THE DRAINAGE CANAL

Water Was Turned in at Chicago Yesterday.

AN ENTIRE LACK OF CEREMONY

Completion of the Work Begun Seven Years Ago at a Cost of $33,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The $33,000,000 canal, at present used for sewage, but ultimately to be a ship canal, is in use today, after seven years of hard work by the trustees of the sanitary district, which is the name of a corporation including the larger part of the city of Chicago and many of its suburbs. At least, the Chicago end of it is in use, but the water has not yet reached the other end at Lockport, Ill., and will not reach it for several days.

Probably never before has the completion of a public work of such magnitude been marked with such absolute lack of ceremony. There were no speeches, no exercises, no cheering. About 8 A. M., the sanitary district trustees and engineers gathered at the scene. Besides a few workmen, there were not a dozen spectators. There was no grand rush of water, to be followed by the cheers of spectators. Indeed, the opening of the canal resembled more the tiny stream of water that flowed over the Holland dyke and grew larger and larger until it swept a great hole in the wall of earth. This is the way the great canal was opened. This method was used to avoid the danger of a sudden rush of waters, but it robbed the opening of all impressiveness.

What is called the collateral canal has been completed for some time from a branch of the Chicago river, in the southwestern part of the city to within 15 feet of the canal. Monday night a big steam dredge began to cut away this wall of earth, but the work had not been finished when the sanitary district trustees arrived on the scene this morning. Shortly before 9 A. M., a small stream of water was flowing through the hole in the 15-foot wall. It backed up against a sluice gate, and at 9 o'clock the gate was opened. Then a small stream of dirty water flowed half way to the canal and stopped. By this time the dredge had cut away some more earth, and more water came over the dam. This, with what had gone before, trickled out on the ice-covered bed of the main channel, and the great canal had been opened.

The Waterway Opened.

The men at work on the earth dam tried a charge of dynamite to remove an ice jam that was interfering with the flow of water, but the opening was not enlarged. At last the dredge worked itself close up to the dam of earth, and with a few sweeps of its arm, cut a big hole in the dam. Quite a stream of water came through, but the dredge continued for hours to cut away the 15-foot wall of earth. Finally the cut in the dam was discharging 30,000 cubic feet of water a minute, and the flow was strong down the canal. The dredge continued at work all day, so as to make the discharge 50,000 cubic feet or more a minute. The canal has been built to carry 300,000 cubic feet a minute, but only about 50,000 cubic feet a minute will be admitted until the channel is full. If the Chicago river had been turned into the empty canal at the rate of 300,000 feet a minute, the engineers feared for the safety of the numerous bridge piers in the canal channel and for the controlling works at Lockport and the city of Joliet, 40 miles away. There would have been also great danger in the Chicago river from a sudden fall of water and a constant inrushing from Lake Michigan.

About Wednesday at noon the water is expected to reach Lockport, and about four days from the time the flow began, according to the estimate of the chief engineer, the canal will be full, and the water will begin to run over the sills at the gate at Lockport, 28 miles from Chicago. There it will fall into the Desplaines river, and then into the Illinois and Mississippi, and so finally Lake Michigan will shake hands with the Gulf of Mexico.

Chicago people are already eagerly watching the effect on the Chicago river of the opening of the canal. This stream which is so objectionable in its present condition, is expected to become comparatively pure, and certainly to lose all its features, objectionable from a sanitary standpoint, when the present stagnation gives way to a full, strong current from Lake Michigan.

THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

History and Scope of the Great Chicago Enterprise.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Probably no public work has been undertaken by any state or municipality which, from its very inception, was designed to do so much for the navigable and commercial interests of the country as the Chicago canal. The requirement of law which compelled the construction of rock sections to meet the demands of the next generation, was wise, for it has laid the foundation of a mammoth ship canal, connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi river and the Gulf, and saving the sanitary district of Chicago and the federal government the great expense that would, in the future, be necessary in rock excavation and blasting under the flowing water.

The canal, if confined by law to the single requirement of disposing of Chicago's sewage, could have been constructed for from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000, so the sanitary district can justly claim to have expended at least $20,000,000 in the direction of the great navigable waterway.

The proceedings of congress will show that, in the last 100 years of petitions and demands for congressional appropriations for harbors and canals and public improvements, no petitioning city or community has contributed for purely commercial purposes 5 per cent of the amount which this sanitary district has contributed toward the commercial waterway to connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico.

As an engineering triumph, the great interest in the Chicago canal lies in the fact that it disposes of the sewage of this city in a manner contrary to the laws of nature and contrary to the laws of gravity. The common law of England, from the days of the conquest, when customs began to be molded into laws, down to the present time, and, indeed, the laws and customs of the Latin races as well, have recognized in the flowing streams of the land the natural outlet of the sewage of all populous communities. Were the city of Chicago situated upon the Illinois river, or were the entire area of the city even situated in the natural watershed of the Desplaines river, there would be no significance in the plans forever to turn the sewage of the city down the valley of the Desplaines and Illinois rivers; but the uniqueness of the canal plan is that it restores topographical conditions existing in prehistoric times—when the overflow waters, if indeed not all waters of the Great Lake region, flowed down the Mississippi valley, by making a cut through the glacial drift and rock between Chicago and Lockport of an average depth of about 35 feet, in order once more to restore the gravity flow from Lake Michigan to the Desplaines and Illinois valleys.

It is not because a canal has been constructed, but because a canal has been constructed which diverts the sewage of the city of Chicago from its natural outlet through the Chicago river into the lake to an artificial outlet from the Chicago river into the Desplaines and Illinois. There lies the contention of the citizens of Illinois and the Mississippi valley against this artificial channel in contradistinction to the inherent right of communities to dispose of sewage by the natural gravity flow of the country.

While the Chicago river has been deepened and widened in order to increase its flow and capacity, the canal itself, properly speaking, begins at the south branch of the Chicago river, at Robey street, and continues southward as an entirely artificial channel until it reaches the controlling works at Lockport, a distance of 28 miles of entirely artificial construction. At Lockport the channel widens to about 500 feet into a windage basin, in which the large lake vessels can be easily turned and maneuvered. The fall from the mouth of the Chicago river to the Lockport works—and be it remembered that henceforth the Chicago river will flow up stream as it is commonly understood—will be only seven feet, as the flow of water in rapidity and volume through the Chicago river to the canal is entirely controlled by the bear trap and dam controlling works situated at the Lockport works, the fall south of the controlling works being abrupt, and about 40 feet in the next four miles.

It is by means of these controlling works that the water was turned down the valley by the simple opening of the great gates or valves, and it is also by means of the controlling works that the waters down the valley can be as suddenly turned off in case emergencies might demand. Therefore, the popular belief that the waters of the canal, having been once turned down the valley, the flow must be unceasing and beyond human control, is erroneous, for the flow of this great volume of 3,000,000 cubic feet per minute can be stopped almost as easily as the simple turning of a faucet in the spigot of a barrel.

The controlling works have involved the construction of seven sluice gates of metal with the necessary bulkheads and one bear trap dam. The sluice gates have a vertical flow of 20 feet, and an opening of 32 feet. The bear trap dam has an opening of 160 feet and an oscillation of 17 feet vertically. This dam is essentially two great metal leaves, hinged together and working between masonry bulkheads. The down-stream leaf is securely hinged to a very heavy foundation, and the up-stream leaf is so placed as to present the barrier to the water. This structure is operated by admitting water through properly-constructed conduits, controlled by valves beneath the leaves just described. To raise the crest of the dam, water is admitted from the up-stream side and the discharge shut off until the desired height is obtained, and then the valves are adjusted so that the volume of water beneath the leaves shall be constant. To lower the crest the water beneath the leaves is drawn off until the desired height is reached, when the valves are again arranged so as to maintain a constant volume of water.

The first work in this great enterprise was begun on "shovel day," September 3, 1892, on the rock cut below Lemont, on the line between Cook and Will counties, so that a little over seven years have been consumed in the entire work, involving an outlay of about $33,000,000. Over 80 per cent of the entire work was done during the so-called panic period, and, owing to this fact, the entire cost of construction was reduced about $8,000,000. Indeed, the board of trustees and its engineers are unanimous in the belief that the work could not now be duplicated, under existing prices for both labor and material, for less than $40,000,000.

Up to the present time and, indeed, for the past 15 years, the entire sewage of the city of Chicago, which empties into the Chicago river, has, as a matter of fact, been flowing down the Desplaines valley and into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. That the citizens of the Mississippi valley are ignorant of this fact—as 80 per cent of them are—makes it no less a fact, and meanwhile this sewage has been in a highly offensive condition, for it has passed down the Illinois and Michigan canal, into which it was dumped by the Bridgeport pumping works from the south fork of the south branch, in a volume of only about 40,000 cubic feet per minute. It is this same flow of actual sewage, therefore, and no more and no less, that is to pass down the Illinois valley, but diluted by a tremendous flow of water from Lake Michigan, amounting to 300,000 cubic feet per minute; or, nearly eight times the past flow, and by the rapid exudation that takes place in surging and flowing water, this sewage will be rendered innocuous and harmless even before the city of Joliet is reached if the contention of the most eminent chemists and bacteriologists is correct.

Later on, say in six or seven months, when the system of intercepting sewers, now in process of construction by the city of Chicago, is completed, an approximate of 4200 cubic feet per minute of sewage, which is now flowing into Lake Michigan, will be diverted into the Chicago river and the canal, so as to increase by the addition of 6000 feet per minute of sewage the amount now going down the Illinois river. Consequently, it is said, it will be several months after the opening of the canal before any one can complain of receiving a single ounce of Chicago sewage additional to that which has for years been flowing down the valley, and, reduced to a plain statement of facts, according to one of the trustees, the only complaint which the valley towns can now make against the opening of the canal is that it will immediately benefit their present conditions by a water dilution of 7½ times the volume of sewage now diverted down the valley.

The canal has been constructed in strict conformity with the requirements of the law under which the sanitary district of Chicago was organized, and it is of sufficient size and capacity to produce and maintain at all times a continuous flow of at least 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute, with a current not exceeding one mile per hour. The flow of water is of the minimum depth of 22 feet in the earth sections of the canal, and the same depth throughout the rock sections. The rock sections are constructed of a width of 160 feet at the bottom. All the rock sections and five of the earth sections have now a capacity for a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, so that when the population of the city of Chicago increases to 3,000,000 people, these sections will be adequate for all demands; consequently, the only work then remaining to be done to fulfill the requirements of law and the necessities of the increasing population will be the mere work of shoveling and dredging to deepen and widen eight miles of the earth sections to conform to the rock sections.

The plan of the Chicago canal can hardly be said to have been original with any one man. It has been a growth, a development, and many men can justly lay claim to having played a prominent part in this great public work. The Hering commission, under Mayor Harrison the first, made definite recommendations for the disposal of Chicago's sewage by this method. Later on, a joint commission was appointed by the general assembly of Illinois to sit between sessions and formulate a bill for discussion by the 31st general assembly. This committee in January, 1889, presented to the general assembly at Springfield a bill drawn under under its direction and suggestion by John P. Wilson, of Chicago, which became the groundwork for the present sanitary district act. The valley people offered amendment after amendment; the bill was considered in standing committees, in joint committees, in committees of the whole, and in great detail in the two houses of the general assembly of that year, and finally enacted into a law full of compromises and concessions.

The sanitary district was organized, under the requirements of the law, by an affirmative vote of the people within the district, in November, 1890, and it comprises within its area 182 square miles. The popular impression that in its area it is practically coextensive with the limits of the city of Chicago is entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact, the sanitary district comprises 44 square miles in Cicero and Lyons, which are not within the city of Chicago, and the city of Chicago, on the other hand, comprises 50 square miles in Hyde Park, Lake, Evanston and Jefferson, which are not within the sanitary district. Consequently, while the city of Chicago contains 188 square miles and the sanitary district 182 square miles, there is really within the combined area of the two 94 square miles in which there is no community of interest as affecting the two municipalities.

Every one now freely admits that the entire city of Chicago should have been made a part of the sanitary district at the beginning, but this was not done and cannot be done without additional legislation by the general assembly; and the popular error that the two municipalities are practically one from the taxpayers' standpoint and from the consideration of the legal municipal problems involved in their welfare, is malicious and likely to conduce to such misleading conclusions that it cannot be too early corrected. The sanitary district of Chicago comprises all of the city north of Eighty-seventh street, together with some 43 square miles of Cook county outside of the city limits, which will be directly benefited by the improvement. The population of the city of Chicago in 1890, according to the federal census, was 1,090,850, and the equalized assessed valuation of real estate and other property subject to taxation in the sanitary district for the year 1898 was $298,299,997, being about one-tenth of the real value.

The trustees are elected by popular vote, and form an independent organization distinct from the municipal government of Chicago. The trustees may levy and collect taxes for carrying on the work intrusted to them, to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent of the value of the taxable property within the corporate limits of the district, as the same shall be assessed and equalized for state and county taxes of the year in which the levy is made, and by amendment, passed by the 39th general assembly of Illinois in 1895, this power was increased to 1½ per cent for a period of three years beginning with the year 1895.

HOW PEOPLE SETTLED.

Successive Waves of Migration Determined by Topography.

"Above the south and east of the Appalachian chain, the geography of the population of the United States falls into divisions as clear and as readily apprehended as they might have been predicted had the students of earth's surface proceeded far enough ahead of its occupants to take the bearings." This statement is made in Ainslee's Magazine, and the writer thus supports it: "The original Ohio immigration spread over the topographical plain until it was checked at the Mississippi. It went toward the Canadian boundary until it was baffled by the downpouring cold from the lakes of Winnipeg and from Rat portage. A second movement crossed the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, settling Iowa and Missouri and overflowing into the higher termini of Kansas and Nebraska. When the navigation fever grew strong, and the public lands became as numerous as are the passions of men to obtain things free of cost, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesoto were inhabited, with a scattered surplus crowding over into the then forbidding prairies of Dakota. The settlement of Texas was a movement by itself, as Texas has always been a state alone and unique in its place in the galaxy of the nation.

"Gold allurements on the Pacific coast put the procession of the census out of its order and left a big blank between the Sierra Nevada, Wasatch and Cascade ranges, and the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska, until similar allurements in Colorado at the time of discovery of the Leadville carbonates reversed the order again and created the constituency of a state in the vicinity of Pike's peak. Kansas and Nebraska filled up with the extension of the railroads toward the coast. The Dakotas thickened their population after the northern railways were completed. Washington state constituted almost a movement by itself, ensuing upon the arrival of the Villard railroad experiment at Puget sound and the discovery of the water possibilities in the eastern section, which is now known as the Palouse country. A last, and probably final, movement set in when the territories of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming received their statehood.

"Population halted, and halts now, at the rocky shore of the Pacific. The next great division will be in pursuit of the constellation of fame which Admiral Dewey lit in the bay of Manila."

RAN INTO A SLIDE.

North-Bound Oregon Express Delayed South of Ashland.

ASHLAND, Or., Jan. 2.—The north-bound Oregon overland express, due here at 2 o'clock this morning, ran into a mountain slide about 4 A. M., seven miles south of Ashland. The train was brought to a sudden stop, the engine being slightly thrown out of place, but no serious damage resulted. The passengers owe their escape from a calamity to the low rate of speed. The slide covers the track to the depth of four feet for a distance of about 100 feet. All trains were delayed until 5 o'clock tonight. There was a heavy rainfall during the night.

Clarence Brune Sued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Clarence M. Brune, the actor, and his wife, Minnie Tittel Brune, were sued today by Edward Byrne for the recovery of a ranch of 83,000 acres in Durango, Mex., valued at $25,000, which Byrne exchanged in 1896 for 150 shares of the Moscow National bank, of Moscow, Ida. Brune was the cashier and one of the directors of this bank, and represented that the shares were worth $140 each, Byrne says, but in fact they were worthless and the bank was insolvent. The stock was placed in escrow for Byrne, but he has refused to receive it.

French Conspiracy Cases.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The high court (senate) concluded the hearing of the conspiracy cases today, with counsel's speech in defense of M. Guerin. The court then retired to deliberate, and later announced that it had decided, by a vote of 148 to 48, that M. Buffet was guilty, with extenuating circumstances; it acquitted MM. Godeferay and Deveaux, owing to the large minority in their favor, and it acquitted MM. Sabran and De Ramel. The court then adjourned until tomorrow without arriving at a decision respecting MM. Guerin and Deroulede.

Relieved of His Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Levi R. Doty, capitalist and formerly president of several large coal companies, was relieved of liabilities aggregating $5,000,000 by order of Judge Grosscup in the United States district court, today. The assets of Mr. Doty amounted to $400,000, consisting principally of stock in various coal companies.

Killed His Young Wife, Then Himself.

HARTVILLE, Mo., Jan. 2.—James T. Moore, aged 65 years, shot and killed his wife, aged 22 years, near Manes, last night, and then blew his head off. Mrs. Moore was the daughter of John Hunter, who recently killed C. C. Winningham. She was Moore's second wife, and had left home after a quarrel.

Wages Advanced.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—The wages of 25,000 men in Pittsburg were advanced today from 5 to 10 per cent and in some cases even a greater percentage. Of these 14,000 are employed by the Carnegie Steel Company, 6000 by Jones & Laughlin, and 5000 by the United States and National Glass companies.

Portland People in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Portland arrivals are registered at leading hotels here as follows: C. S. Andrews, at the Palace; J. L. Berry and wife, H. E. Wilson, at the Grand; J. Gahn, J. O. Walker, H. Mann, J. Jones, at the New Western.

New South Wales Gold Yield.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 2.—The gold yield for 1899 in New South Wales was 502,418 ounces, an increase of 168,926 ounces over 1898.

THE POISON PACKAGE

MOLINEUX' LAWYER TRIED TO SHOW THAT CORNISH SENT IT.

Long Cross-Examination of the Latter — Day's Proceedings Wound Up With Medical Testimony.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The 47th day of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams opened with Harry S. Cornish again on the stand. The cross-examination of Cornish by Attorney Weeks was the feature of the day's proceedings. Mr. Weeks commenced the cross-examination of Cornish by inquiring about the hours of his return home from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the night of December 27, 1898. Cornish acknowledged he was mistaken in his previous testimony as to the hour. The lines of the cross-questioning soon shifted, Mr. Weeks apparently attempting to show that Mr. Cornish, after 20 years of caring for athletes, ought to know the taste of bromo seltzer.

The witness was next compelled to run a gauntlet of questions regarding his relations with the various members of the household of Mrs. Adams. Cornish testified he could not remember who first told him Mrs. Rogers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, had separated from her husband. Cornish testified that he went to Chicago in 1893, and that his wife obtained a divorce from him in March, 1897. Under a severe cross-examination he admitted that he knew a Mrs. Small; that she had died in 1894; that her real name was Mrs. Patterson; that he had sent the woman to a hospital before she died, and that he had paid the expenses incurred in connection with her burial. Cornish was apparently irritated by the searching questions asked by the attorney for the defense, and finally retorted: "You ought to know all about that. The physician told your detectives all about it."

Mr. Weeks paused a moment and then asked Cornish if he had gone to Chicago to find out about what the detectives had done. Cornish hesitated and finally acknowledged going out to Chicago and making inquiries.

Mr. Weeks then compelled the witness to go over the story of his own illness the morning of the death of Mrs. Adams. He was closely questioned concerning his visit to the office of Mr. Yocum, whom Cornish styled his "best friend." He was asked as to the route that he took in going from Yocum's office up town December 23. This line of questioning was significant as it developed the fact that Cornish passed the general postoffice and that he had thus been given the opportunity of mailing the poison package himself. Cornish never flinched, but acknowledged being in that vicinity the afternoon of the day before he received the fatal package. Mr. Weeks succeeded in making the witness acknowledge discrepancies concerning the time of the receipt of the bromo seltzer; also errors in his statements to the newspapers as to the manner in which he was dressed at the Adams apartment the morning of the murder. Cornish also acknowledged that at one time he thought Felix J. Gallagher wrote the Harpster letter.

When interrogated regarding certain statements given out to the reporters, Cornish said that he had searched for manifold copies and notes at the clubhouse, but that they had been stolen. He denied making an appointment with a reporter of the New York Journal and offering to sell for $1000 a story as to who sent the poison, but he acknowledged a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining who first gave Molineux's name to the Journal.

Mr. Weeks succeeded in getting the witness to acknowledge that in 1897 he wore a white alpine hat with a black band, but he denied wearing a hat of this character during 1898. These questions were regarded as significant chiefly because of the fact that a person wearing a hat of this description is known to have rented private letter boxes and received letters which have figured in this case.

Cornish testified that the connection between the poison package address and the handwriting of Molineux was first mentioned by John D. Adams. He denied purchasing works on chemistry in December, 1898.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne again took Cornish in hand and asked him whether he had ever heard Mr. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, say that Cornish could not have written the poison package address. Cornish said that he could not remember. When Cornish said that the poison box had been tied with a string, Juror Edgar remarked it must have been sent as open matter. Mr. Osborn thanked the juror for the suggestion, and added that he would endeavor to follow it up. Juror Billings asked the witness whether he had ever had his desk broken open prior to the time that he had it opened forcibly to get the bottle and bottle-holder and remove it from the club to the Adams flat, and the witness replied in the affirmative.

After the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense, Recorder Goff and the jurors had questioned Cornish, Harry A. King, a broker on the Consolidated Exchange, was called to the stand. King testified that Cornish had shown him the Christmas present which he thought had been sent by a friend; that he went to the water-cooler, intending to take a dose of bromo seltzer; that he found no water in the cooler and gave up the attempt. He identified the poison bottle and the bottle-holder as those that he had seen at that time.

The next witness was Patrick J. Finner, the assistant of Cornish at the Knickerbocker Club. He suggested to Cornish, he said, that it would be well to save the wrapper from the waste-basket, where Cornish had thrown it, for the purpose of finding, if possible, some clew to the identity of the sender.

Felix J. Gallagher, a former employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, now also a stock broker, testified that he was friendly with Molineux; that he was discharged from the Knickerbocker Club; through the influence of Molineux he went to the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Osborne had considerable difficulty in getting the witness to testify as to the movements of Rudolph Helles and A. A. Harpster, and did not succeed in bringing out many new points.

The day's proceedings wound up with medical testimony which the prosecution had heretofore kept in the background. Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston, who performed the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Adams, was the first medical witness of the day. He told in detail the story of the post mortem. Mr. Weeks then cross-examined the witness at great length. He elicited the fact that Dr. Weston had not made a microscopic examination of any part of the body of Mrs. Adams, though the physician himself acknowledged the importance of this. Mr. Osborne, on the redirect examination, took advantage of the cross-examination of Mr. Weeks to bring in the name of H. C. Barnet. Mr. Weeks strongly objected, but despite his efforts, Recorder Goff allowed the witness to testify that the last autopsy he had performed had been upon the body of Henry C. Barnet, at Greenwood cemetery, February 28, 1899. Mr. Weeks continued his pleadings with the recorder and his objections until Mr. Orborne remarked that if the attorney for the defense objected so strongly he would desist and let the witness go. Court then adjourned until tomorrow.

The Pug and Grouse.

Phil Robinson in the Contemporary.

From the veranda some clematis hangs down in beautiful festoons, and in early autumn it is a mass of bloom. But, alas for the scent of it! Yet, it is the favorite rendezvous for all the butterflies, flies and moths of the place. All day and half the night they besiege it. In their eagerness to reach the evil-smelling flowers they pass over jessamine and roses, heliotrope and lavender, musk and mignonette. But for its beauty to the eye, the clematis would long ago have been destroyed. Yet, if it were to go, the insects would consider that the chief glory of the gardens had gone with it. The other day I saw a scrap of grouse thrown to a pug. The dog caught it in its mouth, dropped it on the carpet, and rolled on it in an ecstacy; lay on its back and slid up and down the thing. The morsel was at once taken away, but the pug, oblivious of the more substantial enjoyments which is usually associated with the dinner hour, kept faithful to the tainted spot on the carpet, turned somersaults on it and scraped itself along it, although there was nothing there but a smell. Can anything be imagined to set human and canine enjoyments further apart than this, that the dainty which the gourmet eats the dog thinks too precious to swallow, and rolls on it, extending its delight in it over many days, and returning every time with all its first enthusism? So that the tastes of wild creatures are "not to be disputed of."

MORE IN DETAIL.

Views of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kimberley.

Boston Herald.

The Right Rev. Anthony Gaughran, Roman Catholic bishop at Kimberley, South Africa, furnishes some interesting information and opinions with regard to the difficulties, now merged into war, between the British and the Boers.

In a letter to a member of the Herald staff, dated previous to the outbreak of hostilities (Sept. 19), he champions the cause of the Outlander population of the Transvaal republic, and views the question from the standpoint of one who desires equal rights for all in that country. A residence of 13 years in South Africa has enabled the bishop to acquire a thorough acquaintance with the conditions existing in that country. It will be observed that Bishop Gaughran was thoroughly convinced at the time the letter was written that war between the British and the Boers was inevitable.

The part of the letter which is of public interest is as follows:

"Now for my personal opinion about the matter. I can, with a safe conscience, say that I think that England very seldom had a more just cause for war. The state of things in the Transvaal was a scandal to the nations. That a handful of men, some of whom were very illiterate, and all of whom were very prejudiced and selfish, should expect to be allowed to make laws forever for those who spent their money in buying up property in that country and developing its wealth, is preposterous.

"Chamberlain's indictment of the Transvaal government was perfectly fair. I have no hesitation in saying so, and I have had 13 years to study this question.

"I am not an Englishman, as you know, nor are my sympathies in general with England; but in this case I do believe that England will do credit to our common humanity by forcing a small state calling itself a republic to give equal rights to all.

"Whatever one may call England's title to interfere in this matter, it is certain that in former years most of the Boers, their president at their head, asked England to come to their aid and take over the state. She did so, and then when the debts of the little republic were paid by England, and Paul Kruger received his salary, which was in arrears for a long time, he started a rebellion against the new authority. Gladstone gave them back their country under certain conditions. The fourth clause of the convention conveyed the idea that all who go into the country shall have equal rights. The Boers and their volksraad did not keep that promise; they did not give equal rights to all.

"When the rush to the Transvaal began there was a very simple law for the franchise. I am writing from memory, but I think it must have been a residence of two years and paying taxes. A few years afterward this was increased to six years, then to nine years, then to 14 years; and no one could say how many more years might be added on.

"Those who invested their money in the country had no hope of ever having a voice in the government of the country, and yet the Uitlanders were twice as numerous, at least, as the original usurpers. For in my mind I do not give to the Boers of the Transvaal the title of nationality. They simply killed the Kaffirs 50 years ago, and they took their place. There is nothing in this that implies proscription for a nation.

"Now comes the question of Paul Kruger and his advisers. He had a clever man for some years who kept him from committing himself too far; but he has left him, and now the whole government seems to be the boat without a rudder. Oom Paul is shrewd, but when one considers that the president of the small republic which has only 60,000 inhabitants or thereabouts receives a salary as large as that of the president of the United States, one can imagine that patriotism is not the very first characteristic of his life.

"I canont enter into the details of concessions which, I believe, were most iniquitous as regards the interests of the country, the dynamite question, etc., etc. These I do not care to consider.

"I have always held that a man in any country has the same right as another if he conducts himself as he ought, and that there should be no distinction beyond that which is necessary to test his sincerity. Let the United States be the model for republics in this matter.

"There must not be at the end of the 19th century a government calling itself a republic, while it is in reality a close oligarchy.

"Now, I have given you my views in general on the situation. Were I to go into the history of this country in more detail I could make a very much stronger case against the Boers. I only want to set you on what I consider the right line for judging of the struggle which seems to me is inevitable now.

"The Boer is brave. Of that I have no doubt; but he is ignorant and prejudiced to an alarming extent. On that account I do not condemn him, for his fathers had to strike out into the desert and lived as those who are cut off from civilization. His prejudice shows itself principally as regards the Catholic church; and, second, as regards the civilized habits of European nations. The Catholic church is his bugbear. Catholics are heathens to him. They worship snakes and wooden images.

"I find I might go on forever in this strain, but I have not time to give you my ideas fully, and I must wind up by saying that to my mind a war is the best way to end the unrest and insecurity that torments and paralyzes the country here at present. We shall all suffer from it; probably we shall suffer a great deal, but in the end the country will gain, and gain immensely.

"As far as you are concerned, do not allow the idea to prevail that the Transvaal is a republic, except in name. Believe me, yours faithfully,

"A. GAUPHRAN, O. M."

Relieved of Indebtedness.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Henry C. Speer, formerly a bond broker, and interested in some large Western railroad companies, was today relieved of debts aggregating $513,000. His assets were $67,981.

Pratt & Pratt, formerly interested in the Lagrange Land Association, were discharged of indebtedness of $157,000.

King Charles' Speech.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—The cortes was opened today. The message from the throne declared that the cordiality of Portugal's relations with the other powers was shown by the presence in the Tagus of fleets of France, Germany and Great Britain. The speech made no mention of England or the Transvaal.

HAS A BETTER CHANCE

INDIAN WAR VETERANS' BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

Henderson Was a Soldier, and Will Not Oppose, as Reed Did—Fate Uncertain, However.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A measure of widespread interest, not only in Oregon, but in Washington, and other Western states, is the Indian war veteran bill, introduced in the senate by Senator McBride and in the house by Representative Tongue. This is not a new measure, by any means, nor are these the first men that introduced it in congress. In the days of the old Oregon delegation this bill first made its appearance, and was defeated. Since its first introduction it has been introduced time and again, meeting with various degrees of success, but never getting through congress.

The members of the present delegation realize the merits of the bill, and introduced it early in the session, hoping to get favorable reports from the committees soon after the holidays. As a matter of fact, the entire delegation looks upon the bill with favor, and is ready at any and all times to defend it. This interest is not confined alone to the two members of the delegation who introduced the measure, but to their colleagues as well. When the senate and house get down to work after the holiday recess, and the committees take up the many bills that have been referred to them for report, the Oregon men are going to use their utmost efforts to get this Indian war veteran bill out of committee and through congress before adjournment.

That the bill did not pass heretofore can hardly be said to be the fault of previous delegations, for the men who introduced it worked as earnestly in its behalf as they worked for many another measure which did pass. It is so with the last delegation, and will be so with the present one. They will do their best, but if the opposition to the bill is too great, they will again face defeat. A great deal depends upon how the speaker looks upon claim or pension legislation. If this Indian war veteran bill should pass, it would necessitate a considerable appropriation on the part of the government to pay off outstanding claims and back pensions, as well as to maintain survivors or their widows and children on the pension rolls. Speaker Henderson is an old soldier, and, generally speaking, has much sympathy for the veteran and his widow. In the last congress this bill had no more determined opponent than Speaker Reed, who objected to all bills that carried any sort of an appropriation. Now that Reed has been replaced by a veteran, this obstacle may be out of the way, and it may be said that the bill has a slightly better show than heretofore.

Bpt the speaker is not the only obstacle in the path. There are many members who have bills of various characters which will necessitate greater or less appropriations, and they are all working to have their bills passed, regardless of other measures, meritorious or not. These members will point to the Indian war veteran bill, and say that the people to be benefited by it are now few in number, and that they can better be cared for by the states than the general government, while their own business is more pressing. Their measures may not be more meritorious, and in most cases would not be, but when a member has a record of long service behind him, and is one of the few leading members of the house, to say nothing of heading some important committee, his bill is going to have something of a show before it is rejected, even if it be to the detriment of some worthy measure backed by one or two delegations whose members do not include any leader in house or senate.

Persistent and Faithful Effort.

It is these things that the Oregon delegation will have to contend with in this matter, and allowance should be made for the immense odds against them. There is not an old member in the delegation, while there are two new ones. Length of service is a most important factor in congressional influence, and that the delegation at this time lacks. The members are sincere and earnest in their efforts, and will do the very best thing possible to get this Indian war veteran bill through, but should they fail, it will be because of the odds against them, and not for any lack of persistent and faithful effort on their part.

It is true that the veterans of the Indian wars are growing old, and need these pensions badly. If the bill is not passed soon, it will be too late to be of any use to most of the survivors. But this fact does not warrant many of the surviving veterans in threatening the members of the delegation with defeat at the next election in case the bill is not passed. This thing has been done already, and should be stopped before it goes any farther. The idea of any organization demanding that congress "speedily take such action as shall secure to all who served in the war against the Indians on the Pacific coast between the years 1846 and 1857, such pensions as are allowed to the veterans of the Mexican war," is rather ridiculous, as is the accompanying demand that "the representatives make a full, patriotic showing of their ability to secure the just rights of those patriots of the early Indian wars." The penalty meted out to them in case of failure is that "We will forever condemn them as unworthy of our future good will and support" ("we" being a camp of Indian veterans in Oregon). Such a petition as that is rather harmful than beneficial to the cause they seek to advance, and it were better that they implore the good influences of the delegation to secure this legislation, and extend their thanks for their efforts, even if unavailing, rather than take the other attitude and condemn for failure in a task that may prove impossible. It has proved so in the past, and has that much against it in the future.

Kyle's Change of Base.

One of the great surprises of the season in Washington was the change of base assumed by Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, changing, as he did, from a silver independent to a gold republican, although hardly a gold republican of the first water. Mr. Kyle is not altogether firm in his beliefs, but goes as far as to say that the country has been operating on a practical gold standard for 30 years and says it is doubtful if it is right to again disturb the money values of the world. In going to bimetalism now, he says, we might commit a second wrong, the demonetization of silver being the first, in order to make a right.

Mr. Kyle attributes his change of view to the changed condition in his own state. He realizes that the third-party movement has degenerated, and that the republicans have come out on top in South Dakota. While Kyle has posed as an independent he has generally acted with the republicans, and he now changes his name to fit his case. Kyle says there is too much socialism among the populists of his state, and that rather than cling to such a party he will return to the republican ranks. He is, withal, an American, and has no sympathy with the socialistic leaders, such as Altgeld, Debs and others of a similar character at home.

He predicts that South Dakota will go for McKinley in 1900 with a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000, for he declares that the unusual prosperity that has been enjoyed by the farmers has knocked all socialistic tendencies out of their heads, and they are now ready to support the straight republican ticket. He says he fails to see how the democrats are going to find an issue for the next campaign. "The silver question is dead," he says, "and I do not see how the trusts can be made a party issue. There is nothing left for the democrats but anti-expansion, and if they don't hurry up, the bottom will fall out of that issue before they hold their nominating convention. In view of all these things, I do not see where the democrats can find an issue for 1900, much less do I see how they can expect to win."

Armes May Publish a Book.

War department people are considerably interested of late in the threatened publication of a book by Captain G. A. Armes, a retired army officer. Armes was a graduate of West Point, reached the rank of captain and on account of some good service against the Indians was given a brevet title of major. Armes is eccentric, to say nothing more, and while a man of considerable ability, lacks the balance which makes a first-class army officer. It was Armes who pulled the nose of Governor Beeber, of Pennsylvania, upon the occasion of Harrison's inauguration in 1889. Other peculiar acts resulted in his court-martial, and he was finally placed on the retired list rather than being dealt with in any more severe manner. Since that time he has been trying to get back into the army, and has had an application on file ever since the Spanish war began, asking for an appointment as brigadier-general of volunteers. Of course he never stood any show of receiving the appointment, although he has haunted the war department daily in his efforts to see the secretary in order to press his claims for this or some other position. Armes has also had serious family troubles, and very frequently there are reports that he is to be sued for divorce. In fact several times suits have been entered, but mutual friends have patched up the differences and the suits have been withdrawn.

Now it is said that Armes is about to publish a book, in which he will spare few officers who may have been instrumental in preventing his advancement. He will not only print severe attacks upon these army officers, but it is said that he will also fill his book with cartoons reflecting upon many of them. It is believed that the chief men he has selected for attack are General Lawton and General Young, who have distinguished themselves in the Philippines, and also an officer of the adjutant-general's department. If Armes publishes this book, there is little doubt that it will result in his court-martial, as the army is in no frame of mind to listen to reflections upon men like General Lawton, especially as that officer sacrificed his life for the success of the United States army.

Changes in Representation.

The agitation looking to a lessening of the representation in states where a full vote is not allowed to be polled, is kept up in one form or another. Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, seems to have made this his special hobby for the present congress, and is anxious to have the next congressional apportionment based upon the voting population, rather than upon the actual population. It is well known that such an arrangement would largely cut down the Southern representation, as many congressional districts cast from but 5000 to 20,000 votes in the South, whereas in the North and West the vote often reaches 40,000 to 50,000, and sometimes is even larger than that. The proposition of Payne of Wisconsin to have the republican representation in the South cut down was defeated through the efforts of the administration, and the fear that it would cost many negro votes in border states. It is doubtful if congress will do what the national committee did not have the strength to do, as the cutting down of representation in the Southern states will be opposed by the negroes of those states and by the republicans who make federal patronage a part of their profession. While the scheme will be agitated, it will work right back to the original principle, that it would be a dangerous precedent to establish or to base representation of any state upon anything but the actual population. Moreover, any such proposition as that is sure to be fought long and hard in the senate. It would be a repetition of the Force bill fight in the 51st congress, when the entire democratic senate was marshalled against the bill which was calculated to strengthen federal authority over the Southern elections. This scheme is well enough to talk about, and makes interesting discussion, but the practical side is not yet apparent.

The Stringency in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Mayor Harrison will not ask Governor Tanner to call an extra session of the legislature to authorize the city to issue bonds to relieve the financial stringency. He today concluded that the better plan would be to mandamus County Clerk Knopf and take chances on the court compelling Knopf to give the city more money.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED.

A Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the wonderful new discovery in medical science, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50-cent and $1 sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

Steaming Hot and made to suit, there is no remedy for weakness and temporary down-heartedness, so quick and sure as a cup of BEEF TEA prepared from

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

Good for well people and sick ones. A familiar friend where good cooking is done.

Look for this signature in blue, on every jar

Ask Your Druggist for a generous Trial Size.... Ely's Cream Balm for CATARRH

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists' or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.