

THE NEW AGE

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EDITORIAL

FAIRBANKS AND DOLLIVER.

It did not need the speech of Senator Fairbanks in Portland to insure a very large majority in this city and state for Roosevelt and himself on November 8, for that result was certain anyway, but the very large audience that assembled at the Armory to hear him and Senator Dolliver speak were pleased and encouraged, nevertheless, and the meeting will result in a greater degree of interest being taken in the election, and in rolling up a very large majority for the President in Oregon.

As no state election occurs this fall, it is not to be expected that the vote will exceed or even equal that cast last June, but it may reasonably be supposed that there will be more stay-at-home democrats than republicans, so Roosevelt's majority may exceed that of Judge Moore last June. A good many democrats take no interest in Judge Parker's election and will take no trouble to go to the polls. A considerable number more are satisfied with Roosevelt, think he is good enough for them, and so will vote for him. Still others, not liking to go this far, will vote for Debs or Watson.

And what is true in Oregon in this respect is true all over the West in a greater or less degree. Roosevelt democrats, and anti-Parker democrats, are everywhere, both on the Pacific coast and in the Western States beyond the Rocky mountains. The New Age believes that the President will carry nearly all the states this side of Ohio, at least, by unprecedented majorities.

To return to Senator Fairbanks, while he is not as readily or eloquent a speaker as some, and is not offensive or effervescent, he made a good, solid, sensible speech, that his opponent could not well answer. If he does not gain any votes by his tour, he will not alienate any, and he makes a good impression as a man fully fit for vice president or even for president if he should be called to the higher position.

Senator Dolliver is a more natural and easy speaker, and more interesting to the multitude, for he is pliant and witty, and keeps his hearers in a good humor, whether they agree with him or not, or care anything about politics or parties or not.

It is generally supposed that Fairbanks is "a coming man," and will very likely be the republican candidate for President in 1908, but Dolliver is also likely to be heard from in the future as an even greater political figure than he is now. While very different in temperament and disposition, they are yet both representative and worthy republican statesmen.

WASHINGTON POLITICS.

The campaign in the state of Washington is already lively, and will increase in ardor and intensity until election day. Not that there is any doubt about where Washington will stand in the presidential contest; Roosevelt will carry the state by a very large majority; but the result on governor and members of the legislature is not so certain. There is no disguising the facts that Turner is an able and a strong man, and that there is more or less of a bolt among the republicans in his favor. How great the defection will turn out to be no one can tell, nor can any reliable information be obtained from the partisan newspapers. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, for example, pooh-poohs the reports of republican disaffection, and predicts Mead's election by nearly a normal majority. The Spokane Spokesman-Review, on the other hand, a paper which is supporting Roosevelt, believes, or pretends to believe, that enough republicans will vote for Turner to elect him. The truth probably lies somewhere between these views. And it is also to be remembered that some democrats are sore at Turner, on one small ground or another; so he will have to get more republican votes than it appears probable will turn up for him

In order to be elected. Yet we remember the result of the gubernatorial contest in Oregon two years ago, in view of which it is not safe to gauge the size or sweep of a political tide, when it begins to run in favor of a minority party candidate. It is expected that the democrats will make some gains in the Washington legislature, but it is extremely improbable that they will gain enough to have a majority. If they should, Turner would no doubt be sent to the Senate again. If the republicans have a majority it will be a hot fight for the senatorship between Wilson, Piles, Foster and others. Washington is quite an interesting state just now, politically, as well as otherwise. And a mighty good state it is, as well as Oregon, whoever wins at the polls or in the legislature.

WHAT PULL HAS HE?

What is Detective Joe Day's pull? Is what a good many people of Portland are asking. After his many mistakes and failures, not to use any stronger language, why is he retained in his responsible position? Two or three weeks ago a citizen of the East Side was shot down and killed in cold blood. Five Italians were present in the murdered man's saloon when he was killed, and when the officers arrived there. Yet Day, who had charge of the case, did not hold any of these men as witnesses, did not even at that time discover their names, did not prevent them from hiding the revolver that was used, nor from arranging between them to stand by one another—in fact did nothing that an officer in such a case should have done at that time to discover the murderers. The consequence is that probably no one can ever be convicted for almost as foul and dastardly a murder as was ever committed in this city.

Perhaps even this might be overlooked if it had been Day's first bad break but it is not, by any means. Not long ago he allowed a prisoner to escape from a train who was only captured at considerable expense, and there are plenty of people who look upon these and other performances or non-performances of this detective with suspicion. The Silverfield robbery was another case in point, and rumors of "fixing" cases in ways not strictly in accordance with law and justice, to say the least, have been frequent, and persistent. In view of all these facts might it not be well for the venerable mayor to hint to the more or less doughty Day that his services could be dispensed with, so that some more reliable and useful man could be employed? Such an action would surely meet the approval of a great many if not nearly all of the business men of Portland.

ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The state of Georgia held an election this week, or went through the formality of holding one. It was only a formality, or rather it was purely a farce. Only the democratic ticket was in the field, and if there had been any other ticket it would have been worth nobody's while to vote for it.

It may be that in a full, fair, free election Georgia and the other Southern States would go democratic, but nobody knows; there is no contest there; the only object in maintaining a republican organization at all is to secure some federal offices.

Some Northern States, like Vermont, Pennsylvania and Iowa, are always overwhelmingly republican, too much so, it may be argued; but there is at least a fair election in them. Such democrats as are there and want to vote can do so, and their votes are counted—except perhaps sometimes in Philadelphia—but this is not the case in the Southern States. There more than a million citizens, made so by the constitution of the United States, and who might mostly like to vote the republican ticket are debarred from voting or if they are allowed to vote their ballots are not counted, if they would make a respectable showing in the returns.

Almost all the states that have free, fair elections will give majorities for Roosevelt. The only states that Parker will carry, with possibly two or three exceptions, are those where the right of suffrage is suppressed, and elections are a formal farce.

MONTANA'S CONGRESSMAN.

While Montana democrats loudly claim that that state will go democratic this year, there is no certainty that the result will fulfill their predictions. Montana has moved over to the republican column, and is likely to stay there. But while the result on presidential electors may be

In doubt, there should be no doubt of the re-election of Hon. Thomas W. Dixon, of Missoula, who has so ably and faithfully represented that state in the last congress. Mr. Dixon is yet a young man, and is one of the most popular and worthy of Montana's prominent and rising lawyers and public men. He is in every respect a man of high attainments and character. If re-elected, and kept in congress, he will make a mark, and a national reputation there, and will be capable of doing much good for Montana—far more than a democratic minority member could do, even if he were Mr. Dixon's equal in point of ability. We hope and expect to see Montana cast its electoral vote for Roosevelt, who once lived in that territory, and is greatly liked there, and re-elect Hon. Thomas W. Dixon to congress, as he certainly should be.

GOOD CITIZEN GONE.

In the death of Mr. Aaron Beck during the past week Portland lost one of its most exemplary citizens. He had lived here for many years, ever since the town was a small and straggling city, and was universally respected. For a long time he, in partnership with M. A. Waldman, now a bailiff in Judge Cleland's court, conducted a clothing store, from which he retired with a modest competency 18 years ago. Mr. Beck was a man very charitably disposed, and remembered kindly by many whom he has helped in one way or another. He raised a large family, and was always a good husband, father and citizen. Though born in another land, he loved his adopted country and home city, and did his part as a loyal and intelligent citizen quietly but well. He was an old man, his wife had gone before him and on that account he felt lonely, and was ready to go.

OREGON AT ST. LOUIS.

The Oregon building at St. Louis is a disgrace to the state. It is a laughing stock to all who behold it. The Oregon hut, the reason for erecting which is explained to nobody unless at special request, is right next to the splendid building and exhibit of California on one side, and of Texas on the other, and they cause every Oregonian who goes there to feel ashamed, not of his state as it really is, but as it is burlesqued and misrepresented there, and the exhibits are not a great deal better than the building. The \$50,000, more or less, used in making an Oregon exhibit at St. Louis, is therefore money worse than thrown away. There are some bright spots in the dark picture, such as the Ladd cattle, one of which took the first premium, but on the whole Oregon is not attracting many immigrants by its display at St. Louis.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHTS.

Device Has Been Invented Which Absolutely Prevents Lamp Explosions. In Great Britain an invention which, it is claimed, gives absolute safety to oil lamps, is being applied to practical uses. The device consists of a circular metal box, the size varying according to the candle power required. In the box is a deposit of salt, over which is a layer of cotton waste specially prepared.

Running through the cotton packing is an asbestos wick, woven by hand, and which is practically indestructible, and requires only occasional attention. By immersing the box in petroleum or paraffin the cotton waste absorbs the requisite quantity of oil in a few minutes through small lateral interstices. That accomplished and the metal being dried externally, the application of a light to the asbestos wick produces a bright, steady white light, the candle power being in proportion to the size of the box, the consumption of oil being less, and, accordingly, the cost being correspondingly cheaper than if the light were obtained from an ordinary lamp.

Moreover, it is claimed, absolute safety is assured. The asbestos lamp may be inverted, may exhaust itself, may be thrown down or whirled about, but there is no danger. It is asserted, as there is no free oil or gas that can be ignited, and consequently there can be no fire or explosion. The patent is said to be applicable to every species of lamp, from the modest night light necessary in the nursery, through the entire gamut of domestic illumination, to the drawing-room lamp. In the industrial world it can be utilized in every direction, especially where a bright, steady light is essential, such as engine headlights and lights on ships.

The Great Northern and several Scottish and Irish railways are engaged in testing the capabilities of the new process, with a view to its adoption in railway work. Every description of lamp—the bicycle lamp, the motor lamp, the carriage lamp, lamps for domestic purposes, lamps in mines—can, it is declared, be fitted with the asbestos patent, and oil of any flash point can be used with perfect safety and with the additional advantage of considerable economy. The problem of the safety lamp would appear to have been solved.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One hundred Years Ago.

The King of Sweden ordered his ambassador, and all Swedes in his service at Paris, to leave that city at once. Trouble with the church caused the government of France to banish many priests from that country. A complete change took place in the government of the Batavian republic. The cotton crop of Georgia was ruined by caterpillars. The American squadron captured near Tripoli two vessels laden with wheat for that city. The Governor of New Brunswick was forced to order out the troops to quell a riot among oyster strikers at Amboyl.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Statistics were published showing that the sugar plantation of General Wade Hampton, in Louisiana, was the largest in the South. The Viceroy of Egypt arranged with an English company for the lighting of the cities of Cairo and Alexandria with gas. The Spanish army, under General Barros, surrendered to the Mexicans under Santa Anna at Tampico. An exciting debate took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the slave trade. The anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie was celebrated by a public ball and parade at Newport, R. I. The peace of Adrianople was declared. Turkey agreed to recognize the independence of Greece and relinquish to Russia the northeast coast land of the Black Sea.

Fifty Years Ago.

The People's Provident Assurance Society of England was established. The allied French and English forces were suffering much from disease and insufficient accommodations. "Sevastopol," Count Tolstoi's first book, was issued. Fifteen hundred deaths occurred of cholera in London. Commodore Perry sailed from Hongkong for the United States. English and French forces were landed in the Crimea.

forty Years Ago.

In accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States General George B. McClellan said ament the "peace platform" of the party that "the re-establishment of the union in all its integrity was an indispensable factor of settlement." General Sherman ordered all civilians to leave Atlanta and offered them transportation. General Grant, from Virginia, and General Sherman, from Atlanta, wrote open letters urging the North to fill the quota of volunteers called for. Secretary Stanton announced that a draft would be put into effect in all States and districts in which the quota had not been filled.

Thirty Years Ago.

Colorado for the first time went Democratic, the territory sending a delegate of that party to Congress. A call was issued for a convention of the Republicans of the reconstructed States to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn. Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured in a wreck on the Great Eastern Railway, near Norwich, England. Twenty persons were killed and half a hundred wounded in a fight between the New Orleans police and a mob that was clamoring for the abdication of Governor Kelloog. Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot, eminent French statesman and writer, died in Paris. Seventy-four cotton mills in England were closed by a strike of 15,000 employes.

Twenty Years Ago.

Parisians were excitedly demanding that the government declare war on China. A number of lives were lost and much property was destroyed by floods on the Chippewa and tributary rivers in Wisconsin. The Illinois State fair closed at Chicago with a deficit of \$10,000 for the week. The resignation of the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroy of India and the promotion of the Earl of Dufferin to the post were announced by the British government. Tammany Hall, in an exciting meeting, endorsed the nomination of Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for President.

Ten Years Ago.

The Republicans carried the Maine State election by a plurality of 38,000. At a fruit celebration at Grand Junction, Colo., the 8,000 participants were declared to have eaten fifteen tons of fruit. The voyage from Southampton to New York was completed by the American liner New York in six days seven hours and seven minutes. A fatal wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern line near Barrington, Ill., was caused by a cyclone blowing freight cars into the main line, over which a passenger train was passing. The average pupil attends school 98.5 days a year.

HUMOR IN TEXT OF CLERGY.

Amusing Remarks Which Were Most Seriously Intended. Part of the humor which one occasionally meets with, even in the sedate inclosure of the pulpit, is due to the queer texts which are sometimes—often unconsciously—chosen by preachers. No doubt there are many stories told under this head which owe their origin not to actual fact so much as to the invention of the wag. For example, a minister on the Sunday before his marriage is said to have chosen as his text, "And he went on his way rejoicing," and on the Sunday after his honeymoon to have eloquently discoursed on the words, "Remember my bonds."

These instances are, probably, apocryphal, but the following are true and have all come within the experience of the writer. It was in the north of England that the first incident happened. It was a country church where oil lamps were used instead of gas. One night in the late summer when the lamps had not yet been resumed after the long days it got suddenly overcast and before the sermon it was deemed necessary to light the pulpit lamp. During the hymn, the old sexton repaired to the pulpit, and having cleaned the glass chimney with a duster, lit it up, but only a feeble light struggled through. And then the clergyman took his text, which was this: "And now we see through a glass darkly."

A few years ago a well-known bishop married his second wife, and returning home after his honeymoon, announced a series of sermons, the title of the series being "The Penitent's Return." This was obviously unintentional.

There is a church in one of our large cities which boasts of a very high pulpit. A short time ago a strange preacher who was of a nervous temperament "occupied" this pulpit, but, as the sequel will show, only for a very short time, for, having taken his text and said about a dozen words, he startled the congregation by saying: "As I am not used to pulpits as high as this you will pardon me, I know, if I come down and preach my sermon from the lectern." He suited his action to the words and preached a very good sermon from the modest lectern. And this was his strangely appropriate text: "He that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

One more instance: Not many months ago a clergyman preached one Sunday evening from the text, "My words shall not pass away." Exactly a fortnight later the same clergyman preached the same sermon from the same text in the same church, to the wonderment of practically the same congregation. Evidently it was his determination that at any rate his words should not pass away from the memory of his hearers.

A SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMAT.

Our Minister to Japan Has Had a Creditable Record. When an American representative in a foreign land is praised by the missionaries laboring there, it may be taken for granted that he is doing his full duty in the place which he fills. High among this class of faithful and capable officials is to be ranked Lloyd Griscom, our minister to Japan. The latest report of the American Board says: "Our American diplomacy in the East, and especially in Japan, has generally been on the highest plane, and it has won the complete confidence of the whole nation. Mr. Griscom is keeping up the old traditions, and is already accepted as a statesman of experience and large ability." The man thus commended is the youngest of our diplomatic representatives abroad, but he has had a career that has well fitted him for his post. Born in New Jersey, Mr. Griscom became successively secretary to Mr. Bayard, our first ambassador to England; deputy district attorney of New York City; a volunteer in the Spanish-American war; secretary of the American legation and charge d'affaires at Constantinople, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia. He has been in Japan since 1902. In Turkey and Persia Mr. Griscom rendered important service to the missionaries, and at his receptions in Tokyo they may often be seen among his guests.



The Albatross "Coke-Walk" Sailors visiting the island of Laysan, in the Hawaiian group, are greatly amused by the curious antics of the Laysan albatross, or gony. These birds sometimes perform, in pairs, a kind of dance, or, as the sailors call it, "coke-walk." Two albatrosses approach one another, nodding and making profound bows, cross their bills, produce snapping and growling sounds, rise on their toes, puff out their breasts, and finally part with more nodding and bowing only to come together again and repeat the performance. Occasionally three engage at once in this singular amusement. The spectators are always impressed with the extreme "poitiness" of the birds.

Heaviest in Winter.

Some curious experiments have been made at one of the royal philanthropic institutions in Copenhagen. For some years back the seventy boys and girls in the place have been carefully weighed every day in groups of fifteen and under. Thereby it is proved that the children gain weight mostly in autumn and in the early part of December. From that time till the end of April there is scarcely any increase in weight. More remarkable still, there is a diminution till the end of summer.

There is one consolation for the girl whose parents can't afford to send her to college; she would probably look like blazes in a cap and gown anyway. A big fat woman dressed in white is suggestive of two things: a big dry goods bill and a big laundry bill.

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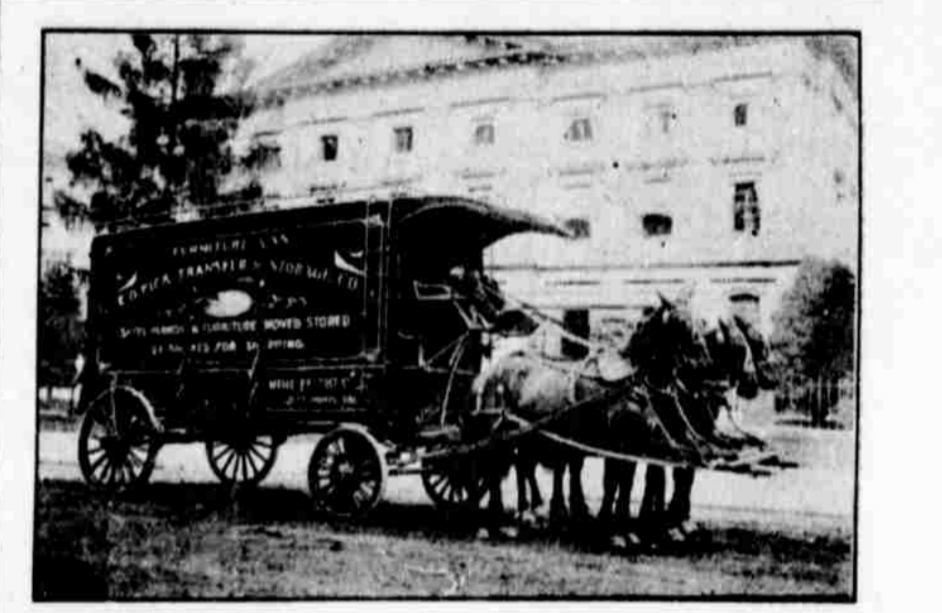
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