

The New Age.

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Ticket.

For President.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio

For Vice-President.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N. Y.

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE.

The condition of Alder street, in a central business district, suggests to passersby that some department of the municipal administration is being imposed on most shamefully. Some time ago an asphalt paving company opened a ditch on that street in the construction of a conduit for a telephone company's underground wires. After partially completing the contract the street was left in a broken condition, full of litter and debris, while the paving company sought to hold and execute another contract in another part of the city. Alder street, meantime, is a menacing disgrace to Portland.

In the first place, an ordinance "regulating the opening of street surfaces on paved streets" distinctly and specifically forbids such an infraction of the law of public safety and common traffic on the business highways of Portland. It provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, contractor or contractors to, in any manner, tear up, dig up or disturb the surface of any improved street in the city of Portland," without first having obtained permission from the proper authorities and giving indemnity bonds for its proper repair within reasonable time from the date of such obstruction.

In the Alder street case at least, the last provision appears to have been disdainfully ignored; but, when we take into consideration the fact that the pavement company was performing contract work for a telephone company, we may better understand the cause of the effect complained of.

Portland is concerned not alone for the unnecessary and unlawful obstruction of traffic on its public thoroughfares, so far as inconvenience is entailed in the matter of street traffic, but it is forced to feel ashamed of the appearance of its business highways in the eyes of visitors from more orderly cities in that respect.

This comment will naturally lead to the suggestion that, inasmuch as a telephone company is the transgressor in this case, the excuse for the palpable ignorance of local law is explained—for telephone companies in this city appear to have, to hold and to enjoy special privileges at all times and under all conditions, no matter who suffers disturbance of business or of private rights in consequence thereof. This fact is becoming entirely too prominent in Portland. The telephone companies are becoming abominably aggressive in their claims for recognition in the matter of franchises, rights and privileges; and, so far as any local law may affect them, they are apparently in a position to defy public sentiment when their business graft is concerned.

In addition to special privileges in other respects, the telephone corporations are permitted to establish nickel-in-the-slot machines which the patrons of their lines must operate before they can transmit a message. These gambling devices are operated without tax or other license fee, while other slot-machines are compelled to pay a license fee or to close up. If there be any reason why the telephone companies should enjoy these special privileges, free of cost, the public should know it; and The New Age promises to help to expose the skulduggery in this matter.

SENATOR CHANDLER.

One of the old-line guardsmen in the service of his country in the official promotion of the principles of the Republican party is Hon. W. E. Chandler, who is about to close his eighteenth year in the United States senate. Senator Chandler is chief among the few

organizers and promoters of the Republican party—a party now acknowledged to be the outgrowth of desperate conditions at a critical period in the history of this republic to save the latter from political disruption and from internecine anarchy. He was a leader among the most determined enemies of slavery, just as he is today the leader among those who stand out boldly in defense of the Negro and his rights as an American citizen. It is understood that Senator Chandler will make no special effort for re-election to the senate, although it is conceded by his political friends that he would accept it if tendered without serious controversy. This particular phase of the matter peculiarly interests the colored people of the United States who cannot afford to lose such an able champion and his influence in the great body of which he has for years been such an able representative.

Never has occasion arisen for defense of the rights of the Negro and his race in the enjoyment of the privileges accorded them by the constitution when Senator Chandler was not in the lead in advocacy of the interests of the colored race. Incidents are numerous in which his championship of the rights of our people has been prominently, forceful and successful.

The Negro cannot afford to lose such an able, true and determined friend. There is little doubt that New Hampshire will demand his return. It desires it because Senator Chandler has been a firm friend and able advocate of every public interest; because he is a statesman of uncommon ability and as incorruptible as ever man was made. Therefore, every representative of the colored race who may exert his influence in the matter, either directly or indirectly, should urge the re-election of Senator Chandler to his present exalted place in the councils of the nation. He is one of the brainiest men this republic has produced and has for years been a close friend and advisor of the leading spirits of the country.

Honest, fair, forceful, upright in his convictions and determined in his purposes, Hon. W. E. Chandler should by all means be returned to the United States senate.

A MISINFORMED "ALLEGATOR."

Suppose "Oregonian" Scott should support the Democratic presidential nominees, the Republican party would win in Oregon just the same. And the late election there wherein Mr. Scott fought the Republican ticket, and yet it was elected, is offered in evidence to substantiate our allegations.—Seattle Republican.

These allegations are made by a person who is wholly misinformed as to Mr. Scott's position and purposes as a citizen, as a politician and as a newspaper promoter.

The New Age respects Mr. Scott as a citizen, admires his independent course as a politician and finds good reason for great confidence in his ability as director of a great newspaper enterprise.

Mr. Scott is now, with uncommon force and ability, supporting the Philadelphia platform and the presidential candidate who stands for public favor thereon. The Oregonian has never neglected its duty in this respect. Personally, the publishers of the Oregonian may not like all of the Republican party's nominees, but they have never failed to support the national unification of Republican principles, under any circumstances.

The charge that Mr. Scott, through his paper, "fought the Republican ticket in the recent campaign," is not true in any part. It may have criticized the course of the party in some respects, but it labored assiduously for party success, as it has always done in every case which the Seattle Republican or any other paper may recall.

It has fought individuals in the Republican party, but its effort in this respect has been directed to "cleansing the party from within." In this respect its character as a public journal is unsullied. Can the Seattle Republican say as much for any one of the leading journals of the evergreen commonwealth?

Sincerely!

The Blue Grass Bugle, of Frankfort, Ky., republishes that infamous, but wholly forceful, section of the constitution of Oregon wherein it is declared that a Negro cannot live legally in the atmosphere of this state—nor can he, under that dead-letter law, hold any real estate, make any contracts, insti-

tute suit for just claims or do anything else which a citizen of the United States may lawfully do in any state in the Union. But the esteemed Bugle should also note the fact that that provision is dead as a door nail; that it is once in a while flaunted in the face of the colored people of this state only to bring out in bold relief the fact that Negroes live at ease and in royal comfort in this great commonwealth; that they hold large properties, conduct extensive businesses, vote, preach, lecture, pray, ornament the professions, speculate and once in a while become just as bad in Oregon as elsewhere; but in no state are the colored people given more privileges and accorded more respect than in Oregon.

Notwithstanding the fact that McKinley has meanly treated the colored voters of the country in the matter of political favor, the Negro is interested as he never was before in the success of the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia convention. President McKinley's private sentiment for or against the Negro is not an issue in this campaign, to any large extent, except where the colored voter has special reason to remember our chief executive's palpable indifference to the Negro's political welfare.

England's barbarous warfare in the name of civilization in South Africa marks another epoch in the evolution of the Negro. Why should the latter always be the object of the white man's prejudice—and bullets? This, it is true, is not invariably the case, for our race numbers among its most ardent champions some of the ablest statesmen and most astute sociologists of the age; but the latter are, almost without exception, residents of the United States of America.

The mines of Oregon are producing wealth for the state beyond the expectation of the most ambitious dreamer. As a matter of fact, Oregon ought to be (and will soon be) the Mecca of gold hunters, just as California was a half a century ago, despite the flashes of excitement occasioned by the discovery of a few colors on the shores of Alaska's coast.

Governor Rogers, of Washington state, is a faker, James Hamilton Lewis is a burlesquer, and ex-Mayor Ronald is a most grotesque figure in the play. And yet a Rogers-Lewis-Ronald combination in Washington would be big thing, whether it failed or succeeded.

Much quiet political work is being done throughout Oregon, despite the general appearance of apathy; and it is being done through the confidential friends of the present administration. McKinley moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

The question as to whom shall be the next United States senator from Oregon, already overtops all issues of a national character in the pending campaign. Public opinion is divided—and probably the next legislature will be, also.

The Negro voters of the country will support McKinley and Roosevelt in the coming campaign—not as a whole, of course, but as a rule. This is chiefly because they love Bryan less, rather than because they love McKinley more.

Municipal Judge Cameron is proving to be one of "the best things that ever happened" as a republisher of the local treasury. He is proving to be a just judge and an impartial distributor of favor.

The government of the United States seems to doubt Li Hung Chang's sincerity in the matter of his protestation against the Boxer outrages. So does Li Hung Chang's own government.

Effort will be made in the coming session of the legislature to give to the city of Portland a new charter. Strange it is that Portland needs a new charter every time the legislature meets.

It appears to be hopelessly difficult for Bryanarchy, the latest political fad, to obtain a foothold in Oregon.

The dressmaking parlors of Stephens, at 289 Alder street, are by far the finest and most popular in the Northwest. Indeed, this establishment has no equal west of Chicago. For evening gowns, tailor-made suits, fancy waists, street suits, riding habits, etc., the Stephens dressmaking parlors cannot be excelled. The very latest fashions and styles are supplied at the Stephens parlors at most reasonable cost. Nothing new and attractive escapes Mr. Stephens' eye and critical taste. Those who desire anything elaborate in the line of fashionable dressmaking should apply to Mr. Stephens for styles and terms.

MINES AND MINING

Americans Are Not Satisfied With the
Alaska-Canadian Survey—Lose
Good Territory.

Skagway, Alaska, July 30.—The work of delimiting the provisional boundary in the disputed Alaska-Canadian territory having been completed in that part crossing the Dalton trail and touching the Porcupine district, the Americans in the district find that they have lost a large part of what they believed was rightfully American territory. The survey has been run and the monuments set within the last few weeks by O. H. Tittman, of Washington, D. C., and W. F. King, of Ottawa, and assistants, who have simply followed instructions as set forth in the modus vivendi agreed to provisionally some months ago by Secretary Hay, on the part of the United States, and the British representatives, after the adjournment of the joint high commission.

The survey and demarcation of the line leaves nearly one-half of the Porcupine gold mines in the British territory, and it has been the general opinion for a long time that the mines—in fact, the entire Porcupine district—was on the American side. Much of the Dalton toll road leading to Porcupine city now lies within Canadian territory also; that is, in on the Canadian side of the iron monuments set on the provisional line.

The American miners in the Porcupine having watched the development of the work of delimiting and marking the boundary, were so aroused over the result of so much mining district being left on the British side that they were not long in addressing a protest to President McKinley. Copies of the protest have been sent to the chambers of commerce of Seattle, Skagway, San Francisco and Portland, with a request for co-operation.

The commission will be in the vicinity of Skagway a month, delimiting the provisional line on White Pass and Chilkoot Pass. The Porcupine placer mines, it is estimated, will yield \$250,000 this year. Work of sluicing, hydraulic and other kinds of mining is carried on in the district.

Placer Mine Excitement.

Juneau has a full fledged placer mine excitement, according to advices brought from the north by the steamer Rosalie. When the vessel sailed from the north July 18, a stampede was on to a new placer diggings on Glacier bay, about 150 miles distant. Some doubt existed as to the placers really being new discoveries. Not a few believe them to be the diggings found and operated many years ago by the Russians. In any event the finds are most promising. It is claimed for them that an experienced miner can make considerably more than wages. Fully 200 people, it is estimated, had gone from Juneau alone to the scene of the new discoveries. The bars in the mouth of Glacier bay all are said to contain gold.

Advices From Nome.

Advices from Nome received by the Alaska Commercial Company at San Francisco state that up to July 10 there had been 19 cases of smallpox in the camp, only one being reported since July 5. St. Michael has established a strict quarantine against Nome.

According to the records of the custom-house, 114 vessels have entered Nome and 13,437 passengers have landed, not including those who came down the Yukon river, nor those who landed from vessels which did not report to the customs officers.

It is estimated that from 6,000 to 10,000 persons will winter at Nome.

Idle Mines Picking Up.

The Phoenix mine in Greenwood Gulch, one-half mile above the Golden Eagle, and opposite the Don Juan, near Sumpter, Or., is being operated by C. N. Chatham and William Sanders, who have a two years' lease from the owners, C. M. Berry, D. L. Choate, L. M. Barnett and C. M. Collier. The mine has been idle for nearly four years, and the 5-stamp mill and concentrator put in by O. B. Hardy are a wreck. The mill was run only a short time, owing to bad management, and, though the property could have been sold for \$75,000, it was allowed to stand idle, the owners failing to agree on the method of operating. There is several hundred feet of tunnels, but these will not be used, the new operators preferring to sink and follow the ore. The ore is of two grades, one carrying black oxide of copper and the other running well in free gold.

"Rattlesnake" Jones is the name of a Boise man who engages in capturing the reptiles and selling them to the Chinese. The Celestials take each rattler and put it into a bottle of whiskey and let it stand for two years. What remains of the snake is then removed and the balance is left stand until it clarifies, which process requires five years. The liquid is then a sovereign cure for rheumatism, says the Boise Statesman. The Chinese claim that it will cure the most violent case. It takes seven years in all to make the preparation ready for use.

Northwest Notes.

Charles Hatfield, of Dayton, Wash., was thrown down on a load of hay by a team's sudden start, in such a way that the time of a fork passed through his chin into his mouth.

An X-ray machine has been added to the apparatus of the Moscow, Idaho, hospital.

A buyer of cavalry horses has just secured 43 at Enterprise and 30 at Wallawa, Or.

The teachers enrolled at the summer science school at Pullman, Wash., number 190.

Colfax citizens have subscribed \$1,000 for the Whitman county fair, to be held in September.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

TO TELL MAID FROM MATRON.

At all smart functions in future, or wherever evening dress is worn, there is to be a distinguishing mark between matron and maiden. Unmarried women are to wear their bows, aligrettes or flowers on the left side; matrons on the right. It is only a matter of decoration, but fashion has decreed it, says the New York Herald. In Paris and London the custom has been adopted, to the infinite satisfaction of the matrons, but not altogether to that of the unmarried women. What one of them cares to proclaim to the world at large the fact of her single blessedness?

Heretofore the only distinguishing mark between the married and unmarried woman has been the wedding ring, of no particular consequence at evening functions, where, with the exception of dinners, a woman's hands are never uncovered. Now all is changed. Coiffeurs insist that madam must wear her aligrette on the right side of her head; mademoiselle on the left. If mademoiselle desires to enhance her beauty by a flower instead of an aligrette, let her have it by all means, tucked in with seeming artless grace, but let her make sure it is the left side of her profile she studies while arranging the effect, lest later on she be accused of endeavoring to seem that which she is not.

Dressmakers are following the same unwritten law with flowers or the huge chon bow so indispensable this season to all smart frocks. Let no unpracticed hand be so misguided as to imagine that this chon can be carelessly put on either the right or left side. Its proper adjustment is a matter of art; its unartistic adjustment is enough to ruin an otherwise chic gown. On the slender, flat-chested woman ends that fall below the waist line are most desirable; a woman of good curves, on the contrary, prefers the chon without ends. But with or without, on matron right or maiden left, the chon must be set down on one side of the bodice just below the "decolletage."

Mrs. Miles.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles is one of the enthusiastic workers in the Army and Navy Society formed by women a few weeks ago to help the volunteer when he returns home, sick and out of em-



MRS. NELSON A. MILES.

ployment, and also to care for his wife and children while he is away fighting. The society has headquarters in New York. The work goes on very quietly, but it has already relieved a good many cases of destitution. Soldiers' orphans have been placed in different institutions, widows and wives are being cared for every day, and the list of applicants is growing constantly.

Monograms for Linen.

The monogram to be worked on the masculine and feminine handkerchief, if not all respective articles of linen wear, has become a subject of artistic thought. Men who are exclusive in taste choose to have their linen embroidered in strict imitation of their letter seal. For example, if they use "official red" wax, a circle of solid embroidery is laid in, in the finest red cotton, the monogram worked in white filling in the center. Time and skill are required to make this an ornamental feature, says the Baltimore News. A woman of wealth, who prides herself upon owning the latest, has her personal linen marked with her monogram worked out in the designs and colors noticeable in old scroll work, the monogram in choice shaded blues, and an intricate scroll pattern of shaded tans.

Men, Women and Marriage.

Considering that the contracting parties to every marriage are one man and one woman, there is a queer look to the statement that more women than men marry. But it is so, according to "Tip," of the New York Press, who figures it out in this way: After every marriage here will inevitably be left, in the course of time, a widow or a widower in three will marry another woman, while only one widow in four will marry another man. Applying this average to twelve couples, it can readily be figured that twelve men have taken sixteen wives, while twelve women have taken only fifteen husbands. It is further apparent that the proportion of fifteen to sixteen amounts to quite a large surplus of marrying women in a population of 75,000,000. Whether the discrepancy shows that widows are wiser than wid-

owers, or vice versa, we shall neither pretend to decide nor undertake to discuss. But the mathematics of the exhibit seem to be all right, provided, of course, that the statistical starting point is a true statement of the facts in the case.

Recognized Abroad.

Mrs. Ida Preston Gibson, of Chicago, has received the appointment of historian of the French explorers in



America. The office was bestowed upon Mrs. Gibson by the educational department of the Paris exposition. Mrs. Gibson is one of Chicago's most intellectual women. She has ability as a lecturer and has been active in the work

of the Revolution since the formation of the society. Ten years of travel and study abroad have made Mrs. Gibson familiar with German, French and Italian, which she speaks with great fluency, and her knowledge of them has enabled her to do great work as a translator.

What a Woman Thinks.

The best of servants get into hot water.

In the truly happy home there is no room for doubt.

Every man ought to make a certain allowance for his wife.

Plain duties become beautiful through their performance.

Many a woman is called mad when she is only very much in earnest.

When a man has to bolster up his case there is usually some sort of sham about it.

If the wind blows off your hat, don't chase it yourself; someone else will do it for you.

They say love is blind, but a woman can see a thousand qualities in a man he never possesses.

More than one woman who attempts to be in the height of fashion falls into the depths of folly.

Men pretend to despise gossip, but some of the conversations heard at the club sound very much like it.

A woman would be willing to die for the man she loves, but she couldn't keep from saying "I told you so" for the very life of her.

To Increase Your Weight.

Says Dr. William Anderson, associate director of the Yale University gymnasium: "Exercise all muscles daily. Avoid excess in mental or physical work. Rest after meals. Do not worry. Avoid great fatigue. Do not hurry. Sleep well and long. If you do not sleep well, eat a few graham wafers before retiring and apply cold water to the head and back of the neck. The following foods may be eaten with safety: Sugar, syrups, fat meat soups, cornstarch, tapioca, cakes, candies, nuts, chocolate and cocoa, diluted with much milk and well-sweetened cream, new milk, butter, eggs and condiments. All other foods may be indulged in to the extent of the inclination. Avoid haste and excess in eating."

Packing Books.

"If you will only pack things in small boxes," says the woman who knows how to move, "you will have the men who move you in a comparatively bea-tiful state of mind. Books, for instance, it is strange, but every woman who has books to move immediately gets the biggest box she can find for them. Books are heavy, anyway, and big boxes are liable to break with their weight, and it is almost impossible to move them. They will fit just as well into small square boxes in which packages of starch or oatmeal come, and they will pack into the moving van better and the men can handle great numbers of them with little trouble."

Employment for Women.

Those who advocate employment for women on small plots recommend poultry, bees and the silkworm, in some cases adding strawberries and small garden crops, while fruit trees can occupy the poultry yards. Silkworms, however, require special foods, and may hinder the other operation. There is no reason why a large flock of fowls and a number of hives of bees could not be managed by a woman, and it is possible that with the extra care that would probably be bestowed the profits would be as large, if not larger, than when managed by the male sex.

Force on the Piano.

It has been calculated that a minimum pressure of the finger of one-quarter of a pound is needed to sound a note on the piano, and that at times a force of five pounds is thrown on a single key to produce a single effect. Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage taking two minutes five seconds to play that requires a total pressure estimated at three full tons.

The Use of Buttermilk.

Buttermilk has several summer uses. It is a cooling beverage, and it will bleach clothes and remove mildew. Soak them for several days in buttermilk, then wash, boil and blue in the usual way. After the boiling the clothes will be the traditional snowy whiteness.