shut up the anthracite mines for more than five months. They taxed the bituminous miners and all laborers over whom organized labor had control to support the strike. The own ontrol to support the strike. The owners of bituminous mines, some in self-de-fense, others in the hope of gain, con-tributed to the strike fund. With what result? The price of both anthracite and bituminous coal more than doubled. The supply was inadequate. The public was suffering, not only from a high price, but also a scarcity of coal. Industrial but also a scarcity of conf. Industrial operations closed down and men were thrown out of employment. All over the land, except in districts that could be supplied by the great anthracite coal companies, the poor, the honest workman and the well-to-do suffered for want

The record shows that an honest effort was made to convince the United Mineworkers that their demands were unjust. Who now will say, in the light of the testimony, that the demand for a uniform rate of wages extending all over the anthracite regions was reasonable anthractic operations and the bituminous operations were clearly pointed out to these labor leaders.

"We met them, as they requested, before the National Civic Federation, and discussed the reals while the control of the control o The difference in conditions between the

discussed the whole subject. At the sug-gestion of the Civic Federation, a committee of our employes and operators were appointed to consider the subject further and report at a meeting of the federation to be called by its chairman.

"When we parted it was with the distinct understanding that we should report to the Civic Federation the result of our conference. To our amazement the Civic Federation, for reasons of its own, was other side, and most of it has been vitu-peration. He did not apologize for the mistakes of the men, but it is uncalled for never convened to hear our report. We had a right to expect that the gentlemen of the federation would deal honestly and to call them criminals and charge them with many misdemeanors that can be laid at the door of the operators. He pictured the suffering which the strikers and their families underwent during the justly by us, and by their counsel and advice and influence help to avert the great disaster, which in all its ugliness is before us. They deserted the cause they had espoused."

Mr. Baer then read the letter from Pres-

ident Mitchell suggesting that the quesof five of the industrial bureau of the

With regard to this President Baer said: "Human ingenuity could not devise a proposition more unfair. It proposed an arbitration board to be selected by the inarbitration board to be selected by the industrial branch of the National Civic Federation. The industrial branch of that
federation is composed of the leading labor
leaders of the country. There is not a
single representative of the anthracite
mineowners on it. The same industrial
branch had utterly falled in the conferences we already had had with it."

Effect of Raising Wages

Mr. Baer gave a comprehensive account of the difficulties and expense entailed in the production of anthracite coal. the production of antaractic coal. Con-cerning the wages he expressed the belief that the evidence of the wage question justified the position of the operators. Continuing he said:

the wages now paid are fair; that they wages of the country, and that men will-ing to work honestly and exert themselves do earn annually sums in excess of the

"Second-The fact that there is an excess of labor in the anthracite regio onfirms our theory that the wages are already high as compared with the general wage scale of the country because every ne knows that labor is attracted to the

place where wages are highest.
"Third—If the wages are again advanced, then instead of diminishing the existing excess of workmen, it will be increased by new workmen coming to this field. Something has been said about the operators importing foreigners. I never heard of it. These foreigners come here because of the reports of the men already here of the improved conditions and they will continue to come so long as such excepional advantages are offered.

"The demand for an eight-hour day is only another form of increasing the cost of production. It must be apparent to every one that restricting breaker operations to eight hours a day must necessa rily limit the output of the collieries and to that extent must not only decrease the wage fund payable to the miners, but it will decrease the supply to the public and tend to increase the price of coal."

After reviewing the old sliding scale wage system Mr. Baer presented this

Proposes Sliding Scale.

"That the rate of wages now paid shall be the minimum basis for the next three years; that from the 1st of November 1902, to the 1st of April, 1903, all em other than contract miners, shall i an additional 5 per cent; that on and after April 1, 1903, for each 5 cents in excess of \$4.50 per ton on the average price realized for white-ash coal in the harbor of New York, on all sizes above pea, wages shall be advanced I per cent; the wages to rise or fall 1 per cent for each 5 cents increase or decrease in prices; but they snan heven fall during the next three years below the present basis.
"The average price for each region to

be ascertained by a competent account-ant, to be appointed by Judge Gray, chair-man of the commission, or, in case, for man of the commission, or, in case, for any reason, Judge Gray cannot act, then by one of the United States Circuit Court Judges holding court in Philadelphia. The ompensation of the accountant to be fixed by the Judge making the appointment, and to be paid by the operators in proportion to the tonnage at each mine; each operator to submit a full statement each month to said accountant of all sales of white-ash coal, and the prices realized therefrom f. o. b. New York, with the right of the accountant to have access to

the books to verify the statement." When Mr. Baer reached that point of his address where he referred to the calling out of the steam men, Lawyer Darrow interrupted to correct him. Mr. Baer answered in a sentence and then continued his remarks. Then laying down his ad-dress and surveying the commission, Mr. Baer said that in disputes between capital Baer said that in disputes between capital and labor the general public is largely in sympathy with labor. It is human, he said, and a good trait in the race to sympathize with the weak against the strong, and therefore, "I can find he fault with the criticisms, though they are harsh that

Attacks Civic Federation.

President Baer grew sarcastic as he told in detail of the negotiations before the Civic Federation. The operators pocketed their pride, he said, and met in a church building, where were present some distinguished men. "Some were bishops and some were dressed like bishops." He plctured the members of the federation sitting around "puffing good cigars" and not saying a word, while he and Mr. Mitchell

proposition which relates to all the coal tried to get together. Speaking slowly and miners in the United States. for not giving the operators and the min-ers' representatives the "small courtesy" of hearing the report of the committee appointed by these two sides, nor did it have the "manly courage" further to help the parties in contest.

In the same sarcastic vein he paid his respects to Henry Demarest Lloyd, of Chi-cago, who delivered an argument before nission in favor of trade agree

After Mr. Baer had been speaking for an hour he abandoned his notes and only occasionally referred to them. Several times his address was interrupted by hand clapping, which was promptly suppressed by the chairman.

Give Socialists an Island.

President Baer supplemented his re marks by suggesting that the Federal Government should give an island to the Socialists, where they could practice and invent socialistic schemes. The world would not bother them, he said, and the tis congested population. In closing, he said the operators, for the time being.

The extra time schedule of the large

But keep still about it. After you have done it, the more you talk of it the more contemptible it makes you look in the eyes of all men who think."

ALL GOES TO UNCLE SAM

MORE PAY FOR OPERATORS. Northern Pacific Makes Large Concessions in Telegraph Offices.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12.—The Northern Pa-cific committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, which has been in session since January 9, disbanded today, having secured from the Northern Pacific, through Superintendent of Telegraph Greene, modifications of the existing schedule which amount to a special in crease of one-sixth in wages to a large number of the men.

number of the men.

Hereafter all Sunday work is to be paid
for as overtime, making an increase of
one-sixth to all operators, who work on Station operators who are called out of their regular hours for special work will

ould not bother them, he said, and the country would be relieved of some of call, however short, will be paid less than

Elezanna M. Cooke Morris, who

died at Harrisburg, Or., January 9, 1903, was born in Cross Creek

Village, Pa., January 6, 1825. She moved with her parents to

Steubenville, O., where she re-

Ladies' Seminary; thence to Clark

County, Mo., where she taught

school, and was there married to George J. Morris, February 13,

1844. Mr. and Mrs. Morris crossed

the plains by ox team to Oregon

in 1853, being six months on the road. They settled on a donation

land claim near Harrisburg, Or., where she taught school in their

log cabin home, for the benefit of

the neighbor's children. She moved

to Harrisburg in 1891, where she

Her husband, George Jackson

Morris, died August 2, 1896. They

helped institute the First Christian

Church of Harrisburg. To them

whom are still living-Mrs. W. M.

Davidson, of Rowland, Or.; Mrs.

J. T. Dinwiddle of Seattle: A. L.

and C. L. Morris and Mrs. J. S.

Porter, of Harrisburg, and H. E.

were born eight children, six

bas since resided.

CAME TO OREGON IN 1853



The Late Mrs. E. M. Morris.

Mr. Baer spoke for two

commission. Mr. Baer spoke for tw hours and 29 minutes. Mr. Darrow began the closing addres

Summer, told of the refusal of the oper-ators to arbitrate until after man had

been placed against man, family against

family, and class against class, and said that after all the suffering and sacrifice

had been gone through the operators did

what they should have done nine months ago Mr. Darrow discussed the social and

other advantages enjoyed by the owners of the coal mines. They have employed, he said, expert accountants, "doctors of

figures," and others who have deceived the operators and tried to deceive the commission. He said Mr. Baer's public

Darrow Figures on Earnings.

was \$528. He said the miners' expenses for supplies averaged \$40 a year, which

would leave the average miner only \$456

The figures, he said, were based on the

1961 average, which is 10 to 12 per cent

above the average of other years. Mr. Darrow then analyzed the statements of the other companies and said that, as

near as he could make it out, the figures

were at least 10 or 15 per cent too high and the wages paid by the Reading were

that more than five out of every 1000 are

killed every year, "to say nothing of the maimed and crippled and the blind who

are turned out under the beneficent laws

of the State of Pennsylvania to the alms

ouses and highways, because no man

can recover in this state, and I say it ad-

visedly, that there is not another state in the Union where it is as difficult to re-

cover as it is in this commonwealth of Pennsylvania. These laborers got last year \$333. Princely wages! And yet we

Abolish Child Labor.

Mr. Darrow said:
"If the work of this commission does

not result in getting rid of this abom-

inable, disgraceful evil of child labor in Pennsylvania, then I think the people

may well say that it has been a failure,

You may not get rid of it at once, but no man ever lived that could make an ex-

cuse for it. . his custom has grown up

in the State of Pennsylvania because there is money in it and the industries of

Pennsylvania are dependent upon it. The evidence in this case shows that every single one of these industries is run by

the labor of these children. It shows that

in the vicinity of Scranton are at least 29 mills where little girls from 12 to 13

years of age are working ten and 12 hours a day and 12 hours at night as well. Is there any man so blind that he does not

know why that anthracite region is dotted

with silk mills? They went there because

the miners went there. Every mill in

this region is a testimony to the fact that the wages you pay are so low you sell your boys to be slaves of the breaker and your girls to be slaves in the mills. "When the reilroad presidents were finally called to book before the President

of the United States, one of them shed tears because the United Mineworkers al-

lowed these boys to join their organiza-tion, because they taught these poor babes doctrines of anarchy and disobedience to

spoiling the souls of these poor chil-

dren, and yet he was willing to take the earnings of these poor children, that he and his family might be richer

because of their toll. These babes know their friends. There is not one of these

children so ignorant, not one of them so

lost to natural instincts, that he does not know who loves him. There is not one

that would not run from a railroad presi-

dent to the open arms of John Mitchell, and they are right. I have no doubt the

This railroad president shed tears

region is a testimony to the fact that

In discussing the child-labor question

Mr. Mitchell came."

he lowest in the region. Turning to the mine laborers, he

surrendered not to the miners, but to the j-offices is raised from 29 to 40 cents per commission. Mr. Baer spoke for two hour.

Road Run by Nonunion Men. for the miners at 2 o'clock. He expects to close tomorrow afternoon. Much has been said here, said Mr. Darfow, on the TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 12.-The Cananes Copper Company has succeeded in replac-ing all the striking engineers and firemen on its narrow-gauge road with nonunion men. The smelters have been started full blast. The loss to the company from failure to run its ore trains regularly during the last six days is estimated at \$35,000.

ELECTRICITY CAUSES PANIC Current Brenks Bounds on Elevated Railroad Track.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-The full powe of the electric current conveyed by the third rail of the Ninth-Avenue Elevated Railroad broke bounds last evening with a blinding flash and tearing off the iron contact shoe of a train standing at the 116th-street station, followed the tracks under the train, struck and flashed along the ironwork of the platform with a deaf-ening explosion, and striking a heavy iron chair and breaking it into sections, flung it across the station. A panic ensued and men and women made a wild rush for the station exit from the platform, while the passengers on the trains feared to at-tempt to leave the cars. Fortunately no one was seriously intred. A long seccommission. He said ar. Baer s public statements of figures were 30, 40 and 50 per cent beyond the facts which really exist. He did not make a general onslaught or charge against the figures presented to the commission. He had no criticism of the "real figures of real flesh and blood men," but he did protest against one was seriously injured. A long sec-tion of the broken chain, while hot from the current which had passed through it. Mr. Darrow said the average earnings gave a fash in front of the face of one of of the miners of the Reading Company. the men on the station platform, not who earned between \$400 and \$900 in 1901, touching him, but searing his the intense heat as it passed.

Booth Lunches With Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-General Willam Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, and his son-in-law, Commander Booth Tucker, in charge work of the Army in the United States took luncheon with President Roosevelt today. Invited to meet the President's guests were members of the Cabinet, including Secretaries Hay, Root and Mo-Senator Hanna and some other men distinguished in public affairs. The President takes the liveliest interest in the work of the Salvation Army, knowing personally of the results achieved by it, par-ticularly in the large cities. He extended to General Booth a most cordial welcome and discussed with him for some time the work of the army, both in this country and in England.

Telegraphic Brevities.

are told that all was peace and joy and happiness in the anthracite region until The Legislature of Manitoba was formally opened yesterday by Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor.

Willie Shannon, found guilty of connection with alleged Yonkers, N. Y., poolroom, must serve a year in Sing Sing prison. Mrs. Frank Lavalleur was arrested at New-on, Ia., yesterday, charged with the murder of er husband. Lavalleur was the woman's third

husband.

Near Lenape, Kan., yesterday, Clifford Davenport, wanted in Kansas City, Kan., for several minor offenses, killed himself while surrounded by detectives rather than submit to ar-

The life, character and works of the late Mrs. Alice Freeman Paimer, president of Weilesley College, have been eulogized at a memorial meeting in her honor at Fullerton Hall, Art

Institute, Chicago. The United States Circuit Court at Boston yesterday decided that the entire fund, \$000,000, in dispute between the Federal Government and the Emergency Loan & Trust Company, trustee, should go to the United States, the plaintiff in

Twelve deaths as the result of the grip-an increase of 100 per cent over the week before-were reported last week in New York City, and there were marly four times as many deaths recorded last week as there were in the cor-responding week last year.

The provisional committee in charge of the Henry Ward Beecher memorial project announces that a big public meeting in aid of the fund will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music the evening of Sunday, March 8, the 16th anniversary of the death of Mr. Beecher.

The Detroit Board of Education yesterday be gan suit to recover from the bondsmen of Hen ry R. Andrews, ex-cashier of the wrecked Cit Savings Bank and treasurer of the board, \$481,-431, which amount of school funds the board had on deposit when the City Bank suspended. Certificates of incorporation were filed in Do-ver, Del., yesterday as follows: The National ver, Del., yesterday as follows: The National Barimer & Lead Company of New York, to carry on the business of mining barimer lead; capital, \$500,000. The Alaska Tin Mining Com-pany, New York, to operate mines, smelters, etc.; capital, \$100,000.

Announcement was made at Pittsfield, Mass., esterday of the transfer of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, of that city, to a syn-dicate affiliated with the General Electric Com-pany, which puts an end to the contemplated pany, which puts an end to the contemplated increase of stock of the Stanley Company from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

railroad president loves children. Neither have I any doubt that the wolf loves mut-The American Jewish Historical Society opened its annual meeting in New York yesterday. In a paper on "Jews of New England." Leon M. Huhner, of New York, said that Jews took a leading part in the affairs of the Colonies as early as 1660, and that during the Revolution there were many Jews who were active natriots. These men make a living out of the children, and if they can do nothing else in this region, this infamy should end. These little children get \$165 a year." Mr. Darrow quoted the late Abram S. Hewitt to the effect that during the Molly Maguire days he found many men in the anthracite region living like "pigs and dogs, under wretchedly brutal conditions,"

The Court of Appeals of Frankfort, Ky., yesterday sustained a motion by the Aetna and 20 other life insurance companies for an injunction to restrain the State Board of Valuation and Assessment from assessing them for franchize taxes pending final disposition of their appeal from the Franklin Circuit Court holding them liable.

COURT AWARDS IT KANSAS PA-CIFIC TRUST FUND.

Union Pacific Must Pay \$600,000 Go ernment Under Decree of Federal Court in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.-In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Colley decided that the entire fund in dispute between the Federal Government and the Emergency Loan & Trust Company, trustee should go to the United States, the plain tiff in the case. The amount is \$600,000, now in the hands of the American Loan & Trust Company, of Boston. The decision is believed to finally settle the long controversy between the United States and the Union Pacific Rallway, for which the first-named trust company acted as trustee.

In his decision, Judge Colley said "This bill is brought by the United States against the American Loan & Trust Company, trustee, the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Union Pacific Railway Company for the purpose of determining the rights of a trust fund. On July 1, 1888, the Union Pacific Railway Company, as successor to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, executed a certain trust indenture to the American Loan & Trust Company, and there now remains in the hands of the trust company for distribution the sum of \$589.291, with accumulations from December 14, 1996. The only claimants to the fund are the United States and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the only question in controversy is whether, under the trust indenture, the United States has a prior claim to the whole fund or whether it should be distributed ratably and without preference between both claimants.

"In my opinion the United States is en-titled, as a preferred creditor, to this entire fund by reason of the manner in which it is named in the trust in-denture and by reason of the terms in which it is directed the trust fund shall

"A decree may be prepared directing The decree may be prepared directing the payment to the United States of the fund of \$59,291 and the accumulation thereon now in the hands of the American Loan & Trust Company, trustee, after deducting therefrom its proper expenses and disbursements. All questions as to the cost and expenses in these pro ceedings are reserved until the settlemen

THROUGH TRAINS MARCH 1.

On Washington & Oregon Branch of Northern Pacific.

of this decree."

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 12 .- (Spe cial.)-It is authoritatively announced here that traffic for freight and passenger service will be inaugurated on the Washington & Oregon branch of the Northern Pacific between Vancouver and Kalama on March I. This information comes from General Manager Thomas Cooper, who has instructed the division superintendent to prepare a schedule and make other arrangements for the opera-tion of trains on that date.

It has been just two years since the actual construction work on this road began, and although the roadbed was completed in less than a year, the lack of a bridge at Lewis River has delayed operation of the road for the past. The bridge is not yet completed, some machinery for the operation of the draw not having arrived, but its operation can be done by hand until the necessary

adjuncts arrive.

It is not yet known what schedule will be adopted, but is generally believed the train will leave Vancouver about 8:30 to connect with the 8:30 train for Puget Sound out of Portland, and arrive about 5:30, connecting at Kalama with the local from the Sound. This is one of the best pieces of news Vancouver has received for many days and a movement is on foot to adjuncts arrive. many days, and a movement is on foot to a celebration over the event

NEW ALLIANCE IN SOUTHWEST. Harriman and the Rock Island-Unfavorable to Goulds.

Speaking of the recent deal by

the Harriman lines and the Rock Island were brought into harmony, the Houston & Texas Central, of which C. H. Markham is vice-president, being turned ove by the Southern Pacific to the Rock Island, the Wall Street Journal says: "By this purchase, Rock Island obtain an important lodgement on the Gulf which will obviate the necessity for build ing a good many hundred mil The Houston & Texas Central lines con nect with Rock Island at Dallas and For Worth and thence give Rock Islan road to Houston with a line running west ward to Austin. Indirectly, of course they let the Rock Island Road Into Gal veston. The system consists of pretty nearly 700 miles of road. This purchase taken in connection with the traffic conract made between the Union and South

point to what is already an interestin situation in the Southwest."
Following this the paper discusses the Harriman's relations in the West and outhwest as follows:
"Since the Colorado Fuel & Iron fight,

ern Pacific and the Rock Island, gives

Mr. Harriman and Mr. Gould may prob ably be regarded as antagonists at all points. Consequently the fact that Rock-Island-Union-Pacific agreemen would be if anything rather unfavorable to Gould interests in the Southwest would at all events not be a bar in the eye of Mr. Harriman and Union Pacific. There is reason to believe that the Rock Island people, having learned from the example set by St. Paul, profited by the opportunity to protect their transcontinental in-

terests in the bargain.
"As already pointed out, the matter derives considerable further interest from the situation existing in connection with the St. Louis & San Francisco road which as a considerable competitor of Missouri Pacific is now believed to be largely dominated by Mr. Morgan. It is known that Mr. Morgan's views of the trunk line situation entirely coincide with the views of the Pennsylvania Railroad in so far as Mr. Gould's plans are co cerned. Mr. Morgan has not hesitated to express his opinion to the effect that Mr. Gould's plans in the East were mistake. Hence, the interesting possibl ties created by his appearance in the St Louis & San Francisco situation

ASK DIFFERENT TRAIN SERVICE. To Give Two Trains a Day on Corvallis End Also.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Feb. 12.-(Special.)—The Independence Improvement League has taken up a proposition, sub-mitted by the people of Corvaliis, for a change in the Southern Pacific train service from Portland, and are circulating a petition as follows. First—That the Yamhill division go by

way of Newberg, Dayton and Sheridan, drep back to Sheridan Junction, a dis-tance of seven miles, and run on to Dallas, making a round trip each day. Second—That the Sheridan passenger be un as far as Whiteson, as it is now, and then put on the run to Corvallis, making one round trip each day.

Third-That the Corvallis passenger be kept on its present run.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—The Canadian Pacific is asking the Dominion Governnent to give it 2,500,000 acres of land from 3,300,000 acres still due the company in arid lands between Medicine Hat and Calgary. The company was granted 25,erally received it in alternative blocks. As the territory it now seeks will have to be irrigated, the company wants a con-

cession like that given to irrigation companies. It has been estimated that it will cost from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for irriga-

tion, and this is provided for. The re-maining 800,000 acres are asked for from government lands in Manitoba. If the plan is carried out, land enough to settle 10,000 people will be redeemed from waste.

Railroad Couldn't Pay Its Way. TROY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The property of the Albany & Hudson Rallway & Power Company has been offered for sale and bld in by a representative of a trust com-pany which holds a mortgage of \$2,500,000. There was only one bld—\$1,250,000. This sale includes all of the company's property in Columbia and Rensselaer ties, the gas plant in Hudson, the power-house at Stuyvesant Falls, Electric Park and the Hudeon Railway. The com-pany had been unable to pay interest since an accident two years ago in which several lives were lost. The road will be reorganized and continued under new

Southern Pacific Tunnel Caved.

REDDING, Cal., Feb. 12.-A freight creck occurred in a tunnel near Delta this morning. The impact of the cars on the sides of the tunnel caused the storm-moistened earth to slide and the entire tunnel caved in. No one was hurt in the accident, which will delay traffic for possibly an entire day. North and south-bound passengers and their light baggage are being transported around the obstructions. The south-bound express will return north with the north-bound passengers and the south-bound train will rake south-bound passengers with from take south-bound pasengers south from

Manager for El Paso Road. EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.-W. R. Martin division superintendent of the Southern Pacific, has been appointed general man ager of the El Paso & Northeastern Rail-

Monte Cristo Railroad Tied Up. EVERETT, Feb. 12 .- Monte Cristo Railond is tied up owing to heavy fall of

Railroad Brevities.

The New York Central's Four Track News for February is full of interesting matter for travelers and the general matter The Pacific Coast is represented in this issue by articles illustrative of California Winter life.

The Pacific Coast Association of Pas senger Agents will hold its annual meetsenger Agents will hold its annual meet-ing at Ashland, Or., February 21. A large delegation of Oregon and California mem-bers will start from Portland Friday even-ing, February 29, and at Ashland will meet the brethren from California.

The Baltimore & Ohio's Royal Blue for February tells the old story of Harer's Ferry in the original correspondence from the report of the conductor whose train was held up by the abolitionists at the Ferry to the order for the special "to convey the body of John Brown." It is illustrated with views of the Harper's Ferry of that day and portraits of the chief actors in the epoch-making raid. The story tells how the first news was reported and how incredulously received by the officers of the company, and of the swift work of the authorities. It is a thrilling tale, even at this day.

Banker Henri de Rothschild, of Paris, says that in ten years from now there will not be a single vehicle drawn by horses in Paris, as everything will be hauled by motor conveyances.

BONE FOOD

The bones of a baby are soft-so very soft that at first they can scarcely be called bones. They grow hard in time, but the period of their growth is a critical one. Loose joints, bow-legs, enlarged head and hip disease are evidences of rickets. If not checked they lead to deformities of a permanent character. This is the natural result of improper bone nourishment during the period of bone development.

The child needs mineral substance to harden bones and this is plentifully supplied in the hypophosphites of lime and soda contained in Scott's Emulsion. The cod liver oil provides the element of fat needed to reinforce the child's ordinary

Thus Scott's Emulsion offers in a perfect combination the very principles of proper bone and flesh nourishment most needed by a young child. The action of the Emulsion is so mild that the most delicate stomach will accept and retain it. This makes Scott's Emulsion of particular value to weak children and very young babies who are in absolute need of a mild yet effective food-medicine.

Pale-faced children show they are not getting what they ought to get from their food. They need Scott's Emulsion to enrich their blood and give them strength to start on the right road to a healthy growth.

If a child is thin, backward in growth, or slow in development it will be found that Scott's Emulsion will quickly help it. There is nothing better for babies and growing children than Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE. 409 Pearl St., New York | E. & W.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.

Meat Enting Nations Are the Leaders in Every Branch of Human Achievement. The ruling nations of the world are meat enters and history records that they

always have been.

Vegetarians and food cranks may explain this in any way they choose, but the facts remain that the Americans English, French, Russians and Germani are meat eating nations, and they are als the most energetic and most progressiv The principal food of the heroic Boo The principal food of the heroic boes soldler, known as Biltong, is a sort of dried beef, affording a great deal of nour-ishment in a highly concentrated form.

The weak races of people are the rice eating Chinese, Hindoos, and Siamese, regarded since the dawn of history as non-more stitled and inferior than the concentrations and inferior. progressive, superstitions and inferior physically and mentally to the meat eat-ing nations who dominate them.

The structure of the teeth plainly indi-cates that human beings should subsis-upon a variety of food, meat, fruit and grains, and it is unhygienic to confin-one's diet to any one of those classes to the exclusion of another.

Meat is the most concentrated and most easily digested of foods, but our manner of living is often so unnitural that the digestive organs refuse to properly digest meat, eggs and similar nutri-tious and wholesome food, but it is not be-cause such food is unwholesome, but the real reason is that the stomach lacks, from disease or weakness, some necessary digestive element; hence arising indiges-tion and later on, chronic dyspepsia. Nervous people should eat plenty of ment, convalescents should make ment the principal food, hard working people have to do so and briin workers and office men should est not so much ment office men should eat, not so much meat but at least once a day and to insure its perfect digestion one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets should be taken after each meal, because they supply the pep-tones, diastase and fruit acids, lacking in every case of stomach trouble.

very case of stomach trouble Nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, gastritis, sour stomach, gas and scidity are only different names for indigestion the failure to digest wholesome food, and the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets cures them all because by affording perfect digestion the stomach has a chance to rest and recover its natural tone and vigor. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the real household medicine; it is as safe and pleasant for the stomach ache of the baby

its grand sire.

They are not a cathartic, but a digestive and no pill habit can ever follow their use; the only habit Stuart's Tablets in-duce is the habit of good digestion and consequently good health.

as it is for the imperfect digestion

Blood

On The Brain-Lost Self Control.

Lived in Misery For Ten Years.

Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure Cured.

The reason Dr. Miles' Remedies cure such The reason Dr. Miles' Remedies cure such a large percentage of cases is because they are formulated to and actually do, go at once to the root of the disease. Doctors often make the mistake of treating the symptoms, a method which must always fail. Dr. Miles' Nervine restores health, strength and vitality to the nerves. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure enriches the blood and improves the circulation so that the patient speedily regains health.

"I feel it is a pleasure as well as duty to in.

so that the patient speedily regains health.

"I feel it is a pleasure as well as duty to inform my friends the means I used to regain my health. I have been troubled a great deal with nervousness and headache; I began to observe enlargement of the neck until it became so bad I felt it severely, especially blood on the brain. The least excitement gave me dreadful pain and I would lose all control of myself. I lived in this misery for about ten years; consulted many doctors, but secured no relief whatever. I commenced the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and a few days later began the use of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and within a week I felt very much better. The second week my friends told me I was looking very much better. This encouraged me and I continued the use of the two remedies until now I am well enough to do my own housework without any trouble whatever. I consider my health good, the cure permanent and I can do any kind of work."—MRs. CHARLOTTE ELG, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bot-

All druggists sell and guarantee first bot-tle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

NOT ARELIEF BUT A CUIRE

USE PERRIN'S Pile Specific The internal remedy cures by removing the cause. It cures all

diseases of the digestive organs, For sale by all druggists. DR. PERRIN MEDICAL CO., Helena, Mont. Interesting pamphlet mailed free by asking.

PERRINS

BOSTON'S BARBER REGULATIONS. Board of Health Orders Sterilization of All That Barbers Use on Customers.

A special dispatch from Boston, May 5, 1900, to the New York Sun, gives as new regulations of the Boston Board of Health as to barber shops: "Mugs, shav-ing brushes and razors shall be sterilized after each separate use thereof. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Material to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form, and applied on a towel. Powder puffs are prohibited." Wherever New-bro's "Herpicide" is used for face or scalp after shaving or halrcutting, there is no danger, as it is antiseptic, and kills the dandruff germ. For sale by all drug-gists. Send 10 cents in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

"CLEANLINESS"

is the watchword for health and vigor, comfort and beauty. Mankind is learning not only the necessity but the luxury of cleanliness. SAPOLIO, which has wrought such changes in the home, anunces her sister triumph-

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

special soap which energizes the whole body, starts the circulatica and leaves an exhilarating glow. All gracers and druggists.

ICARIA A new collar