

Portland New Age

A. D. GRIFFIN, Manager
Office 43 1/2 Second St., cor. Ash, Rooms 1 and 2
Portland, Oregon.
Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon,
as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, payable in advance.....\$ 2.00

EDITORIAL

OREGON AND HARRIMAN.

Still the council refuses or neglects to pass that ordinance revoking the franchise, or permit, granted to the "Central Oregon Railroad Co." to run its cars down Fourth street. It was not a grant in perpetuity at all; it merely "authorized and permitted" the company to use the street, mentioning no period of time during which this might be done, and binding future councils and generations to nothing. It is absurd to contend that this permit, granted 38 years ago, when Portland was a backwoods village, is binding upon the present city of 150,000, and the future city of half a million or more people. The railroad people have enjoyed this privilege freely now for 38 years, paying nothing therefor to the city, and it should not complain if now the people require it to get off that thoroughfare, or at least pay a good round liberal franchise to the city for the privilege. Any other decision by the courts would not only be manifestly inequitable, but would be a travesty of the commonest principles of justice.

Surely the people of Portland and of Oregon are not so beholden to Mr. Harriman that they should feel in a humor to bestow valuable gifts upon him. What has he ever done for this city or state that he was not compelled to do in his own interest? For many years he played the dog-in-the-manger act, and would neither do anything to develop the immense interior resources of Oregon nor permit any one else to do so. He only became active in this direction after Mr. Hill had finally decided on his North Bank road to Portland, and this Harriman has tried in every possible way to retard, harass and if possible stop.

For years there has been a shortage of freight cars to carry away our lumber and other products. Mills are stopped for weeks, thousands of men are thrown out of employment, grain cannot be sent to market when the farmers wish, only when the railroad gets ready, and there has not been for many months more than one-third the desired transportation facilities between this city and San Francisco; but Mr. Harriman cares nothing about all this, and does nothing to relieve or improve the situation. He can spend tens of millions in buying other railroads and bucking Mr. Hill, but nothing for the benefit of Portland or of Oregon, except sending out some pamphlets occasionally.

We hope Mr. Hill will extend his road southward from Portland and that Gould will build northward along the coast and that Hammond will build across Oregon to Ontario, and that thus, through the energetic and public-spirited action of his rivals, Oregon will be developed and its products and population will greatly increase, in spite of Mr. Harriman and his railroads, which he has used so long to "milk" Oregon, but never to develop it and help make it the great state that it ought to be.

BRYAN HAS NO CHANCES.

No doubt Mr. Bryan will be the next Democratic candidate for President, and a great many people are counting confidently on his election, while a far larger number think he has quite a good chance to win. We admit that Mr. Bryan is an able, more ripened, wiser and safer man than he was in 1896 or 1900. It would be strange if he were not. We presume that he will be supported more generally, untidily, by the Democrats of the country than he was in those years, but this will not elect him, for this is a Republican country by a tremendous majority, and while Mr. Bryan will run better in 1908 than he did in 1896 or 1900, the Republicans

will win. Bryan may very likely win back Missouri, and so make the South solid again, but what Northern state can he carry? Possibly Colorado and Montana, though this is not likely, but we cannot think of another Northern state that he will have a "ghost of a chance" to carry, no matter whom the Republicans nominate. Roosevelt is out of it, and we must take him at his word, and the candidate may be either Taft, Root, Fairbanks, Cannon or Dilliver—probably one of these five—and while some of them would receive more votes than others—Dilliver, for instance, than Fairbanks, and Taft than Root—any one of them, or any other Republican candidate, would carry almost every Northern state and be elected.

The Republican party has been making an exceptionally good record lately, and the people know it. It has some disreputable old barnacles in congress, like Platt and Depew, but they do little harm.

The tariff ought to be revised somewhat, but as long as the people are prosperous they do not care much about that, and it would not be wise to turn tariff revision over to the Democrats, who could never agree on anything good.

The country will go Republican in 1908, as it did in 1896, 1900 and 1904, and while Bryan will run somewhat better than he did before, there is no reasonable ground for hope—or fear—of his election two years hence. He will have to wait six years hence, and probably a good deal longer.

HEAT SHRIVELS THE GRAIN.

Reports of Damage to Crops in the Central West.

Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 21. — Hot winds the past two days, following a week of unusual torpidity, the maximum temperature being daily from 90 to 100, has created fear among grain men that widespread damage to the late grain and corn has been done. Today has been a scorcher, although there are indications tonight of a let-up.

From Western South Dakota, Western Nebraska and the northern central part of South Dakota and Southern Minnesota reports today are that late grains have been ripened so rapidly that the berries are badly shriveled. The greatest harm is expected in cornfields, which have not in ten years, according to reports a week ago, promised such abundant yields. Corn is in tender tassel, with kernel in the most sensitive stage of its life. Where moisture has been sufficient the damage will be light, but in the vast territory west and northwest from here it has been dry for two or three weeks and when the hot winds came the vegetation has been largely robbed of its power of resistance. Good authority places the depreciation in the corn crop as the result of the last week of fierce heat at from 5 to 10 per cent on the average, with much greater loss over various extensive regions.

PROPERTY LOSS IN MILLIONS.

Death Roll at Valparaiso May Reach Two Thousand.

Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 21 —At 7:52 o'clock last Thursday evening Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of great severity, and during that night 82 shocks were felt. Most of the buildings of the city are either burned or damaged. The loss will be enormous, probably reaching \$250,000,000. Two thousand persons killed is considered to be a fair estimate of the casualties. Vena del Mar, three miles from Valparaiso and having a population of over 10,000, Quiriba, 225 miles to the southward, with a population of 25,000; Santa Limache, 15 miles to the northwest, with a population of 6,500; Quillota, 25 miles to the northwest, with a population of 10,000, and villages all around were destroyed. Most of the damage was due to fire, which started immediately after the first shock.

The whole population is sleeping in the hills, the parks or the streets. Food is very scarce. Milk costs two Chilean dollars, and it is almost impossible to obtain meat, even at high prices.

The railways are all destroyed. Rain, which began to fall immediately after the first shock, stopped an hour afterward. The nights are very cold and windy; the people sleeping in the open are suffering greatly.

The captain of a steamship which arrived from San Francisco says the situation here is worse than that following the disaster at San Francisco.

Storms in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 21. — Reports received here from points in Allegheny and neighboring counties indicate that great damage has been done by a storm that passed over Western Pennsylvania late this afternoon and tonight. Telegraph and telephone communication was interrupted at many points, and it has been impossible to obtain full accounts. Railroads suffered from wash-outs and many delays resulted. Part of Suterville is said to be under water, which at some places is 15 feet deep. No lives are reported to have been lost.

THE LATE LADY CURZON.

American Girl Who Was the First Lady of India.

The death recently at her beautiful home in England of Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, brought grief to three nations. England, where she had endeared herself by her charming simplicity and womanly sweetness, and India, where for so many years she reigned as the wife of the viceroy, unite with the United States in mourning the demise of an American girl whose elevation to British aristocratic and official circles had not caused her to forget the republic in which she was born and for which she retained the deepest affection.

Lady Curzon's health failed while in India, but it was supposed that her return to England would speedily restore her strength and activity. The extreme heat, however, increased the general debility from which she suffered and death resulted from heart failure.

Mary Victoria Leiter was born in Chicago, daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, a millionaire business man. Some years ago the family moved to Washington



LADY CURZON.

and resided in a magnificent home, entertaining largely and with a lavishness such as only great wealth permits. While on a visit to England Miss Leiter met Lord George Nathaniel Curzon, since made Baron Kedleston, and his lordship followed her to Washington. The wedding took place in April, 1895, one of the guests being Mrs. Cleveland, of whom the bride was a close personal friend.

The beautiful American girl was welcomed to the most exclusive inner circles of English society and at once set herself the task of mastering British politics in order to be an aid to her able and ambitious husband. In 1898 Lord Curzon was made viceroy of India, retaining the office until August 10 of last year. His success and popularity as viceroy was largely attributed to the good judgment, graciousness and womanly worth of his American wife. Her court at Bombay, Calcutta, and Simla was among the most magnificent in the world and the Indian potentates accepted her social sway as they would that of the Empress of the empire. It is no exaggeration to say that no English-speaking woman ever equalled her in the influence she wielded in India or in the affection which the millions of that continental peninsula showered upon her.

At one time there was talk that Lord Curzon would be made governor general of Canada, in which case an American girl would have been the lady of Rideau Hall.

Lady Curzon was left \$3,000,000 in her own right on the death of her father. An equally liberal provision was made for her sister, the Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire. She leaves three children, the youngest but a few months old.

How May Sutton Felt.

Miss May Sutton, the tennis champion, was talking one day in Boston about an early defeat.

"I had been so sure of winning," she said, "and that made my disappointment all the greater when I failed."

"I was as disappointed," she said, "as a huckster who used to live in Los Angeles."

"This huckster, coming out of a patron's house one day, saw a little boy feeding apples to his horse. Pleased to see the animal getting an excellent meal at no cost to himself, the man patted the boy on the head and said:

"That's right; always be good to animals. And where did you buy those pretty apples?"

"I didn't buy them," the boy answered. "I took them out of your wagon."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Damages Sufficient.

An old colored woman was seriously injured in a railway accident. One and all her friends urged the necessity of suing the wealthy railroad corporation for damages.

"I 'clar to gracious," she scornfully replied to their advice, "ef I ain't done git more'n nuff o' damages! What I 'se wantin' now and what I 'se done gwine to sue dat company foh is repairs."—Cleveland Leader.

A Strong Line.

Judge—With what instrument or article did your wife inflict those wounds on your face and head?

Micky—Wid a motty, yer honor.

Judge—A what?

Micky—A motty—wan av thim frames wid "God Bless Our Home" in it.—Judge.

When a boy likes to go swimming and hunting, his mother's season for worry lasts all the year 'round.

If you deliver the goods, a well-paying job is always gaping open for you.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1099—Kingdom of Jerusalem formed; Godfrey de Bouillon king.
- 1203—Fall of Constantinople to the Venetian crusaders.
- 1333—Edward III. defeated the Scots at battle of Halidon Hill.
- 1533—Lady Jane Grey's nine days' usurpation ended.
- 1567—Mary, Queen of Scots, resigned her crown to her son, James VI.
- 1629—Quebec capitulated to the English; 130 years before its final conquest by Wolfe.
- 1636—John Oldham killed by Indians at Block Island.
- 1675—Narragansett Indians defeated by the Colonists.
- 1704—Gibraltar taken by the Dutch.
- 1734—Surrender of Phillipsburg to the French.
- 1759—English defeated French and Indians at battle of Niagara.
- 1769—British sloop Liberty scuttled and sunk by the people of Newport.
- 1779—American force defeated British at battle of Paulus Hook.
- 1794—Vicomte Alex de Beauharnais, first husband of Empress Josephine, guillotined.
- 1797—Battle of the Pyramids in Egypt.
- 1803—Arthur Wolfe, Lord Colwarden, murdered by the populace of Dublin.
- 1806—Fortress of Gaeta surrendered to France.
- 1812—United States brig Nautilus captured by squadron of British frigates.
- 1814—Inquisition re-established in Spain. ... Gen. Scott victorious at the battle of Lundy's Lane.
- 1821—George IV. crowned King of England.
- 1831—Leopold, King of Belgium, entered Brussels and took oath of constitution.
- 1840—Great fire in New York City; 302 buildings destroyed.
- 1842—Bunker Hill monument completed.
- 1847—Brigham Young arrived at Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 1851—Mrs. Amelia Bloomer first wore bloomer costume at ball in Lowell, Mass.
- 1853—Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, from Portland to Montreal, opened.
- 1861—Confederate capital changed to Richmond, Va.
- 1862—Siege of Vicksburg abandoned by Farragut.
- 1864—President Lincoln called for 500,000 volunteers.
- 1866—Rustrians defeated Italians at Lissa.
- 1870—M. Prevost Paradol, French minister at Washington, committed suicide. ... Napoleon III. declared war on Prussia.
- 1872—Ballot act passed by English Parliament.
- 1874—Charges of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher made public.
- 1881—Sitting Bull, famous Indian chief, surrendered at Fort Buford.
- 1883—Capt. Webb, noted English swimmer, drowned while attempting to swim Niagara rapids.
- 1886—Steve Brodie said to have jumped from Brooklyn bridge into East river.
- 1889—Kate Maxwell, notorious cattle queen, lynched by cowboys in Wyoming.
- 1892—Henry C. Frick of Carnegie Steel Company assaulted by Anarchist Berkman.
- 1893—Boycotting decided to be legal by Supreme Court of Minnesota.
- 1904—Japanese cruiser sank Chinese transport Kon-Shing; 1,950 lives lost.
- 1897—Dingley tariff law went into effect.
- 1898—President McKinley issued proclamation regarding government of Santiago.
- 1899—Secretary of War Alger resigned.
- 1902—Sinking of Elbe river steamer Primus at Hamburg; 100 persons drowned.
- 1903—Great building trade strike in New York City ended.
- 1904—Japanese victorious over the Russians at Motien Pass.
- 1905—Explosion on N. S. S. Bennington in San Diego harbor; twenty-eight men killed. ... Chinese declared boycott against American goods.

1906—Kingdom of Jerusalem formed; Godfrey de Bouillon king.

1203—Fall of Constantinople to the Venetian crusaders.

1333—Edward III. defeated the Scots at battle of Halidon Hill.

1533—Lady Jane Grey's nine days' usurpation ended.

1567—Mary, Queen of Scots, resigned her crown to her son, James VI.

1629—Quebec capitulated to the English; 130 years before its final conquest by Wolfe.

1636—John Oldham killed by Indians at Block Island.

1675—Narragansett Indians defeated by the Colonists.

1704—Gibraltar taken by the Dutch.

1734—Surrender of Phillipsburg to the French.

1759—English defeated French and Indians at battle of Niagara.

1769—British sloop Liberty scuttled and sunk by the people of Newport.

1779—American force defeated British at battle of Paulus Hook.

1794—Vicomte Alex de Beauharnais, first husband of Empress Josephine, guillotined.

1797—Battle of the Pyramids in Egypt.

1803—Arthur Wolfe, Lord Colwarden, murdered by the populace of Dublin.

1806—Fortress of Gaeta surrendered to France.

1812—United States brig Nautilus captured by squadron of British frigates.

1814—Inquisition re-established in Spain. ... Gen. Scott victorious at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

1821—George IV. crowned King of England.

1831—Leopold, King of Belgium, entered Brussels and took oath of constitution.

1840—Great fire in New York City; 302 buildings destroyed.

1842—Bunker Hill monument completed.

1847—Brigham Young arrived at Salt Lake City, Utah.

1851—Mrs. Amelia Bloomer first wore bloomer costume at ball in Lowell, Mass.

1853—Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, from Portland to Montreal, opened.

1861—Confederate capital changed to Richmond, Va.

1862—Siege of Vicksburg abandoned by Farragut.

1864—President Lincoln called for 500,000 volunteers.

1866—Rustrians defeated Italians at Lissa.

1870—M. Prevost Paradol, French minister at Washington, committed suicide. ... Napoleon III. declared war on Prussia.

1872—Ballot act passed by English Parliament.

1874—Charges of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher made public.

1881—Sitting Bull, famous Indian chief, surrendered at Fort Buford.

1883—Capt. Webb, noted English swimmer, drowned while attempting to swim Niagara rapids.

1886—Steve Brodie said to have jumped from Brooklyn bridge into East river.

1889—Kate Maxwell, notorious cattle queen, lynched by cowboys in Wyoming.

1892—Henry C. Frick of Carnegie Steel Company assaulted by Anarchist Berkman.

1893—Boycotting decided to be legal by Supreme Court of Minnesota.

1904—Japanese cruiser sank Chinese transport Kon-Shing; 1,950 lives lost.

1897—Dingley tariff law went into effect.

1898—President McKinley issued proclamation regarding government of Santiago.

1899—Secretary of War Alger resigned.

1902—Sinking of Elbe river steamer Primus at Hamburg; 100 persons drowned.

1903—Great building trade strike in New York City ended.

1904—Japanese victorious over the Russians at Motien Pass.

1905—Explosion on N. S. S. Bennington in San Diego harbor; twenty-eight men killed. ... Chinese declared boycott against American goods.

His Limit.

"Tightfish says he can afford to be long to only one club. I wonder what it is?"

"It's the Anti-Treating Society."—Detroit Free Press.

Real Woe.

"What are you so gloomy about?"

"I am unable to keep out of debt."

"My boy, you don't know what trouble is. I can't get anybody to trust me."

Inseparable.

"How long do you think a person can live on love?" asked the youth, seriously.

"Just as long as his money lasts," was the older man's reply.

ROBERT A. PRESTON
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Cor. 22d and Thurman Sts.
Phone Main 1610 PORTLAND, OREGON
L. M. PARRISH Notary Public FRANK E. WATKINS Notary Public
G. E. WATKINS

Parrish, Watkins & Co.
Established 1872
Real Estate Insurance, Rental and Loan Agents
250 Alder St., Portland, Oregon

WESTERN BAKING COMPANY
PORTLAND, OREGON
A Western Cracker Made for Western People
Ask your Grocer for Western Crackers and Cakes
Take no other kind if you want the best

"Oldest Bank in the State of Washington."
DEXTER, HORTON & CO. BANKERS
Capital \$250,000 Deposits \$7,500,000
Accounts of Northwest Pacific Banks solicited upon terms which will grant to them the most liberal accommodations consistent with their balances and responsibilities. Wm. M. Ladd, President; S. H. Lattimer, Manager; M. W. Ferguson, Cashier. Seattle, Washington.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT TOWNSEND
Established 1882. Collections promptly made and remitted.

DAVID H. BEECHER, President. SIDNEY CLARK, Cashier.
Union National Bank
Incorporated 1890
CAPITAL \$100,000
Pays Interest on Time Deposits
THE OLD BANK CORNER
Grand Forks, NORTH DAKOTA

HENRY WEINHARD'S BREWERY
Manufacturers and Bottlers of the Well Known Brands of Lager Beer
"EXPORT" "KAISERBLUME" "COLUMBIA"
IN KEGS AND BOTTLES
Trade and Families Supplied
Brewery and Office BURNSIDE & 13th STS.

Albers Bros. Milling Co.
CEREAL MILLERS
Manufacturers of High Grade Cereals
Wholesale Dealers in Grain, Hay, Flour and Feed
Our Leading Brands in Packages
Violet Oats Violet Wheat Violet Pearl Barley Violet Pearls of Wheat Violet Buckwheat Columbia Oats Columbia Wheat Lucky Oats Grass Oats
All First-Class Dealers Handle Our Brands of Goods



C. O. PICK TRANSFER & STORAGE COMPANY.
Safes, Pianos, Furniture moved, stored or packed for shipping. Commodious brick warehouse, with separate iron rooms, Front and Clay. Express and Baggage hauled.
Office Phone, 596; Stable, Black 1972 PORTLAND, OREGON

The Union Meat Co.
All kinds of Cured and First Class Hotels and Restaurants buy the UNION MEAT COMPANY'S FRESH AND CURED MEATS
The Best in the Market. Patronize Home Industry. PORTLAND, OREGON

John's Meat Market
J. D. MORGAN, Prop.
Fresh Meats, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Bacon and Hams
Corned Beef and Pickled Pork a Specialty
Phone Main 1954
43 1/2 N. Sixth Street PORTLAND, OREGON

FOR Medicinal Purposes
We recommend our Black Buffalo Pure Rye Whiskey
Unexcelled in quality and excellence
The Pederson Mercantile Co.
Wholesale Liquor Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers
Moorehead, Minn.
Northwestern Agents Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association's Celebrated "Budweiser" Beer