RY AGAINST FREE TRADE

OME MARKET SHOULD BE RE-SERVED FOR HOME PRODUCTION.

esolutions Against Admitting Trop-cal Sugar, Tobacco, Etc., to Discourage Our Infant Industries.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—The merican Agriculturist is organizing a mpaign against the free admission into United States of tobacco, cigars, gar, produce, etc., from tropical coun-es. The various agricultural and pro-cing interests of the country are greatly sturbed over the president's recommen-tion of free trade with Puerto Rico, and reduction in duties on all products and anufactures from Cuba, from all the itish West Indies, including British Guiana, and also a 20 per cent reduction wool, hides and sugar from Argentina. is feeling found expression in two im-rtant conferences held at Omaha recent-

The first was the annual meeting of the merican Beet Sugar Manufacturers' As-ciation, consisting of each company that engaged in the manufacture of sugar om beets, or that is planning to build beet sugar factory. The meeting was tended by delegates from New York, ichigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, io, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, w Mexico, Utah, Washington, Oregon d California. The following officers re elected: Henry T. Oxnard, of New ork and San Francisco, president; Julius roh, of Detroit, treasurer, and R. M. len, of Ames, Neb., secretary, who com-ise the executive committee, together ith one vice-president from each state. he next annual meeting will be held e first Monday in December at Detroit. here are nine immense beet sugar fac-ries in the single state of Michigan, and any others are contemplated throughout e Middle and Western states if the do-estic market is reserved for their prod-t. The following was unanimously lopted:

"Whereas, The consumption of sugar in e United States now approximates 5,000,-0,000 pounds, being larger in bulk per pita than any other nation, of which normous consumption less than 600,000,000 unds, or about 10 per cent, are produced om sugar cane and beets within the rders of the United States; and

"Whereas, The experiments of the gov-rnment made under the direction of the partment of agriculture and the actual oduction of sugar from beets at the ctories located in 12 states here repre-nted, clearly evidence that the country capable of producing, under fair safe-ards of the industry, all the sugar con-med by its people; and

"Whereas, Such production affords a di-rsified industry of the greatest import-nce and is a special boon of value to the rmers of this country; and

"Whereas, The importation of cane sugar om tropical islands, under principles of ciprocity, or free sugar or under great-reduced duties awarded because they e insular dependencies of the United ates, would bring into competition a oduct raised by coolie and debased labor at would be ruinous to the American rmer and to the production of sugar the United States. Therefore,

"Resolved, The present tariff duties are sential not only to the increase of this luable industry, but to its very exist-nce, and if modified in any particular ere should be no action, either by change law or from reciprocity, that all increase the importation of ude sugar, which affords no profit income to the farmer, but is simply aterial to be refined and marketed.

"Resolved, That as agriculture and la-or have borne the brunt of protection for any years, it is only fair and just that ow that the chance has been held forth r development in the line of sugar pro-uction, and vast sums invested in 12 ates of the Union, the industry thus ostered and the capital thus invested ould not be injured, either by reciprocity reaties or granting the importation of ugar and other products, which compete ith the output of the American farmer reduced rates, or free of duty from uerto Rico, Cuba or the Philippines."

League to Help Tobacco Interests.

Representatives were also present at maha from the cane sugar plantations the South, and from the tobacco-grow-rs of the New England, Middle and outhern states, etc. It was pointed out at tobacco and cigars, fruits and vege-bles, etc., were even more threatened. ditor Myrick made a strong plea for a oalition of all these interests against trop-al free trade—a policy that would oper-te mainly to benefit the sugar refiners' rust and tobacco trust. He advocated he interests of farmers, cigar-makers and ther laborers.

The conference voted to effect a prelim-ary organization under the name "The eague of domestic producers of beet and ane sugar, tobacco and cigars, cotton nd rice, fruit and vegetables, nuts, etc." permanent organization is to be made t a national convention to be called later. he work meanwhile was put in charge of committee consisting of Herbert Myrick, ames P. Cooke and Henry McCall, of ew Orleans; President F. B. Moodle, of he National Cigar Leaf Tobacco-Growers' ssociation; G. W. Perkins, president merican Cigar-Makers' Union; H. T. xnard, president Beet Sugar Manufactur-rs' Association; H. S. Frye, president ew England Tobacco-Growers' Associa-on; Samuel Gompers, president Ameri-an Federation of Labor, with power to dd to their number from all other agri-ultural and allied organizations.

This league formulated its demands as llows:

"1. That the United States senate defeat he pending treaties of reciprocity with the ritish West Indies, whereby sugar and ther products from those islands are to e admitted into the United States at a eduction in tariff rates.

"2. We oppose the recommendation that uban sugar, tobacco, cigars, etc., be ad-itted at a like reduction in duty. We lso oppose the recommendation that uerto Rican products be admitted to this arket duty free.

"3. We regard the proposed reduction in uties on sugar, wool and hides imported rom Argentina as destined to seriously njure domestic agriculture.

"4. That all sugar, tobacco, cigars and ther products which compete with the roducts of our American farmers and anufacturers continue to pay the full ate of duties, irrespective of whether such ugar and other produce comes from Puer-o Rico, Cuba, the Philippines or other arts of the world.

"5. That thus the labor and capital in-ested in our domestic agricultural and llied manufacturing industries may have fair chance against the coolie labor and onopolies of the tropics.

"6. Agriculture and labor have borne the runt of protection for these many years, ave earned the right to be themselves qually well treated now that they have o face a crisis, and nothing less will sat-fy them."

What American Agriculturist Says.

Commenting on these proceedings, the merican Agriculturist says editorially:

"England refuses to help her languish-g colonies in the West Indies, although he could bestow prosperity upon them by mposing upon sugar imported into Great ritain from Europe a countervailing tax qual to the German bounties on beet su-ar. The British West Indies therefore eek admission to the United States mar-et by so-called 'treaties of reciprocity,' hich would give tropical produce even reater advantages in the states than it ow has in Canada. President McKinley avors such an arrangement, and uses s as an excuse for admitting merchandise rom Cuba under equally advantageous iscounts from existing rates of duty. The esident also advises absolute free trade ith Puerto Rico. How such a policy will ffect important agricultural and allied anufacturing industries in the United States is emphasized by our reports of the important meetings at Omaha last week. The facts in the case have been made familiar to our readers heretofore. It is not to be imagined that congress will favor any such wholesale destruction of our farmers' interests. Certainly the public do not sanction it, much less the farmers. We believe it better in every way to pay our farmers here in the United States the money now sent away for sugar, instead of putting these vast sums into the coffers of the sugar refiners' trust with its colonial-syndicate-coolie-labor annex. The president will doubtless be the last to insist upon his recommendations, when informed as to their probable result. One of the first results of tropical free trade would be to wipe out cigar leaf tobacco culture in the United States and throughout the country. It is strange that, just as our Connecticut and Housatonic valley growers make a little money on their tobacco crop, something turns up to kick the whole thing over. They have won their fight heretofore, however—with benefits that are emphasized by this season's prosperity—and know how to do it again."

PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, January 8. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Akin, Mrs Ellen	Kirshman, Mrs Mary A
Aldrich, Miss	Kromrick, Mrs Cad
Allen, Miss Lon	Layne, Miss M
Barnick, Miss Ludwicka	Larson, Mrs Charley
Bassett, Miss E E	Lemere, Mrs Estella
Beriet, Kitty	Lang, Sophie
Barry, Mrs T H	Lelow, Mrs Jas
Blawar, Mrs R	Leavy, Mrs Barbra
Boatman, Miss Alta	Lindsay, Mrs L E
Bradford, Miss Zella	Lindsay, Mrs Maggie
Brownell, Jennie	McBride, Miss Etta
Buckley, Mrs Rose	McCormick, Mrs and family
Burkhardt, Miss Della	McCreary, Mrs Carline
Busbong, Miss Frill	McFadden, Mrs Florence
Cairns, Alice V	
Carl, Maud	
Clagett, Mrs Geo D	McKenzie, Mrs G R
Crastner, Miss Annie	Mandens, Mrs Pauline
Dyer, Mrs Myrtle J	Matthews, Mrs Fannie
Daly, Mrs Edith	Mayo, Mrs J T
Deitz, Miss Bertha	Miller, Mrs Militd
Dugard, Miss Maggie	Morgan, Mrs William
Dubois, Mme Louise	Nelson, Miss Eva-2
Elliott, Mrs J	Nelson, Minnie
Emerick, Miss Emma	Osborn, Miss Pearl
Evans, Mrs S	Owen, Miss Jennie M
Faulkner, Miss Nora	Odell, Elenor
Fechheimer, Mrs C	Folson, Verna
Flake, Miss Minnie	Rapp, Miss Agnes
Fox, Lottie	Reed, Miss Bess
Goetz, Miss Annie	Rogge, Miss Elizabeth
Gray, Mrs M E	Rogers, Mrs Eva
Haggard, Mrs G A	Rose, Mrs A Grace
Hallfield, Mrs Flora	Ross, Sadie
Hammond, Dr Nettie E	Reis, Fannie P
Hansen, Mrs M	Schearer, Mrs E
Harlin, Mrs Celestie	Shepard, Miss Mabel
Hastings, Miss Rita	Simpson, Mrs John
Hays, Mrs Maud	Smith, Miss Stella
Hess, Miss Marie	Southworth, Miss Pearl-2
Herzog, Miss Earnie	
Hoag, Mrs S E	Sprague, Mrs L C
Hoss, Miss Josephine	Steel, Mrs Bell
Hough, Miss A M	Street, Mrs
Howes, Mrs H E B	Taylor, Lydia
Hofer, Miss Ona	Thompson, Mrs George
Hudson, Mrs	Walker, Miss Lulu W
Hubbard, Miss Bessie	Warde, Miss Sadie
Hummel, Mrs Grace	Wasserwitz, Mrs Myra
Hurley, Miss Beatrice	Waters, Miss Pearl
Hyatt, Mrs M V	Wetzel, Mrs Ella A
James, Mrs T	Weberg, Miss Nelly
Joslyn, Mrs O W, jr	Weberg, Miss Nellie
Johnson, Miss Ida M	Wells, Miss Gertrude
Johnson, Mrs Rose	Wells, Miss Eva
Kime, Miss Emma	White, Mrs Rufia
Karasti, Miss Lizzie	Williams, Mrs J Harry
Kane, Mrs May	Wood, Mrs S A
Kinnie, Miss Katie	Young, Miss Pinie

MEN'S LIST.

Adams, E A	James, Hugh S
Alderman, Prof L R	Jeffries, Mr and Mrs T
Alder, C H	Jett, Joe B
Allen, Chas W	Jodada Furnace Co
Andrews, R E	Jones, E M
Anderson, Owen	Jones, E M
Arden, Tom	Klebsin, Matthew
Baker, W	Kothoff, Joe
Ball, J	Kelley, Fred
Bartlett, E D	Kendall, D
Behrens, Master Victor	Kallman, W C
Bedolf, Robert	King, G W
Belsky, F D	Labassee, A
Bennett, J	Lambson, Claude
Bennett, John	Lawrence, John E
Berkeley, Francis L	Lewis, H E
Boatman, W H	Lewis, John E
Bonde, John	Lichter, George
Borgen, Ole	Liegert, L
Broth, J W	Livingston Chemical Co
Bowman, Oliver	Lindsey, J W
Boyer, Charley	Lucas, Tom
Bryant, A	M D T Co, agent
Brown, Chas	McCully, Wilmer
Brown, Abraham	McConnell, George
Brown, T M	McCord, H
Bun, Heyumce	McClelland, Robert
Cycle Park	McCaw, W F
Catterlin, W H	Mahoney, D
Calter, C B	May, August
Camp, J S	Meisinger, M H
Carroll, O S	Mehrl, A
Casto, Samuel	Meagher, M
Casey, Rev E D	Michelece, Jusseppi
Clarkson, David M, jr	Miller, Jesse
Chaninge, J S	Miller, J J
Covey, Silas	Moran, Wallis
Coffee, James J	Mueller, Mr, 144 Curry street
Cocks, B R	Murphy, J J
Colen, Charles	Murray, George F-2
Columbia Oyster Cocktail Co	Myers, Robert E
Cole, Fred	Neff, Henry
Collins, John	Nowske, Carl
Cook, W J	Noble, G G
Cooper, Fred	Norton, Joseph
Cram, S	Oberteuffer, Robert
Crawley, W B	O'Donnell, Jos M
Cutler, H C	O'Brien, M D
Dallas Shoe Co-2	Oldanen, Frank
DeHoo, Rev P	Padgett, Neale Edw
Demkes, L	Packing-House Cooper Shop
Devine, Fred J	Petersen, P
Dombroiski, J	Phillipps, Jno J
Dumail, Paul	Planting, Walter
Durham, Dr W M	Rawer, W
Edwards, Samuel	Rawson, A K
Electra Orazono Co	Rastonia, A & C R
Elliott, James	Reed, Master Harry
Farrington, E E	Reid, John
Feller, W F	Rogers, James S
Ferguson, H D	Roland, Jas
Fitch, Francis	Ruhndorff, E
Fisher, Theodore	Ruhndorff, A W
Fiebler, Paul I	Schmidt, Heinrich
Fraser, W S	Schwabauer, Henry
Gales, Wm	Smart, S J
Getzlaff, Bert	Smith, Mr
Gehr, J G	Standard House Fur Co
Gilbert, Geo	Steever, D B
Golden, Richard	Stilt, Robert A
Good, N B	Stewart, J A
Gortsmon, H	Taws, Joseph A
Gorman, Charles	Taylor, Elder Lorin I
Grimshaw, S	Taylor, Albert A
Grosse, Wm T	Thomas, Jas E
Hanchuth, W F	Thompson, D S
Hannan, Jos	Tyler, W J
Hafner, Fred	Twin Sisters Gold Mining Co
Harris, O M	Vaughn, Eugene
Hatcher, William	Vause, Chas J
Henry, W J	Vessler, Lewis
Hendrickson, M	Versteeg, Walter
Hince, F M	Wagner, Frank
Horn, L D	Welch, Calvin
Howard, H R	Will, Adelbead
Hushbeck, E A	Wilson, John
Irwin, Hon Geo M	
Jacobs, J W	

PACKAGES.

Ansell, Miss Gertrude	Goodwin, Geo O & Co
Baird, Miss Anna, foto	Hyland, Miss Crystal
Bradley, Mrs John A	Jeffries, Master Johnie
Bigelow, C E	Morris, Dorothy
Blair, Walter	McClelland, J T
Cassells, A W	Myers, W S
Craig, Miss Eugenia	Nell, P L
Dashiell, Mrs Chas F, foto	Reiff, Mrs F or Mrs J Templeton, Mrs Hettie
Dolan, Mrs C M	Victor, Miss M Helen
Foley, Mrs Bridget A	Walpole, Master Sidney, care Mrs Burkhart
Fallenius, Mrs C C	
Ferrell, Mrs W J	

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

CASTLE CAMPBELL.

One of the Most Picturesque and Interesting Ruins in Scotland.

Scottish American.

There are few more picturesque spots in Scotland than Dollar glen, and no more interesting ruin anywhere than the grim old castle of the Campbells, known in the olden time as Castle Gloom. Once visited, the castle will never be forgotten. It is not only beautiful for situation, adding might to the majesty of the everlasting hills, but it abounds with weird traditions that give the added charm of romance.

To visit the glen by moonlight, and to see the bare walls of the castle gleaming white through the trees, is to be filled with a mysterious feeling of awe, that is intensified by the rushing of the water in the deep, black chasms beneath. It is a scene to uplift the soul—a glimpse of nature in her wildest and most impressive mood—and it is not surprising that every year an increasing number of visitors find their way to this most beautiful part of the Ochils.

King Solomon's Mines.

Philadelphia Record.

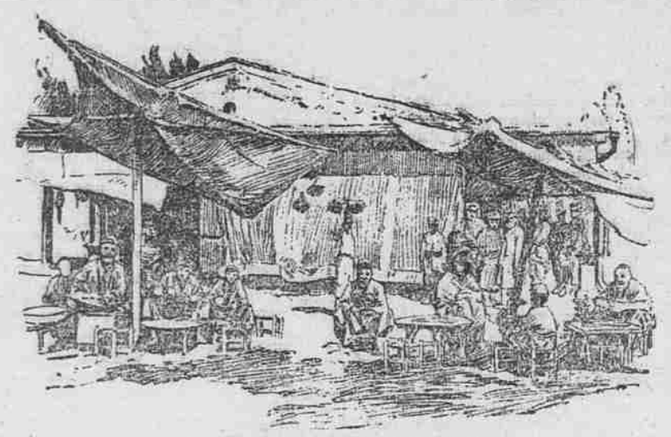
English and American engineers have discovered important gold fields near Osmarz, in Abyssinia. Three separate and distinct veins have been discovered, and all reported as rich. It has long been suspected that the so-called King Solomon's mines, from which that wise and rich Israelitish king procured his gold in such an abundance, were located in Abyssinia, and it is not improbable that these discoveries will lead to their rediscovery.

NEAR THE PERSIAN BORDER

DUSHCHAK, MOST SOUTHERN POINT ON TRANSCASPIAN LINE.

Extremes of Temperature There—Country Well Garrisoned by Russia—When Persia Is Invaded.

DUSHCHAK, Transcaspia, July 10.—This is the most southern point of the main line of the Transcaspian railway, and consequently the most southern point which I shall be able to touch in Central Asia. All the way from the Caspian sea the line has followed a southeasterly direction, but here it makes almost a right angle to the left and bears away northeast toward Merv. Because it was the most southern point reached by the railway, Dushchak was once considered important as the probable point of departure of the contemplated line to connect with the British railways in India by way of Persia and Afghanistan. It is only an hour's drive from here to the Persian border by a caravan route, which leads over the mountains to Meshed, capital of the Persian province of Khorassan, some 60 miles away. If such a rail connection is ever built, however, it will not be from this town, for the Russians have found more favorable routes from Merv and from Chardjui.



AT THE BAZAR OF ASKHABAD.

Geographically the most striking thing about the journey thus far is the long distance which I have traveled southward without getting very far south. Of course it proves simply that St. Petersburg is very far in the north, but the sensation is none the less peculiar. It is several hundred miles south from the Russian capital to Moscow. Then I steamed 1500 miles down the Volga river, and far south into the Caspian sea. The journey over the Caucasus mountains into Asia is southward, and now by rail and steamer and rail again I have been coming southeast into Central Asia for several days. But instead of reaching a latitude corresponding with that of the cities of Mexico, or even that of New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, with which I have compared the Volga, I am only as far south as Hampton Roads, Cairo, Wichita and San Francisco, or approximately 37 degrees north of the equator. Still the temperature and the manner of life are exactly as tropical at this season as anything I have ever seen in the hottest part of the West Indies, or the islands of the South Pacific ocean. White duck suits and sun helmets are everywhere, and the mercury rises above 100 in the shade with unbroken regularity. Houses are floored with matting and the shades are drawn to keep out the sun, while business is interrupted through the hottest parts of the day as in the Spanish tropics. It is necessary, likewise, to search for cold things to drink whenever possible. The intense dryness of the air makes evaporation very rapid, so that one requires to absorb a good deal of moisture in order to counteract the drain from perspiration. The same condition, however, the lack of humidity, makes the extreme heat less painful to endure than a far lower temperature in Chicago or any other place or similar summers.

Two Kinds of Climate.

In winter, however, the weather here is very different. The cold at times is extreme, and though little snow falls, on account of the dryness of the surrounding deserts, the cold winds which sweep over the steppes are very trying to man and beast. The result of this climate of extremes is that the products of the khanates of Turkestan are not altogether those which might be expected by one who sees only the summer here. Although fruits grow in splendid profusion and variety, they are not those of the tropics nor even those called sub-tropical. The severe winters forbid any crops except those that can mature within the limit of the long summer. Tobacco, cotton, sugar and silk are common in the irrigated districts; grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums and melons are of the best, but not one fruit have I seen that might have come from the real tropics, in spite of the extreme heat. Oranges, lemons, limes, figs, pineapples and the less familiar ones of the West Indies, California and Florida are not here at all, except when they are shipped in from the other side of the Caspian sea, probably from the markets of Smyrna or Constantinople.

Askhabad, capital of the Russian province of Transcaspia, is almost entirely a creation of the railway and the government. The Turkoman town which occupied the same site before the conquest was a place of importance in the trade of Central Asia, the meeting-place of caravan routes from Persia and from Khiva, but the Russians have built a new city after their own fashion, with barracks, government offices and several streets of pretty good shops. In addition to the Russian shopping streets, there are others of the Armenian and Persian merchants for native trade, and, in fact, the same traders have their share of business with the Russian community.

Except Kizil-Arvat, where there are perhaps 1000 Russian soldiers, Askhabad is the first city on this side of the Caspian where I have found a real garrison. Of course, in a military government, where those are the things least talked about, it is difficult to get accurate information as to the number of troops scattered along the railway. From all that I can learn, however, I believe there are between 5000 and 7000 soldiers at Askhabad and in the immediate vicinity. The barracks provided for them are very large, and, knowing something of the way Russian regiments are housed, I believe the figures which have been given me from various sources are likely to be correct.

Coveting Persian Territory.

These troops just now, or the greater part of them, are in camp for summer maneuvers a few miles from Askhabad, nearer the slope of the Persian mountains, where the water supply is ample and the weather less trying. I have met several Russian officers traveling to join their regiments. They tell me that the place is a favorite summer resort and that the quarters for the officers with their families and the camp for the men are perhaps the most attractive in Central Asia. One humorist among them suggested to me that it was very convenient, also, for the men to walk up to the top of the mountains and look over into the more attractive valleys of Persia. There seems little doubt that they all consider Khorassan as virtually a Russian province, only waiting for an auspicious time when the occupation can be made with the least difficulty of objection offered by other countries.

I returned to the railway, and all afternoon the train has been jogging along through the alternating sand and little oases, the view to the north one of unbroken desert, and that to the south a narrow plain, with the barren Persian mountains for a wall to cut off the view.

Now I can understand the motive of the Russian in showing their soldiers the valleys beyond. It is very tantalizing to think that only five or ten miles away that mountain range hides the scenes which the poets have been describing for centuries, and which are so entirely out of reach even at their nearest point on the line. According to all the probabilities, of Thomas More and Omar Khayyam and the others have told the truth, over there the bulbuls are singing and the houris are going about their daily avocations, while here there is nothing but the glare of the sun on the desert.

TRUMBULL WHITE.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. W. Reed, of Gardiner, Or., is at the Imperial.

N. C. Thompson, of Astoria, is at the Imperial.

Walter Lyon, of Salem, is registered at the Imperial.

J. F. Johnson, of Heppner, is registered at the Perkins.

C. F. Peterson, of Tacoma, is registered at the Perkins.

John A. Steward, of Gray's River, Wash., is at the Perkins.

Henry Ewing and wife, of Astoria, are guests at the St. Charles.

William Thompson, of Butte, Mont., is registered at the Portland.

A. H. Huntington, sheriff of Baker county, is at the Imperial.

Dr. H. A. Knight, of Klamath Falls, is registered at the Perkins.

L. E. Dray, a Kalama, Wash., business man, is at the St. Charles.

A. A. Cabanisi, of Fort Wright, Wash., is registered at the Portland.

H. W. Wheeler and wife, of The Dalles, are registred at the St. Charles.

C. S. Jackson, editor of the Pendleton East Oregonian, is in the city.

W. C. Cowgill, city editor of the Baker City Republican, is in the city.

Frederick Warde and daughter, Miss May Warde, are guests of the Portland.

Charles S. Willis and wife, with the "At Gay Coney Island" company, are at the Portland.

Mrs. E. H. Stolte, wife of the chief clerk of the Imperial, left last evening by steamer to visit her son, W. V. Stolte, in San Francisco.

A. D. Charlton, John Clock, W. B. Mead and H. C. Bowers returned last evening from Sumpter, whither they went on a sight-seeing tour.

Ingenious Canadian Bridge.

Railway Age.

A unique feat of engineering is described by an exchange as having been accomplished in the bridging of a narrow strait connecting Canso harbor and Chedabucto bay, in Nova Scotia. The place is known as the "Tittle," and the difficult problem presented was the construction of a bridge that would not obstruct navigation nor require the expense of erecting a drawbridge and employing the services of a tender. The manner of getting around the difficulty is thus described:

The bridge is built upon stone-ballasted piers, and in the middle of the central span a clear cut of about 18 inches in width crosses the whole superstructure. The boats that use the "Tittle" are fishing smacks, with pole masts and without shrouds or other side rigging. Consequently, they have only to be steered so as to bring their masts in line with the opening in the bridge, when they readily are poled and pushed through. The spreaders at the opening prevent the flapping sails catching and tearing.

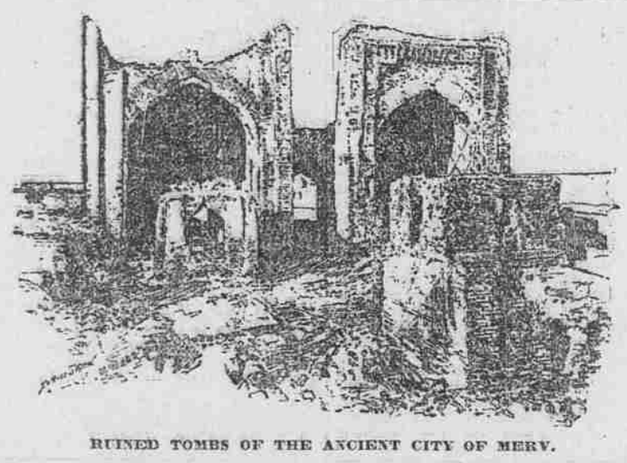
Traffic is much greater by water than by land. When the infrequent vehicle wishes to pass, a hinged board across the width of the bridge is raised up and covers the small chasm. As soon as the wagon has gone over this, the driver is expected to throw back the hinged board.

Blissful Ignorance.

Brooklyn Life.

Husband—Does Jack know Miss Peppertree?

Wife—I believe not, for he has asked her to marry him.



RUINED TOMBS OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF MERV.

MAY BE VICE-ADMIRALS

THE ONLY PROMOTION OPEN TO SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.

The Administration Will Give Preference to Its Favorite—Gossip of the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The only arrangement that can be made by which either Sampson or Schley will secure promotion on account of the part they took in the Spanish war, is to have both created vice-admirals. It is a settled fact that one cannot be promoted unless the other is also recognized. Of course, there cannot be two vice-admirals of the same rank, and one will have to be above the other, and that one will be Sampson, because the administration will insist upon the favorite of the navy department having the honor. Whether Schley's friends will consent to this or not is yet to be determined. A large number of them will not. But others may be satisfied to see it done. As the men stand now, Schley is superior in rank, but gets little honor on account of the desire of the navy department to humiliate him as much as possible. If Schley's friends are shrewd, they will provide that the vice-admiral shall not retire for age, as do the other active officers. In that case Schley would hold on much longer than Sampson, because he has the health and strength which Sampson lacks. One reason why Sampson will be placed ahead in any arrangement made is because the administration has the power to nominate, and no matter what action congress may take, Sampson will have that advantage over Schley when their names are sent to the senate.

Hoar and Mason.

One of the good stories that is told of the reorganization of the senate committees relates to the two republican senators who agree on a policy in the Philippines in opposition to that of their party—Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Mason, of Illinois. Senator Hoar is chairman of the committee on judiciary. Senator Mason was an applicant for a place on that committee. He was being pressed for the place very warmly by his colleague, Senator Cullom, who was a member of the committee on committees. Finally, in the gossip that occurred, Senator Hoar heard that it was probable that Senator Mason would become a member of his committee. In some way information was conveyed that the selection of Mr. Mason was not wholly agreeable to the chairman of the committee, whereat other senators went to Senator Hoar and said that they thought they were paying him a great compliment by selecting Senator Mason for a place on his committee, as he and Senator Mason agreed so perfectly on the great questions which are just now so prominent before the country. Mason is something of a disturbing element wherever he goes, and it is understood that the objection to his having a place on the judiciary committee was the fear that the harmony which always prevails in this committee might be disturbed if the junior Illinois senator should be given a place upon it. Although Mason ranked Senator Simon in service, the Oregon senator got the place.

Maine's Big Four.

Captain Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, is the last of the "big four" Maine delegation in the house. The first to go was Millikin, then Dingley, both of whom died, and then Reed, who resigned, and now Boutelle. Boutelle was made chairman of the committee on naval affairs in the 51st congress, having reached a ranking place on that committee by reason of long service. During the two terms that the democrats were in control of the house since that time Boutelle has been the ranking minority member of the naval committee. When the republicans regained power, Reed again selected Boutelle for chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and he has served during the last four years, and was just entering upon two years more of such service. During Mr. Boutelle's illness, a man from an inland state, Representative George E. Foss, of Illinois, is acting chairman of the committee. Foss is from Chicago, and has given a great deal of attention to naval affairs. His elevation to the chairmanship of the naval committee might have a great deal to do with repealing that provision of our treaty with England relating to the building of war vessels on the great lakes. Not only Chicago, but other great cities along the great lakes desire to build war vessels of the smaller types, and possibly Mr. Foss would secure action by having the naval appropriation bill provide that some of the smaller ships should be built on the lakes. If this were enacted into legislation, it would abrogate the treaty, as it has been held time and again that congress can legislate at any time contrary to the provisions of a treaty, the legislation in itself abrogating the treaty.

Miss Bates in French Farce.

Washington has just witnessed the initial performance of what will probably be classed in the history of theatricals as a "modern play," that is, a play that dips into the risque for its drawing power. The leading role is carried by a Portland girl, who made an immense hit in Washington last season, but in a different line of work—Miss Blanche Bates. And, sad to relate, Miss Bates plays the Frenchy character that proves such a drawing card. Withal, it must be admitted that she plays it well. Her work is clean, clear cut and comprehensive, and, be it said to her credit, she glides over the objectionable scenes in a manner that leaves the least possible repulsive memory with those who witness it. The character is laid down in the play, and the lines must be followed, as a matter of course, but in the hands of some less competent and unprincipled actress, the scene might be made equal to that which has met with favor in gay New York. During her previous engagement in Washington, Miss Bates won great favor; in fact, was classed as one of the leading ladies on our stage, and her work was then along lines which gave her an opportunity to rise to the first rank. Those who then admired her have expressed much regret that she should abandon the really legitimate and take up with what should properly be classed with French farce, although the product of an American playwright.

Public Building Bills.

Chairman Mercer, of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, says that only a few buildings will be authorized at this congress, and the work that his committee will do relates mainly to making increases over the amounts authorized during former sessions of congress. He thinks that the bill introduced by Representative Cushman, asking for more money for the Seattle building, will pass at this session, as he thinks the amount authorized in the act providing for a building there was not sufficient to make a respectable showing. Mr. Mercer does not talk in the same favorable strain of an increase of appropriation for the Portland building, but there is a determination on the part of the Oregon senators to have this increase made. It is hardly probable that new buildings will be authorized, although Oregon has applications in for a public building at Salem, besides the establishment of assay offices at Portland and Baker City. Washington, as usual, wants a public building at Spokane, Tacoma and Walla Walla, but the indications are that the Seattle building will prevent anything else being done for Washington in that line for at least this congress.

As to New Departments.

While a bill which has been introduced by Senator Frye, of Maine, providing for a new department, to be known as the department of commerce and industries, with a cabinet officer at the head, meets with a great deal of favor, a similar proposition for a department with a cabinet officer, known as the mines and mining department, does not seem to be as necessary. A department of commerce could be made of considerable use, and many of the bureaus of the government which are now placed under the treasury department, or which are conducted as independent bureaus, could be well grouped in a department devoted to the commercial and industrial affairs of the country. Mines and mining have always been under the department of the interior, and being so intimately connected with the public land service of the country, it would be rather difficult to divorce it from the general land office. In fact, a great deal of the litigation and the law decisions which have gone forth from the land office and interior department relate largely to the mining laws, and expert lawyers have given especial study to land office practice on the subject of mines and mining. The other feature of mines and mining is under the geological survey, also in the interior department. While it is no doubt true that the mineral interests of the country might be advanced somewhat by more rapid work in the bureau of the geological survey, there is no reason why it would be so under a different department from that of the interior, where it seems properly to belong. It is not likely that either a department of commerce and industries or a department of mines and mining will be authorized at this session of congress, but if either should find favor, it would be the former.

Muzzles in Demand.

Washington has just been having a dog scare, and, as a result, the "city fathers," so called, being the three commissioners appointed by the president to govern the District of Columbia, have ordered all dogs in the city to be muzzled. There were one or two cases of mad dog, and somebody has started the story that dog-days were upon us, even in this crisp, cool, snowy weather. The result was that a number of people became more or less hysterical, and great pressure was brought upon the commissioners to issue the decree which resulted in muzzling all the dogs in the city. Big dogs, little dogs, Saint Bernards and pugs, as well as the festive bull terrier, all carry muzzles of more or less grotesque and unsuitable pattern. If the people who have been instrumental in muzzling the dogs could go a few steps farther and stop the dogs from barking at night, many a person trying to secure much-needed sleep would rise up and call them blessed.

Tongue Had a Contest.

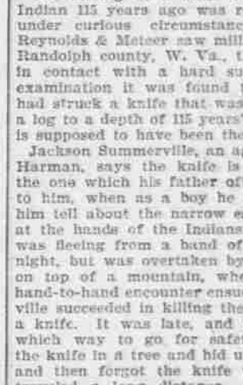
Speaking of his committee places, Representative Tongue says that he is perfectly satisfied with what has been given him, especially the assignment on rivers and harbors, which he holds as necessary in view of the demands of Oregon for improvements. There was a very strong opposition to Representative Tongue, the belief being general that those who were successful in preventing the improvement at Yaquina bay were working to keep Mr. Tongue off of the rivers and harbors committee. At all events, when his claims were duly presented, those who were fighting him made the suggestion to Speaker Henderson that Mr. Tongue might be given a place on appropriations committee, so that the Pacific coast place on rivers and harbors could be given to a California man. Mr. Tongue said that as he could not expect both places, he would choose what he thought was for the greatest benefit to his constituents, and selected rivers and harbors in preference to appropriations, although that committee is one of the strongest and most important in the house. Mr. Tongue points with pride to the fact that he, after one of the hardest fights he has experienced in congress, now heads the list of new members on the rivers and harbors committee, being placed above the new man from the Atlantic coast. Another fact in connection with Mr. Tongue's committee assignments is that he was jumped over the ranking member of the committee on irrigation of arid lands, and made chairman of that committee, to succeed his late colleague, Representative Ellis. In securing this chairmanship, Mr. Tongue was placed among the five members who had served but two years who were made chairmen of house committees.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

HOW TO ADDRESS LETTERS.

Suggestion That the Town and State Come First.

PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Much assistance would be given the postal department if, in directing the envelope or other mail matter, its destination be made the prominent first line of the address, viz.:



This would afford much help in handling the mail in transit, as the place of destination is the only fact of interest to the postal department from the time the letter or other mail matter is deposited in the office at home until it reaches its destination. Placing the number and street prominently to the right of the envelope and the name to whom sent prominently to the left would aid in its more rapid and correct distribution, for which the mail carrier would rise up and bless the business men and women.

W. T. W.

Postmaster Croasman, when asked about this suggestion, said it was by no means new. The question had come up from time to time in conferences of postmasters, and was discussed at length in the postmasters' convention recently held at Washington. No action was taken on the matter, and the resolution suggesting the change was tabled. Mr. Croasman said no recommendations had ever been made by the postoffice department along this line, but that letters thus addressed were occasionally sent through the mails. It is almost a rule in newspaper offices to address packages of papers with the town and state first and the name of the person last.

Mr. Croasman believes the change proposed would be of little benefit, because mail clerks have become accustomed to looking at the bottom of an envelope for an address, and find it there as quickly as they would at the top or middle. Should this reputed reform be attempted, about one-half the people would adhere to the present style, and in many instances the clerks would have to read the entire inscription on an envelope in order to ascertain its destination. The plan advocated by W. J. W. will probably never become more than a fad.

Contaminated Vegetables.

New York Press.

Dr. Behla, a member of the sanitary council of Luckau, Prussia, has discovered that man can take the germs of cancer by eating vegetables growing in a soil watered by a sewer. The garden truck that grows in the suburbs of that city is watered from a ditch that gets its supply of water from a sewer. The folk in this city eat their parsley, cucumbers, peas, onions, garlic and strawberries raw, in which state the germs seem to be carried easily.

An Explanation.

Mexican Herald.

The average salary of Methodist ministers in the United States is said to be $473 35, which is about on a level with the income of day laborers. This fact may serve to explain why young men prefer to become trust magnates rather than enter the ministry.

POWER OF ENVIRONMENT

STRONG FACTOR IN SHAPING HUMAN CHARACTER.

Heredity Another Determining Force, and If Bad, It May Be Overcome by Training.

The character of individuals, as of generations, is determined by heredity and environment, says Mary A. Livermore, in Frank Leslie's Monthly. Of the two, environment at the present time is the stronger factor in human life. This is owing simply to the fact that we have tried environment to some extent, and have ignored heredity. It is possible to overcome in part, or entirely, the evil tendency of a bad heredity, by the right environment. There are instances where a depraved heredity defies whatever may be done by environment, but they are rare. While no one who has had large experience in charitable institutions, where children are removed from slums and the vile purlieus of cities to cleaner, purer and more ethical surroundings, and who has watched the results of the change for years, but has come to believe mightily in the omnipotence of good environment.

I was at Hampton on one occasion, in the days of General Armstrong, when a party of 15 or 20 Indian boys and girls were brought in fresh from the reservation. They were just from the wigwam, and were resplendent in the glory of gay blankets and moccasins, and were tricked out with beads and Indian ornamentation. Unable to speak a word of English, utterly foreign to the ways of civilized life, and unaccustomed to restraint, I was at a loss to understand how their training was to begin. General Armstrong enlightened me.

"We surround them with civilized life," he said, "so that they cannot escape from it. An Indian attendant speaking their language, who has been attached to the institution for years, takes them to the dormitory, where beds, night-clothing and toilet appliances are assigned them, and their uses explained. The same with the dining-room, schoolroom and chapel. Not one of the newcomers will sleep in a bed tonight, but all will lie on the floor wrapped in their blankets. Grave and taciturn at table, they will at first use only what they are allowed to take with their fingers, all the while furtively watching their trained companions use knives, forks and spoons. But soon their environment will tell upon them, and by the time they have been here three months they will be the greatest sticklers for individual tooth and hair brushes, and for orderly behavior at table, that we have in the establishment. You see," he added, "we surround them so completely with civilized usages and civilized people that not a loophole is open for their return to savage ways."

While there are many agencies of good environment, the most important and the most influential is a good home. For here the very foundation is laid for future good or evil. The first step away from animalism is taken when a human being, young or old, is established in a well-ordered home. Indeed, civilization has but this one end in view—