

The New Age

A. D. GRIFFIN, Manager.

OFFICE 264 MORRISON STREET, Oregon Telephone North 1376.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, Payable in Advance \$3.00

Established 1896. Published at 245 1/2 Stark St. Third Floor.

TELLS PROUDLY OF HIS ACTION.

J. B. Parker, who grabbed the assassin about the neck with a strangle hold, preventing the firing of a third shot, is a Negro who lives at No. 450 Sixth avenue, New York City. He was born in Atlanta, Ga., forty-four years ago, in slavery.

He went to the exposition to take a place as a waiter in the Bailey restaurant. He lives at No. 233 Clinton street, Buffalo, while at work at the exposition. He is a giant in size, standing over six feet, erect as an Indian, has very regular features and is light in color. The assassin tore his vest buttons entirely off in the struggle. Parker said:

"It's the very best day's work I ever did. If I had not grabbed that crazy loon he would have shot again. I got a strangle hold on his neck that I learned down South.

"Just think, old Father Abe freed me, and now I have saved his successor—provided that bullet that he got into the President don't kill him.

"I live in New York, but I never had a chance before to shake any President's hand. I stood in the line waiting my turn; ahead of me was a fellow all light hair, about 5 feet 9 inches tall.

"He had a cap in his left hand and a handkerchief in his right hand. He was right in front of me, and I had a good chance to look at him as he walked slowly down the line.

"Suddenly I heard two sharp reports, the handkerchief in the man's hand burst into a blaze, and the fellow raised his smoking pistol to shoot again, aiming this time at the President's heart.

"It seemed to me my heart was in my mouth, but I gave a jump, threw my left arm around the man and knocked his hand down. Then, the detective and myself dragged him into a side room and threw him on a table and searched him.

"The President turned a shade pale and sat down on a bench. My clothes were half torn off me, but I thank the good Lord I did what I could to save the successor of the man who saved my people. I shall stay right here, working as a waiter."

CHECK IT STRAIGHTWAY.

There is unanimity of opinion on the question that protective measures should be adopted in the country to check the growth of anarchism. The most obvious method of procedure that suggests itself is restraint upon immigration. But it is difficult to see how this remedy could be made immediately effective. There are no earmarks by which an anarchist can be infallibly identified. If an anarchist were not disposed to confess himself as such he could not be prevented from entering the country. To be sure, persons who had made themselves conspicuous in Europe as leaders or members of anarchistic societies could be refused admission. But something more than an immigration act is required to stamp out anarchism. So long as anarchists are allowed their present freedom of organization, meeting and publication, they will continue to flourish. Nothing short of complete abrogation of that freedom will accomplish any substantial results. They should be placed beyond the pale of the law. The formation of anarchistic clubs should be prohibited; their publications should be suppressed and their leaders outlawed.

A conspiracy to commit crime is punishable under the laws of all the states. The transaction at many of the anarchistic meetings constitute breaches of the peace. Inciting others to commit crime is a breach of the peace and makes participants amenable to the penalties for an unlawful assembly. The penalties are insufficient for breaches of the peace committed by anarchists, but such laws as apply should be enforced until stronger legislation can be enacted. Since the lamentable occurrence which took place at Buffalo our law expounders have been ingenious in suggesting improvements in the existing laws and the enactment of new legislation. These are ex post facto suggestions, and, unfortunately, do not apply to Czojegos; but the police power can be invoked to make the propagation of anarchism much more difficult than it has been in the past.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

With extraordinary, but most fitting honors, the mortal remains of our dead president was consigned to their final rest on Thursday.

In all the cities and in every village and hamlet solemn avowal of honor for the most beloved president since Abraham Lincoln was solemnly given impressive form.

In Portland the multitude thronged the scene of obituary ceremony and assisted, with saddened countenances moistened with tears of profound sorrow, to give expression to the deep sense of bereavement that bowed the heads of every loyal subject between the two great oceans.

Great and good, able and filled with a righteous sense of duty, both as private citizen and public official, large-minded and large-hearted, William McKinley has passed into history as one of the best and most beloved chief executives of the American people.

One of the scientists has made the discovery that man's desire to fight is greater in summer than in winter. This inclination may be easily explained. People don't come around in winter asking, "Is it hot enough for you?"

The cigarette furnishes the smoke of battle now that smokeless powder is in vogue. One American firm shipped 200,000,000 of the little cylinders to South Africa last year.

Clara Morris is going to lecture. As an actress first and as a writer later, the lady won high honors. Still, what mortal ever knew when to stop, anyway?

Evanston has just mobbed a few more Dowie elders for the purpose of letting it be known that the unreasonable people are not all anarchists.

The Hon. Oily Gorman is not averse to going back to the senate. The averseness is entirely on the side of the people.

It is to be hoped that William Waldorf Astor will not permit regret over his expatriation to drive him back.

Let Benjamin James Parker beware of the emotional women who destroy heroes by kissing them.

"A Baggage Check" at Cordray's.

The funny farce comedy, "A Baggage Check," with its clever comedians, pretty girls, catchy music and up-to-date specialties, will be the attraction at Cordray's next week.

The piece comes direct from the east and it is fair to expect it will find favor in the eyes of the people of the west. "A Baggage Check" is a musical farce and simple. As such it is sure to please the patrons of the theatre. James T. Kelly is the leading man of the company and he will be supported by other clever artists. For a number of years Mr. Kelly has been associated with successful farces. He is a great comedian and is well-known all over America. No farce comedy would be complete without its pretty girls. There are a number of them with "A Baggage Check" company. Numerous specialties, including several of the latest popular song hits, will be introduced and the attraction bids fair to be one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Carnival Coming On.

On Friday evening, September 20, the Portland Carnival will open in a brilliant array of splendor such as is seldom seen in the northwest. The great exposition building will be illuminated by nearly 3,800 electric lights, while the adjoining Muntnah Field, with its five acres, will have lights equalling 40,000 candle power. The carnival will afford a whole month of pleasure and interesting instruction. The railroads and steamboats are going to carry people to and from the carnival at one and one-third fare for the round trip, and their excursion tickets will be good for 7 days. There will not be a dull moment at the Carnival—some sort of entertainment will be going on all the time, afternoon and evening, with two full military bands discoursing music. The array of attractions will be unsurpassed, and the carnival will last a month.

Taking No Chances.

"Isn't there something in my policy," asked a caller at a La Salle street insurance office the other day, "about my having to report any change of residence?"

"Yes, sir," said the man at the nearest desk, picking up a pen. "Where have you moved to?"

"I haven't moved anywhere," rejoined the caller. "I have made a change in my residence by painting it a light-cream color and putting a jack on the kitchen chimney. I think that's all. Good day."—Chicago Tribune.

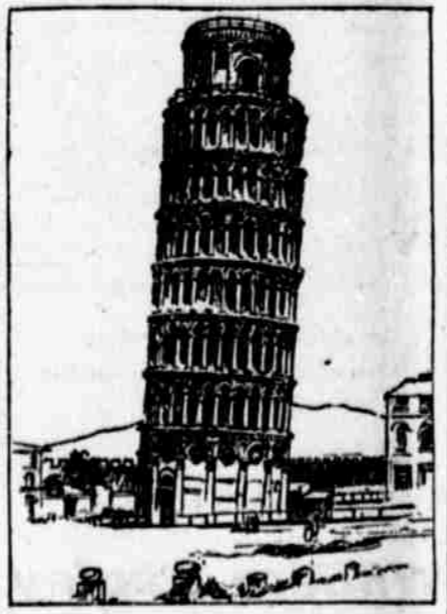
Comparative Cost of Education. London, with 4,000,000 people, spends about \$12,000,000 a year on popular education. New York, with 3,500,000, spends about \$15,000,000.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state (one in this county) to sell to represent and advertise old established wealthy business houses of a high social standing. Salary \$10.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from 1013 office. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 216 Easton Building, Chicago.

MARVELS OF ARCHITECTURE.

Ancient Built Impinging and Durable Buildings—Pisa's Leaning Tower.

The earliest builders appear to have been architects, in the sense that they sought to make their designs beautiful or imposing as well as durable. The inclination, in ancient times, among the first architects, was to make all their works exceedingly massive, as witness the Pyramids, the Temple at Thebes and the Celtic monuments of the Druids. First attempts at architecture were tombs and temples, and then followed palaces. The earlier kings and chieftains were regarded as semi-celestial beings, and although they were housed little better than their subjects, when they died it was deemed imperative that they should have imposing sepulchre. At first caves and natural cavities were used for such purposes; then came rough cairns and finally mighty tombs. The Acropolis of Sipylos in Asia is the first notable tomb on record. It formed the grave of Tantalus, King of Lydia, who died about 1400 B. C. Of course the Pyramids antedate this Acropolis, but the Pyramids are not strictly tombs. Although used for burial purposes by the kings of



LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

Egypt, it is known that they were also astronomical observatories. These marvels of architecture were built 4000 B. C. On either bank of the Nile for hundreds of miles are temples, palaces and tombs, the vastness of whose ruins proves that a mighty civilization existed upon the earth at a time when the Persians and Greeks herded their flocks on the shore of the Caspian Sea.

The Pyramids are undoubtedly the most stupendous work of man, and the Palace of Karnak is not much inferior. It covers two hundred and seventy acres, and in the Hall of Columns there are pillars, high as the tallest trees, surmounted by capitals on which one hundred men could stand without crowding.

It may be noticed that in no other country have architects had such scope for their vast ideas as in Egypt, because in no other country has human life ever been held so cheaply. For twenty years one hundred thousand men toiled on the Pyramids, and millions of lives have been sacrificed to erect the wonderful temples and palaces over whose ruins we sigh to-day. The ancient cities of Babylon and Nineveh, although not built of enduring stone, were triumphs of architectural power. Who can picture to themselves Nineveh, with its wall sixty miles in circumference, and one hundred feet high, studded with fifteen hundred towers, each two hundred feet high? or Babylon, greater still, with its hundred brazen gates, its walls three hundred and ninety feet high and ninety-eight feet thick? Josephus, who saw the temple of Jerusalem in all its glory, describes it as a marvel of architecture. It was built by Solomon 1000 B. C.; was world renowned, and yet to-day its very site is unknown. Some wonderful architects must have flourished in ancient times in India, if we may judge by the colossal ruins and the remaining monuments of their skill. A single illustration will suffice. The Temple of Kallasa is an immense building, three hundred and forty feet long, one hundred and ninety-five feet wide, and rising to the height of one hundred feet. It is of stone, but not put together in the usual way. It is made out of a single isolated rock hollowed within and carved without, and contains halls, galleries, rooms and statues in profusion. There is no other building like it in the world.

The Greeks were wonderful architects, and left behind them as legacies of greatness the Acropolis with its beautiful temples, and the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Rome borrowed her chief architectural ideas from the Etruscans and Greeks, but improved on them in massiveness. The most imposing and the most enduring of these architectural marvels is the Colosseum, built by Titus about 80 A. D. The building covers a space of sixty-five thousand square feet, and when complete accommodated ninety thousand spectators.

In China the Great Wall will at once occur to the reader, but that was an engineering feat and displays no architectural skill. The famous Porcelain Tower, three hundred and fifty feet high, was a wonderful building and the only one of its kind. It is no longer in existence, having been destroyed by the Taipang rebels. America has no distinct style of architecture and England is not much better off. Human life is dear, and although we could no doubt build a higher pyramid than Cheops, if we wanted to, we don't want to. Italy contains three marvels of architecture at the present day in the shape of leaning towers that will continue to attract for many years the wonder and admiration of travelers.

Near the exchange in Bologna is a

large space from which four streets branch off to the principal gates. This space contains two leaning towers. The tower of Asinelli is two hundred and seventy-two feet high and has a deflection of five feet from the perpendicular, and its companion, the Tower of Garisenda, is one hundred and thirty-eight feet high and has a deflection of nine feet from the perpendicular. These towers are both plain structures, devoid of architectural beauty, and at a distance look to the American visitor like factory chimneys. The same reproach cannot apply to the famous leaning tower of Pisa, which is beautiful as well as odd.

The Campanile, or Leaning Tower, is the noblest specimen of Southern Romanesque art. It is one hundred and seventy-nine feet high, the walls are thirteen feet thick at the base and six feet thick at the top, and the entire structure is built of white marble, which time has toned down to a beautiful cream color. The basement is surrounded by a range of semi-circular arches supported by fifteen columns, and above these rise six arcades with thirty columns each. The eighth story, which contains the bells, is of much smaller diameter and contains but twelve columns. The ascent to the top is by a stairway in the wall and is so made that the visitor hardly perceives the inclination until he reaches the top and looks down at the base.

This tower was built in the twelfth century by the architects Bonanno and William of Haasbruck, and it is not believed that the tower was made to lean designedly. The most reasonable supposition is that the foundations settled while the tower was in course of construction, and this supposition is strengthened by the fact that the upper portion is built so as to correct the slanting appearance of the tower. At any rate, it does lean to the extent of thirteen feet eight inches from the perpendicular—enough to excite the liveliest apprehension in the minds of visitors who make the ascent and look down the short side. Most engravings exaggerate the leaning of the tower so much as to make it look absurd. The illustration given herewith is correct in detail. There is no danger of the tower falling, however, as a line dropped from the center of the top will fall inside its base, and therefore it obeys the law of the center of gravity, and so preserves its balance. It has not settled any since the first settling, and is not likely to do so.

DIAMOND'S "SELF-FLAME."

Remarkable Phosphorescent Property of the Precious Stone.

A traveler for a diamond house was talking shop the other evening, and, speaking of gems, said: "The most overworked expression used by the unsophisticated and deeply impressed diamond purchaser is: 'It actually looks as if it glows of itself.' Now, it is not generally known that such is actually the case, although not, of course, in the way the public intends. The beauty of the gem in light is, of course, in its remarkable refractive power, but under certain conditions the diamond has more, for it may gleam even in the night with a pale but extremely beautiful light. In short, it becomes phosphorescent. Heated to a certain temperature the internal fire shows itself, and under pressure the same is true. Some years ago I went to Amsterdam to purchase some special stones for a California millionaire, who had ordered them through our New York house, and while there I was shown the inside workings of the famous diamond-cutting establishments of that city. Of all that I saw, however, the 'self-flame' of the stones under pressure most surprised me. The manager placed a large rock-cut gem between the jaws of a vise and carefully applied a certain amount of pressure. He then extinguished all the light in the shop, and as soon as my eyes had become accustomed to the darkness I saw the diamond emitting a soft radiance of its own like a very pale glow worm. As I remember it, he said that the yellow diamonds were slightly more phosphorescent than the first-water stones."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Vacant Lots.

Vacant lots have been successfully cultivated in Philadelphia under the direction of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association. During the past years gardens were provided for four hundred and eighty families, consisting of two thousand four hundred and eighty-six persons. The aggregate receipts from the various farms showed a total of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars. This is six times the amount expended by the association on the lands. Five families became so adept at gardening that their savings enabled them to hire ample farms of their own. Thirteen families were given Belgian hares for experiment last year, and the successful results attained will cause the association to take up this line of industry on the farms this year.

Why He Kicked.

Milkman—Say, do you know where the family that used to live here have moved to?

Policeman—No. What do you want to know for?

Milkman—Because they have gone away without paying me \$11 that they owed for milk.

Policeman—Well, I suppose these was about \$8 worth of water in that bill, anyway.

Milkman—No, there wasn't; that's what makes me so blamed mad. They were new customers, and I hadn't begun to water the milk.—Boston Herald.

What has become of the old-fashioned dinner bell? Formerly nearly every house had one. Some were hung on posts. Have you seen one lately?

LEADING BUSINESS FIRMS OF EASTERN OREGON.

W. S. BOWMAN

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE ARTIST

Views of All Description

Specialty, Kodak Developing and Finishing

Main St., Near Bridge,

PENDLETON, OREGON.

KOEPPEN'S PHARMACY...

Everything that is kept in a modern and up-to-date drug store. Prescriptions and Family Recipes put up by competent men, from pure drugs.

A. C. KOEPPEN & BRO., Manufacturing Chemists.

115 Court Street., Pendleton, Oregon.

THE MINT SALOON

O. L. MELLQUIST, Prop.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES AND LIQUORS.....

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.....

Corner Depot Street and Jefferson Avenue,

LA GRANDE, OR.

The Leading FURNITURE DEALER AND UNDERTAKER

OF EASTERN OREGON IS

M. A. RADER.. Funeral Director and Embalmer Lady Assistant.

PENDLETON OREGON

BAKER CITY

IRON WORKS.

HIGGINS & HARDENBROOK, Props.

Iron Founders and Machinists

General Repair Work Our Specialty.

Architectural Iron Work and Bridge Castings

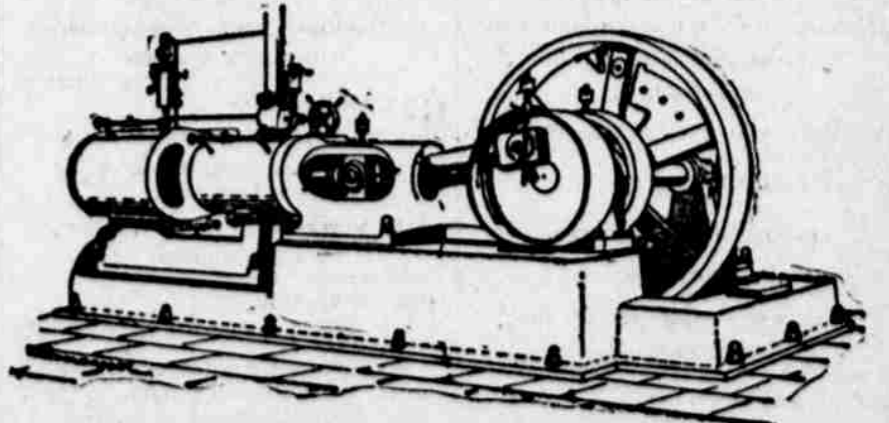
WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

Any Size Any Quantity Any Style MACKINTOSHES, RUBBER AND OIL CLOTHING

Rubber Boots and Shoes, Baiting, Packing and Hoes. Largest and Most Complete Assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods. GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY B. E. PEASE, President. F. M. SHEPARD, JR., Treasurer. J. A. SHEPARD, Secretary 73-75 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

RUSSELL & COMPANY

—BUILDERS OF— Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Threshers.



If you contemplate buying machinery, write us for catalogue and prices.

RUSSELL & CO.

A. H. AVERILL, Manager.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE H. C. ALBEE COMPANY

... DEALERS IN ...

Second Hand Machinery

260 East Water Street. PORTLAND, OREGON.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

INCORPORATED 1897.

ALLEN & LEWIS

Shipping & Commission Merchants

... WHOLESALE GROCERS ...

TO SAVE TIME ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY.

Nos. 48 to 54 Front Street, North.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DRINK THE FAMOUS

Weinhard's Beer

For Sale at All the Principal Saloons

Brewery and Office On Third and Broadway Streets Telephone Number 72.