DESK STUDIES FOR GIRLS: THE LAW (Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Elston.)

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

RIED WOMEN.

BY ALBERT S. BOLLES, LL. D.

By the common law marriage had a curihus effect on a woman. She almost ceased legally to be. She could make no con-tracts, and her husband kind y relieved tracts, and her husband kindly reneved her of pretty nearly everything she had in the way of property. He was the owner even of her clothes, any candy she might have in her pockets, her railroad might have in her pockets, her radroad ticket or any other thing which he thought, worth having. On the other hand, he was bound to support her, and even the little bills she might have contracted be-fore marriage, for millinery, dressmaking, softa water, rouge and the like, he was legally bound to pay. So, too, in the eye of the law and in his presence she could do no wrong and this was very delightful. do no wrong, and this was very delightful. She might be a real virago and thrash a man before her husband's eyes, yet in law (what a curious thing the law is) she had done no wrong; her husband was the sin-ner, and had to suffer for it. If she could sue no one for any wrong done to er, on the other hand, no one could sue her alone; her huspand must be made a party in all cases.

legal relation was based on the idea that by marriage the two persons were blended into one, a kind of Siamese twin affair, and that public policy re-quired they should be kept as closely to-gether, during all weathers and on all occarlons, as possible. Consequently she could make no contracts, for if this were permitted she could forthwith assert some nce, on which the law coldly She could not even make a frowned. She could not even make a will and give away her property, still less make a gift during her lifetime. In short, from one point of view she was the nearest in stress the state. nearest to zero of any living thing.

Then equity, not law, began to have pity on her, and come to her relief. It declared that, if she had any real estate before marriage or that if any good uncle should remember her afterward and give her a corner city lot or a farm, she might still hold it as her own. Her husband might be perfectly willing to take it, but she could keep it if she wished, and make a contract with reference thereto that would be binding. Such a contract equity up-heid as a charge on or against the real In other words, the other conestate. tracting party might lend her money on the accurity of her real estate, and in the end take it if the debt was not paid. Her personal property, however, her stocks, onds and the like, all went by the common law to him, and thus she was relieved of all thought of taking care of thom. Possibly the learned judges may have thought that by giving her such a on among the daughters of women they were favoring marriage, which the courts, whatever others may think, have always regarded as desirable for the well-being of society.

As the trembling steps of equity in favor of married women did not result in the overthrow of the happiness of the family. but rather tended to strengthen it, the legislatures gradually began to set aside the common law and permit married women to keep their property and to make contracts in relation thereto. Be-fore giving the more important of these changes, it may be noted that by common law, when a wife's husband left the coun-try or permanently abandoned her, she had almost the same rights as an unmarried woman. Again, if he were civily dead, for example, if he were banished, outlawed or imprisoned for life (which many doubtless regard as an uncivil death), his wife could sue and be sued and make contracts just as she could be-fore this strangely civil thing had hap-pened to him. But the insanity of a husand has never endowed her with similar

It may also be stated that, while the happy effect of marriage often is, and rightly, too, to add somewhat to the dig-nity and importance of the parties in society, it has not the magical effect of removing their minority if they happen to be under age at the time of marrying. Marriage may have the effect of taking a good deal out of them in the way of money, temper and the like, but they are infants still. An infant husband may

ough measures are put into effect. A gen-erous system of propagation and restric-tion of the number of canneries and lim-VIL-THE LAW RELATING TO MAR. the law around this subject. Today, almost everywhere, she can engage in business and make contracts with as much freedom as an unmarried woman, One itations of the pack at each factory, and perhaps the curtailment of the nishing season are given as the only means of limitation on her power relates to the in-dorsing or guaranteeing of notes. She cannot indorse or guarantee the debt of saving the industry. During the season of 1859 the salmo anotner. But she can indorse a note of taken in Alaskan waters were valued at her own. Thus, if A made his note pay-able to B, who wished additional security, its indersement by a married woman for A's accommodation would not be valid, and she could escape payment if she pleased. But if she took a pote in her business for goods that she had sold payable to her order, and she wished to raise morey on it by having it discounted. \$3,554,128. Sympathy of Catholic Press Exraise money on it by having it discounted, she could indorse it, and if it were not paid by the maker, she would be held as indorser if the proper steps were taken to fusten her liability. The difference be-tween the two cases, we think, is plain. Though the form of Indorsement in each case may be the same, in the one case she indorses for the benefit of another, who

gets the money; in the other case she indorses for her own benefit, and receives the money herself. the A married woman could give a power of attorney, a written authority to another to do something relating to her separate real estate, whenever she was permitted to hold it, but she could not give one for any other purpose. Yet it has been ques-tioned whether she could sell, through another, her separate real estate; in other words, whether she could authorize an agent to sign a deed for her. It is said that in those cases in which at the time of signing a deed she must be examined apart from her husband, for the purpose of finding out whether the sale is tary on her part and free from all influother, because if this were done, she avoid the needful examination. In would In other cases, where such an examination is not required, she can appoint an agent or at-torney to act for her and sign the deed. When this is done her husband must sign the power of attorney, just as he would the deed itself. In other words, the paper or instrument she signs he

must sign, too. By the modern law a married woman is lable for all the wrongs, or torts, as they are called, which she commits. She is liable for slander, for fraud, for burning property, poisoning geese, etc. She may be liable even for the wrongs of an agent appointed by her, though at common law she could not be, because she could not ontract, and therefore could not appoint n agent. For wrongs of any kind, exan agent. For wrongs of any kind, ex-cept those against the man she marries, done before marriage, she is liable after-ward, the same as though she were unnarried, and generally her husband is liable also. She also continues liable for crime committed before marriage, and may be prosecuted for any crimes she commits afterward, with a few exceptions, in which her husband is also an active participant, and, being so, is deemed the ole offender.

An interesting rule of law in its application to women is the statute of limitations. If A owes B a note drawn in the usual way, which is not paid at the end of self-government, which we treasure as our, most sacred heritage. six years, the law presumes nevertheless that it was paid and B cannot sue A for the money. The statute cuts off his right to sue. B cannot get anything from A an even of the second s years, her right to sue him is not cut off. The renson given for this rule is that a married woman cannot sue alone, and therefore her right to collect the note is past. not perfect as long as she is a married woman. Of course, she would be obliged the only logical attitude for patriots and republicans. They favor the Boer cause, o sue within six years after the end o her marriage relation, or lose her right to recover at all. It is contended in some therefore, not because they are "mostly Irish or German, and therefore anti-Brit-ish," but because they are loyally Ameriof the states, where her right to sue on contracts is as perfect as though she were unmarried, that this rule no longer prevails, and that there is no exception in the statute of limitations in her favor. The wide departure in the law with re-

The wide departure in the law with re-spect to the legal rights and liabilities of American in their devotion to the cause of the engineer corps of the United States spect to the legal rights and liabilities of a married woman may be illustrated by a of freedom and popular self-government case in Kentucky. A married woman died and her husband declined to pay the bills of the physician and the un-dertaker. Naturally enough, the law has gone so far in permitting a married woman to keep her property and make con-tracts that the sorrowing husband may have thought that his wife had made a contract with both the doctor and the un-dertaker, and if she had, respect for her memory should keep him from interfering. The court, however, decided that a hus-band ought to pay such bills, but if he failed to do so her estate could be held for them, A similar decision was rendered not long ago in Pennsylvania. In like manner if a dying woman should make the case. a contract for her gravestone her estate clearly could be held for the amount.

ing put up there. But even then it can-not prove equal to the demand, and the extinction of the fisheries is threatened. FRENCH PANAMA CANAL COMPANY It is concluded that the Alaskan fish-eries are doomed unless swift and thor-TO AMERICANS:

BELIEVES IN THE BOERS.

plained by the Monitor.

San Francisco Monitor.

Syndicate of New York Capitalists Buy De Lessens' Enterprise-London Times' Comment:

The London Times of January 11 pub-\$3,\$43,734, aggregating in cases a total of lishes from a special correspondent what 1,65,880; in 1998 the pack was valued at purports to be inside news relative to a new ownership of the De Lesseps Pan-ama canal. It says: Since the Panama scandals raged in

France a few years ago, little has been heard of that dream of the late M. de Lesseps' life, the canal 'across the 1sthmus, its place in public interest having been taken by the Nicaragua project.

Indeed, discussion during the interval has The Catholic press of the United States, undoubtedly favors the Boeis in the presesumed that the fullure was not mere-ly financial in its character, but engi-neering as well. New interest has, howent bloody contention. But not, as the Independent affects to believe, because it is "mostly Irish or German, and there-fore anti-British." Nor does the attitude of the Catholic press illustrate religious, consider by collected supersections.""he ever, been given to the whole question by the course of events in America during the past two or three years, and by the announcement just made public that a new company entirely American as to overriden by political, prepossessions. The Independent wholly misapprehends or mis-represents the motives of the Catholic capital and direction has taken over all the rights both of the original Panama Canal Company and of its successor. The ress. The latter favors the Boer cause because it is convinced of the justice of that cause. Because it believes that moral former company, as shown by the receiv-ership proceedings, had incurred a total expenditure of about \$156,400,000, of which about \$88,600,000 was for cost of excavaobligations should bind nations as well as men. Because it maintains that murder and piracy are no less hemous when comtion and embankment proper. The suc-cessor French company was reorganized with a paid-up capital of 55,000,000 francs, about one-half of which has been caumitted by governments than when perpe-trated by individuals. Because it ho.ds that a strong power has no more right to flously expended on construction since it assumed control of the property and steal by force or otherwise the territory and possessions of a weak one than a big rights of the original company. About two years ago the new French man has to plunder and maltreat a small

The Catholic press, moreover, favors the nanagement sought to extend their scope. For this purpose there was organized in New York an auxiliary company known as the Panama Canal Company of Amer-Boers in the present contest, because it conceives it to be the duty of genuine Americans to uphold the hands of patrio.s ica. Up to that time attention had been concentrated almost wholly upon the Nica-ragua scheme, because, by the accession everywhere righteously strugging in de-fense of their liberties. We fail to coneive how any American, sincerely beof a new president with strong influences behind him, it was hoped to overcome that opposition to government aid which lleving in republican principles and insti-tutions, can consistently assume any other attitude. We cannot understand how such had been so potent during both of Presi-dent Cleveland's terms of office. One or an American can withhold his sympathy from a numerically weak people, resis.ing wo commissions had reported against the the aggressions of a powerful empire seekpracticability of the canal, and the oring to destroy its independence and iden-tity. The Boers are fighting for the preserginal company, in spite of its decided political and party connections, had also falled to command the necessary money. But the changed conditions inspired its vation of republican principles and institu-tions in South Afr.ca. If we believe that our Revolutionary forefathers were justipromoters with the hope that they might fied in their victorious course toward Eng-land, we are bound to concede the justice of the cause of these South African recommand not only all the diplomatic re-sources of the government of the United States, but the assistance of its credit to ublicans. The American colonists re-isted British tyranny and threw off the the extent of \$100,000,000 or more. It is probable that, but for the Spanish British yoke. The Boers are simply en-deavoring to prevent the fitting of the British yoke to their necks. They are plications which confronted Mr. McKin ley upon his advent to power three years ago, and the resulting war, the Nica-ragua company would have carried its defending their independence and property against the unholy greed of the vampire point in the congress which closed by nation whose only justification for its imitation in March last. action is brute might to enforce its will.

By this time, however, the new Panama It would be very remarkable, indeed, if ompany had been able to make some mpression upon congress and public senreal Americans firmly adhering to republican faith and principles, should find themselves out of symapthy with any peofind timent, a condition due to the initiation and the work of Mr. William Nelsor Cromwell, of New York, one of the lead ple manfully battling for the blessings of ing corporation lawyers of America at the present time. He has never been in politics, and yet his relations with lead-That certain alleged Americans do not regard the Anglo-Boer conflict from this point of view is not surprising. There have ing men in both parties, but especially with financiers, gave him perhaps a bet-ter standing with public bodies than if he himself had been known as an active been tories in the camp of republicanism during all the crises in our own national politician. In any event, he went ener-getically to work upon his new project, history. Toryism needs no elucidation. It stands self-revealed. Anglo-maniacs who defend England's course in the conspiracy The first necessity was to gain time This was given by the passage of an act only one day before the adjournment of the last congress, authorizing and diagainst Boer freedom repeat the vile cant under which tory foes of American re-publicanism masked their treason in the recting the president to appoint a new commission, which, in the language of the The attitude of the Catholic editors of the United States toward the Anglo-Boer president's message, was "to examine the American isthmus at every available point, in order to determine the most practicable and feasible route for a ship controversy is essentially American. It is canal across that isthmus, with its prob-able cost and other essential details." The commission, appointed in June last, consisted or Rear-Admiral Walker of the can. American in their faith in republican principles and institutions; American in their sympathy for the republican aspira-United States navy, as chairman; Samuel Pasco, a former United States senator proceedings showed a shocking waste of capital, with little or nothing in return

eries of Behring sea have increased, and on Bristol bay the pack has grown largely -about four-tenths of the entire pack betuells message of President Cleveland, and the årbittration proceedings that followed. For the first time the people of Amer-ica Began to think seriously of an isth-mus canal to be entirely under their own contfôl and less remote from the boundaries of the country. Then it was that the proposition to give national aid to such a project began to be entertained with patience. There was no opposing scheme, the scandals in France and the assumed failure of the Panama canal as a prac-tical project taking it out of the account. Now, however, all this is changed. The Venezuela dispute has not only been settled, but it has left England and Amerca on better terms than at any period in their separate history. The Panama cheme has again attracted attention as practicable one, with still 10 years of he concession to run, while the government of Nicaragua has already de-clared- its concession forfeited on the ground of nonfulfiliment of the 10 years terms stipulated in the contract. In addition to all this, America has been and is still engaged in costly wars, so that its people are not skely to vote \$100,000,000 to be expended on a project outside their boundaries when another company, no less American, professes its willingness and ability to construct an isthmus canal at its own cost within four or five years. In addition to that delay which is an ele-ment in such a case, the exigencies of domestic politics in a presidential can-vass, the desire to procure legislation in favor of subsidies, and other matters deemed important by the ruling ele-ments, will aimost certainly enable the corganized rival to make a hopeful conest

Editorial Comment.

The Times said editorially January 12, ment the news:

It would be curious and interesting if the people of the United States, who so long regarded with a jealous eye the grandicse project of M. de Lessens for piercing the isthmus between the Caribean sea and the Pacific ocean by the Panama canal, were now to acquire a dominating influence over that great work. We published vesterday a communication from a correspondent which goes to prove that this may happen. For many years past the policy of the United States has turned rather to the possibility of carry-ing out the earlier scheme of the Nica-ragua canal, which had been the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. The provisions of that instrument, hastily drawn up and imperfectly understood by the contracting powers, left a disagree-able topic of controversy open between the governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States. There has been a good deal of discussion between the two governments within the last 20 years, since the resuscitation of the Panama canal plan by M. de Lesseps called the attention of Americans to the rival scheme, and still more controversy, of an equally barren character, in the press. The collapse of the Panama company, which was so grievous a disaster to France, appeared to offer the prospect of a more successful movement in Nicaagua, and with the accession to offic President McKinley, it was hoped that he adverse influences which had prevailed to defeat that project while Mr. Cleve-land and his party were in power would disappear. Not only had official commisions reported against the practicability of the Nicaragua canal, but the proposal failed to enlist sufficient support either from capitalists or from the investing public. Nevertheless, it is possible that, if the Spanish war had not broken out, the last congress might have given its approval to the scheme, and even voted \$100,000,000 or more for carrying it out. The conflict with Spain, and its conse uences, made a postponement inevitable Just before the last congress came to an end, an act was passed authorizing the president to appoint a new commission o examine into the possibility of all valiable routes for a ship canal through he Central American isthmus, and the ost and other incidents of each of them. Meanwhile it had become clear that the French were thoroughly sick of the Pan-ama canal. The money of a frugal bour-geoiste and of hard-flated peasants had been squandered with reckless profusion by those who precedured the reckless profusion y those who preyed upon the senile van ity of M. de Lesseps, and nothing had been done to advance the ostensible ob-jects of the company. The bankruptcy

with any kind of jealousy the completi by Americans of a great undertaking from which, as the chief carriers of the world's trade, we must necessarily derive important benefits. We shall be the prin-cipal clients of the Panama canal, as we are of the Suez canal, and we can rely upon the shrewdness of our business-like kinsman to treat us in that capacity on liberal business principles. When the Nicaragua scheme was to the fore, we were always ready to negotiate for the modification of the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and we must assume that the government of the United States, whatever view they may take or details, will respect and stand by the principle of the "open door," as defined in the eighth article of the treaty, con-ording and prints and applied to the ceding equal rights and applying them not only to the Nicaragua canal, but to every undertaking of the same sort Whether the guardianship of the water-way is entrusted to one power or to a body representing several powers is of comparatively sight importance, so long as the system of liberty and equality in maritime trade is maintained, as it has now been maintained for a whole eration-thanks in no small degree to predominance of British influence-in the case of the Suez canal. SYMPATHY WITH BOERS.

I have read a communication from one John Creagh, which is printed in today's

bregonfan, and as it is a very long one, simply wish to comment on a part of

-a part which I think any sensible, in

othing more than the man with a white

part, without being asked. After we saw, read and heard of the many meetings

which have taken place and constantly

take place in all cities and towns in all parts of this country in sympathy with

sion. I do not say that nine-tenths of the people are for the Boers and the other one-tenth are fools, but I think, without

States are in sympathy with the Boers

Bryan's Tour East.

What stands in the way of a hopefu

campaign in New York for Mr. Bryan Chiefly the amazing folly of a continued

adherence to the fatal fallacy of free si

ver at 16 to 1-a live candidate have capped by a dead issue. New York

SIX MONTHS TREATMENT

Sompound

IN TABLET FORM-PLEASANT TO TAKE.

Burkans

EGETABLE

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New York World (dem.).

United

HENRY LIEBE.

the Boers, I can come to but one co

prejudice to the present question the majority of people of the

Creagh's.

ATTEN



THE PALATIAL

OREGONIAN BUIL

absolutely fireproof; electric light, and avtesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation, havevators run day and night.

ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law......613

The a part which I think any sensitie, im-partial man would not write, but as it is Mr. Creagh's opinion, I will simply give mine. He says, with other things: "We hear that the mejority of this republic is in sympathy with the Boers, but such is not the fact, as there are nine-tenths of this nation in sympathy with England. The other one-tenth can be compared to Moines, Ia., C. A. McCargar, State Agent, 502-3 BEHNNE, H. W., Frin, Permin Sherthard brimmed bat, who imagined that under his bat was to be found the knowledge and wisdom of the world." I shall ask Mr. Creagh this question: Where did he get his information from, to be so sure of his statements? I will answer this, on my 00+ 665 600-007 613-614 675 COHNELIUS, C. W. Phys. and Surgeon. 200 COVER F. C., Cashier Equinitie Life. 300 COLLER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager Manager DAY, J. G & L N --- 415-118 314 AVIS, NAFOLEON, President Colum Telephone Co. 007 Telephone Co. 137 file DICKSON, DR. J. F., Physician 137 file DRAKE, DR. H. E. Physician 202 503-314 DUNHAM, MRS GEO. A. France foor Eighth done

do not feel like answering any of Mr. Creagh's remarks and assertions, as some EDITORIAL ROOMS. Eighth f would likely be taken as personal, but will conclude by leaving it to the general public to consider whather my statement of the facts, as I see them, is right, or Mr.

Murrarelli, Manager GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughta-

. 809 MAN DR. EDWAND P., Physician and LAMMOND, A. D. IEIDINGER. JEA A. & CO., Planes and

IN TABLET FORM-PLEASANT TO TAK. When you have triadevery remedy and your phy than gives you no hope them take Dr. Burthare Vegetable Compound, the greatest blood pertiler a health restorer on earth. A Six Month's Traines will work wonders in the human system. The price is so fow as to be a second court inderation; all who need it are able to buy it. For eight years I suffored from Ca-tarth, Nervous Troubles and a severe at-tack of LaGrippe. A six months' treatment of Dr. Burkhnt's Vegetable Compound restored to cerfortheselth.-Dr. L.Y. Get 175 HILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist and New York, W. Goldman, Manager, .208-218 McELROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Surg 701-702-704 McFARLAND, E. B., Secretary Columbia

feel very proud over his feat of marriage, but in law he cannot make a contract for a single more goose egg than he could be fore. And if both are infants, as they sometimes are in more senses than the strictly legal one, they are under the same disabilities to make contracts for any other purposes than necessaries until they attain their majority as are other

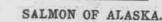
By statute law a married woman can every state probably make a will and dispose of her property as freely as an un-married one, except so far as the husband may have some rights in her prop erty, as she has in his. Thus, in nearly every state, if not all, a married woman is entitled to the use or income of a part is entitled to the use of income of a part (usually one-third) of her husband's real estate after his death, and he cannot by his will cut her off from this right. This is called her dower. If he should give her other property, stocks, bonds, etc., thinking she would prefer them, she could related them and which to her wight in his reject these and stick to her rights in his real estate. Sometimes she does so. When she thinks she can get more from this than the personal estate given to her, unless her love for him gets the better of love for the larger possible income she declines to receive that given to her by the will and elects to take his real estate under the law. Usually when he has tried to cut her off with an inadequate or improper sum, her affection for him has not been so far raised by the act as to blind her eyes to the larger possibilities.

In this same connection something may be mid concerning deeds of real estate given by married persons. As a married woman has a right of dower in her husband's real estate, in many states he cannot give a valid deed to such property unless she signs it with him. This is not the new in all of them, especially the older states. On the other hand, he must join with her in a deed for the sale of her real estate. At common law, before equity regarded her, he had an actual estate to sell and convey; but even now, though her real estate is actually held as her own, he must in most cases sign the deed with her to make the sale and transfer

Turning from real estate to pers very generally a matried woman can keep her personal extate and the income there-from guite as effectively as she could if unmatried. This applies to the personal property she may have at the time of her marriage or that is gained afterward, either by gift, purchase or labor. In other words, she can hold and manage it quite as freely as she could if there were no husband around. Nor has any serious harm resulted from this change in the law. It is true that the husband is less of a family king than he was before, is more docile if she carries the bag and does not lose it, but the great fear of the judges of the olden time that such a change in the marital relation would lead to marital war has proved to be without a real basis

Another change in the law affects the married woman's right to engage in busi-ness. So long as she could make no con-tracts, of course, she could not be the active party in any business. The only way she could then act was through her husband. If a woman wished to conduct a millinery store, her husband, howeve worthless he might be, was the only agency through whom she could act. In many cases she went into business b cause of his inabuity or unwillingness to support her, or perhaps support himself, And yet she was obliged to act through him. Pennsylvania was one of the first states to start the new movement by en-acting that a married woman could enAlbert & Bell University of Pennsylvania.

Note-This paper concludes the "Desk Studies for Girls." An examination will be set on January 31 as the basis for the granting of certificates.



Report of Special Agent Kutchin Industry Needs Protection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. - One of the largest and most comprehensive reports so far submitted to congress is that of Howard M. Kutchin, an agent sent to Alaska by the treasury department in the interest of the salmon fisheries of that territory. Mr. Kutchin's report is complete in every detail, and is supplemented a very extensive statement by W. S. Ballard, who made similar inquiries in Southern Alaska especially. The department, and government officials generally, are extremely interested in the protection of the salmon and other fish of Alaska, and their anxiety has been increased be-cause of the fact that the large selmon canneries have been making such large

hnuis each year that it is feared the gen-eral depletion of the fish will follow, as airendy has in some localities Mr. Kutchin visited all of the leading anning districts in Alaska, investigated their methods, and saw where the methods pursued were extravagant, and where discretion was exercised in the His report shows the Alaska Packera' Association to be the largest company of

this sort operating in Alaska. The capi-tal stock of this company, which has canneries all along the Alaskan coast, estimated at \$5,000,000, with par value at \$2,100,000. The Packing & Steam Whaling Company is next, with a capital stock of \$2,000.000, and a number of smaller companies and firms, with an aggregate capital stock of \$8,450,750, and owning property valued at \$3,149,082.

He states that Hogglung, at the head of Bristol bay, the most extensive cannery of Alaska, is the most northerly point which the industry reaches. It is beyond doubt the greatest salmon ground in Alaska, and has thus far withstood the drain that has been made. Much as they are needed, there are not

more than three well-equipped hatcheries in Alaska, and they are operated by pri-vate interests. Mr. Kutchin says that although it is reported that the pack is en-larging from year to year, this statement is misleading, as the pack has not been maintained, much less increased. The salmon have continued in equal abundance, but the machinery of the business has been decidedly enlarged. In Southgage in business and make binding con-tracts while her husband was at sea. From this mustard-seed has grown up

and all that it stands for. That the Boers are Protestant in creederhaps narrowly Puritanical on their religious side-does not matter. The issue at stake is, in no sense, a religious issue. Catholic political and humanitarian sentiment is not molded on religious prejudice. We do not begrudge any people their rights because they differ from us in religious faith. Nor could we condone the present British attempt to crush a weak power and rob a weak people of its political birth-right, even though the Boerz ware in-finitely more hostile to the church than they are sometimes represented to be. That phase of the matter has nothing to do with

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

ames Surman to Mary L. Surman, lois 1, 2, 7, 8, and N. 20 feet of lo.s 3 and 6, block 12, East Portland; also lot 1, block 10, Cloverdale Extension; \$ 50 60 1500

uary 29.... Portland Trust Co. to Bessle, Frances and Allce Riach, undivided 105-305 in-terest in W. 42 lots 17, 18, block 279, King's and Couch's addition; Jan-335

King's and Couch's addition; Jan-uary 13. Crelia Landucci and husband, to Raf-faele Bonofigho, lot 1, block 72, Ca-ruthers' addition to Caruthers' ad-dition; January 5. Sheriff to George Black, lot 19, block 6, Albins; December 6, 1889. W. Guthrie Milne to James Fender, 21 acres: January 27. Fred Howard to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., lots 8, 9, block 4, Queen Ann addition; April 6, 1895. John Buzbee and wife to Albert Lin-gren, 5 acres in section 20, T. 1 S., R. 3 E.; May 26, 1896. Albert Lingren and wife to Fred A. Howard, same; January 29. Births. 310

Births.

January 24, girl, to the wife of John Grimm, 313 Pine street. Grimm, 303 Pine street. January 28, boy, to the wife of Harry N. Robinson, city. January 25, boy, to the wife of Neis S. Wilson, 517 Borthwick street. January 28, giri to the wife of William J. Kiffo, 497 North Twenty-first street.

Denths. January 27, Julia Schlathauser, age 60 January 28, Michael Linden, aged 72 years, 729 Pacific street, obstruction of owels

January 28, Richard Fay, age 30 years, 20 East Ninth street, valvular disease of the heart.

Contaglous Diseases. Mr. Spaulding, 685 Karl street, typhoid Helen Sleipery, 335 Fifth street, typhold fever. Roxanna White, aged 13 years, 945 Mis-issippi avenue, diphtheria, George White, age 11 years, 946 Mississip-

pl avenue, diphtheria

Building Permits. Dora Corbin, two-story dwelling on East

Morrison street, between East Eighteenth and East Nineteenth, \$1500 Standard Oil Company, repairs to warehouse, \$5000.

Marriage License.

George A. Housman, aged 25, Clatsop county, and Nellie Hembree, aged 23, -0--

Pain in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

neers from private life, and two profes for it. A new company was formed, with sors of engineering in leading universities. This body held sessions in Parls for about two months during last summer, examin-ing all the plans of both the Panama companies, consulting with engineers and giving careful attention of all that had been done toward carrying out' M, de Lesseps' ideas.

During this time Mr. Cromwell was in negotiation with the promoters and di-rectors of the companies, and with the various public and judicial authorities having relations to the question. He suc-ceeded in inducing the directors to approve the change by which the Panama Canal Company should cease, to be a French corporation, all its rights and powers, together with those of the Amer-ican auxiliary company, being merged in the new company just now organized under the laws of the state of New Jer-sey. He also carried back with him, on his return in November, full powers from the Franch company and other thereacted the French company and other interested parties and authorities to sell all their interests to the American company. Since that time he has completed the finan-cial negotiations already well under way before he went to Paris. The principal parties in interest are Messrs. August Belont & Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Levi P. Morton, formerly minister to France, and later governor of New York; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank: Charles R. Flint, Edward Sweet & Co., George Sheldon & Co., Bar-ing, Magoun & Co. and George W. Young, president of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, all of New York. The French company will transfer to its time, so that negotiations would have to be reopened there if the United States de-American successor the canal, with all rights and appurtenances, and, upon com-pletion of the work, ownership of the sired to proceed with the scheme which was in favor a few years ago. Taking into account all the circum-stances of the case, it would seem high-Panama railway will also pass to the new company. The original, or De Les-seps, company retains only an equity in ly probable that the American people will be not unwilling to an antibe not unwilling to allow the Panams canal to be constructed by private enterthe form of a percentage of net earnings after the payment of operating expenses, fixed charges and a dividend on the capiprise in preference to undertaking the con prise in preference to undertaking the con-struction-at least equally costly and dif-ficult, and not, on the face of it, more advantageous-of the Nicaragua canal, which would need a public subsidy of some £20,000,000, or perhaps £30,000,000. tal of the new company. The considera-tion to be paid to the French company is mainly in the form of shares in the

American company, which expects to raise the \$100,000,000 estimated to be for completing the work by the issue of bonds

The revival of interest in the Nicaragua canal was largely due to the Venezuela controversy, when the people of the The Panama Canal Company of Amerthe ramana Canal Company of Amer-ica filed its articles of incorporation at Trenton, N. J. December 27. Its capi-tal is fixed at \$30,900,000, with power to increase. Its purpose is set forth to be United States, as our correspondent says "began to think seriously of an isthmus canal to be entirely under their own control and less remote from the boundaries of the country." But the Venezuela ques-tion has now been settled. The British the acquisition of the property and rights of the French Panama Company in a maritime ship canal and a railway across and American governments are on better the isthmus. It also reserves to itself terms than they have been since the two nations parted, unfortunately, in anger power to operate ships and steamship lines, carry mails, passengers and merand bitterness in the last quarter of the 18th century. The surrender of the con-trol of the Panama canal into the hands chandise; to construct and maintain wharves and warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines, and to enter into such of American capitalists-of course guarded and governed by federal legislation-would obviate the risk of any intrusion arrangements with any government as may conduce to its object and assist in ob-

taining rights, privileges and grants. of European influence such as was viewed The plan of construction under which the French company is now carrying on its work is indorsed by an international commission made up of well-known engiunfavorably when it was supposed that the ambitious ideas of M. de Lesseps might be realized. If it be true that the Panama canal can be constructed within four or five years under American aus-pices, and without asking the government neers in France, Germany, Russia, Eng-land and the United States. Among these are Mr. W. H. Hunter, chief engineer of of the Union for the expenditure of a penny, the people of the United States will not be eager to take up the rival the Manchester canal; Mr. Fulscher, con-sulting engineer, and Mr. Koch, a mem-ber of the commission of the Kiel canal. project, which must involve, it is alm certain, a very large grant of public money, which may introduce undesirable The commission estimates the cost of the completion of the whole work at some-thing over \$102,009,000, with a possible ad-

complications into domestic politics, and which can hardly fail to lead to indefinite delays. The French, already disappointdition of about \$23,000,000 if both locks on the route are made to an extra width. The concession from the Colombia goved in some of the political expectation

1

ernment runs until 1910. The effect of this new combination is likely to be far-reaching, not only in America, but throughout the commercial they had built on the Suez canal, will doubtless bewall the cruel fortune which transfers into other than French hands the reversion of the second and yet more ambitious scheme conceived by the genius world. The Nicaragua scheme received a good deal of new impetus from the disof le grand Francais. For ou pute between Great Britain and the United shall certainly not be disposed to view

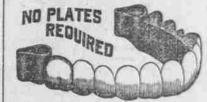
a comparatively modest capital, to save the wreckage. It has gone prudently to work, but it was clear that the French investor would not carry his support of it very far. The attempt to obtain finan-cial assistance in the United States has led to the recent acquirement of all the rights and powers of the Panama canal companies by a new company organized under the laws of the state of New Jer-sey. Able lawyers and experienced wire-pullers conducted the negotiations, which have practically turned the Panama canal into an American undertaking. It has strong financial support among the capitailsts of New York, and in all proba-bility the public will be willing enough to take a share in the risk, if there is a reasonable assurance that the enterprise is to be placed in capable and honest hands. It should be added that an international commission of engineers-representing England, Germany, France and Russia, as well as the United States-has lately considered the technical aspects of the problem. Their estimate is that the cost, allowing for the enlargement of the locks in excess of the original plan, would be about £25,000,000. It is apparently believed that the works can be com pleted well within the time limit of the concession from the government of Colombia, which comes to an end in 1910 and we can only hope, in view of the gigantic engineering difficulties to be surcounted, that this estimate may not prove too sanguine. The government of Nica-ragua, on the other hand, has declared its concession forfeited by effluxion of

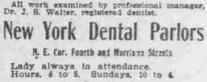
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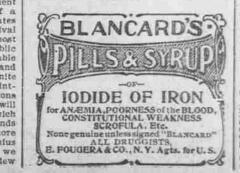
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