TROUBLE BETWEEN REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Stevens' Sharp Letter Re-

ing at many points, to circumscribe the hostile resorts and coverts, and open up the trackless back country. Indian aux-illaries were to be used as the best means of preserving their doubtful fidelity, and of using their knowledge of the country search out and hunt down the hostiles. Governor Stevens appears not to have received the cordial support of the Regular Army in the war against the Indians, and his son, General Hazzard Ste-vens, savagely attacks General John E. Wool, then in command of the Pacific n, in the biography of General Ingails Stevens, soon to be pub-The author says: division.

"This plan the Governor early commu nicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Silas W. Casey (Major-General in the Civil War). then commanding at Stellacoom, and invited and accured his co-operation therewith. So desirous was he to insure co-operation between the regular and volum teer forces that, waiving etiquette, he twice visited Camey in person; and early in February he again made the arduous journey to Vancouver, and by personal conference with Colonel George Wright. who commanded the regular troops both on the river and the Sound, sought to arrange harmonious and combined action between their respective forces. During the war the Governor spared no pains to consult with the regular officers and cecure their concert of action with him, and this end he brought about quite fully with Casey, and partially with Wright, noi-withstanding both officers were under the strictest injunctions from Wool not to recognize the volunteer forces in any way. The letter which Governor Stevens wrote to General Wool on reaching Walls Walla gave very fully the results of his knowledge of the country and the In-dians, and his views and suggestions in regard to prosecuting the war, which, if adopted or heeded by the prejudiced com-mander, would have brought the contest to an end in a few months.

"The Governor recommended Wool to occupy the Walla Walla Valley with all his available force in January, establish-ing a depot comp there, and a line of barges on the Columbia between the mouth of the Des Chutes and old Fort Walla Walla to believe momentiare in Walla Walla, to bring up supplies; in February to cross Snuke River with 500 men and strike the Indians on the Paouse, where the hostiles driven out of the House, where the hodilles driven out of the valley were congregated; to follow up this, blow by sending a column of 300 m.m up the left bank of the Columb a toward the Okinakate River (Okanogan), while 300 remained to guard the line of the Snake and keep the Indians from doub-ling back. The effect of these movements would be to drive these bosilies across the Columbia into the Yakima country when Columbia into the Yakima country, when the troops north of the Snake were to follow them, and all the troops south of that stream, who had been holding the river arcssings and depot camps, were to units, pross the Columbia at the mouth of the Snake, and move up the Yak'ma Valley, and with the other column put the In-dians to their last battle, for the effect of these movements would be to drive the enemy into a corner from which he could not easily escape. Moreover, and this was of the first importance, this plan would interpose the troops between the hostile and friendly tribes. Simultaneous vements against the Yakimas and morth of Snake River would throw the hostlies upon the Spokanes, and might cause them to take up arms. About 500 effective proops would be required. There were shready 500 mounted Oregon volunteers in the Walla Wella Valley, and Wool had, or would seen have, 500 to 500 regulars available. In the last paragraph of this

letter, the Governor stated: "In conclusion, it is due to frankness that I should state that I have determined to submit to the department the course aken by the military authorities in dis-

STORY OF INDIAN WAR artful and impudent request of Wool-for Colonel Casey made it by his instructions -was instantity rejected by the Governor with the secorn it deserved; and in a let-ter to Wool, dated March 20, 1856, he administered a well-deserved castigation to that ill-disposed officer:

Governor Stevens to General Wool. "I have the honor to acknowledge the celpt of your communication of Febru-y II, and to state generally in answer buking General Wooi for Refusing Aid. When the great Indian War of 18556 broke out in Oregon and Washington, General Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington, determined to occupy the country permanently by roads and block-houses, by which, together with the etockades and blockhouses which the em-couraged settlers were building and hold-ing at many points, to circumscribe the ary 12, operations of the Oregon volunteers, and how much unnecessary sympathy you have wasted on the infamous Pu-pu-mox-mox. For your own reputation I have felt pain at the statement made in your letter to me, for I am an authoritative witness in the case; and in the letter which sub-mlitted your own action in refusing to send me succor. I have presented briefly minited your own action in returning to send me succor. I have presented briefly the facts, showing the unmitigated hostil-ity of that chief. I assert that I can prove by incontrovertible evidence that Pu-pu-mox-mox has been hostile for months; that he exerted his influence to effect a general combination of the tribes; that he plundered Walla Walla and the settlers of the valley, distributing the spoils to his own and the neighboring tribes as war trophies; that he rejected the inter-cession of the friendly Nez Perces to con-tinue peaceful; that he had sworn to take my life and cut off my party; that he and the adjoining tribes of Oregon and Washington had taken up their military position as warriors at the proper points of the Walla Walla Valley-and all this before the volunteers of Oregon moved upon him.

gon volunteers have done injury to the friendly Cayuses is unquestionable, and it is reproduted by the authorities and cit-It is reproduted by the authorities and cit-izens of both territorics. It has, however, been grossly exaggenated. Had, Sr. the regulars moved up to the Walla Walla Valley, as I most cornestly nrged both Major Rains and Colonel Wright both by letter and in person, these Indians wou'd have been protected. The provence of a single company would have been sufficient. The responsibility, if evil follows, will attach, sir, to you, as well as to the vol-unteers. unteers

unteers. "In your letter of the 12th of Pebru-ary, you state: "I have recently sent to Puget Sound two companies of the Ninth Infactry. These, with the three com-panies there, will give a force of nearly of quite 430 regulars, commanded by Leutenant-Colonel Casey. This force, with several ships of war on the Sound, to which will be added in a fore down the to which will be added in a few days the United States sizeamer Massachusette, it seems to me, if rightly directed, ought to be sufficient to bring to terms 200 In-

of the Sound.

of the Sound. "You think volunteers entirely unneces-mary, although after having received from the executive information as to the condi-tion of the country. It is now March, a month later, and you send two com-panics of regulars, and direct Colonel Casey to call upon me for two additional comprises of volunteers.

"Thus you have practically acknowl-edged that you were wrong, and that I was right; and thus I have your testi-mony as against yourself in vindication of the necessity of my calling out volunteers. As regards this call for volunteers, it is presumed that Colonel Casey informed you that the whole available force of the Sound country was bearing arms, and that the great proport on of them were active-ly engaging the enemy: that, organized in two battallons, the Northern Battallon occupied the line of the Snohomish, where they were establishing blockhouses and cloting the parses of the Snoqualmie. "That the Central Battallon was oc-cupying the military road over the Nahchess, in relation to which road and its military hearing your ald/desemb the great proport on of them were active

plans on a simple intimation from you. without even a conference between us? Were you desirous, sir, to harmonize the its military bearing your aid-de-camp, Were you desirous, sir, to harmonize the ideutenant Arnold, will be able to give elements of strength on the Sound, you you full information; and that on both lines decisive blows had been struck; and also that it was beyond the ability of ence, and to have invited me to a conour c'ilzene to raise an additional com-pany of even 50 men to honor your regul- "Whit "Whilst in the country, in the Fall and sitio Winter, you complained that the authori-ties of the two Territories did not comwitton. "I had a right to hold you to a full, knowledge of our condition here. If you say you were misinformed, then you are not fit for your position, and should give place to a better man. If you were in-formed, then your measures as a military man menifest an incapacity beyond ex-ample. municate with you. Why did you not in-form me of your presence in the Sound on your arrival at Stellacom7 I learned of your probable arrival by simply learning on Saturday morning of your having left Vancouver, and I immediately dispatched the chief of my staff ample "Therefore, the call on me for two com But you to walt upon you with a letter. panies of volunteers is a call upon me to withdraw the troops now in the field with 60 to 90 days' provisions, after decisive were gone; and whether you did not know the courtesy due the civil authorities of the Territory, who had taken the proper blows have been struck, and when every course to place themselves in relations with you, or whether you were unwilling to meet a man whose safety you had crimthing is ready to strike a, and perhaps the, decisive blow to end the war. " I am, sir, too old a soldier ever to inally neglected, and whose general views abandon a well-considered plan of car you have been compelled to adopt, is a matter entirely immaterial to me. palan, or do otherwise than press forward with all my energies in the path marked What, sir, would have been the effect out, promising, as it does, the speedy ferif Governor Curry had not made the movewary a man not to detect the snare that too wary a man not to detect the snare that has been laid for me. You never expected, ment which you condemn, and my party with the friendly New Perces had been wary a main been laid for me. You never expected, cut off' pur, the set ween the Cascades sir, that the regulation would be com-plied with. You knew that it was a and Bitter Root, and 3000 warriots would now be in arms. Every tribe would have practical impossibility; but, not baving the courage to acknowledge your errors. the courage to acknowledge your errors, it was resorted to in the hope that my re-fusing your requisition might enable of hostility would have spread east of the Bitter Root to the upper Pend d'Orielles. "I believe, sir, I would have forced my you to occupy my vantage-ground, and you to occupy my wantage-ground, and throw me on the defensive. I hold you, sir, to the facts and necessity of the case, clearly demonstrating by your own confession the propriety of my course, and the necessity on my part of a steady nd-And what was the duty of those having herence to it. "You have referred to the atrocities committed upon friendly Indians by the whites. I know mothing of what has oc-curred in Southern Oregon; but I have to state that no man, to my knowledge, in the Territory of Washington, advocates the extermination of the indians. The authorities here have not only used to be a set to the Department of War, and have given some of the circumstances at authorities here have not only used every tending that refusal. The company was exertion to protect them, but their exer-tions have been completely successful. Did McKay. Before your arrival there was a sound, that nearly 4000 indians-friendly pledge that it should be mustered into Sound, that nearly 4000 indians-friendly indians-had been moved from the war sistance. Major Rains informs me that ground on the eastern shore of the Sound and its vicinity, to the ad, acent islands, you to send it on. William McKay in-forms me that he called on you person-ing in charge of local agents? That not an indian to the work of the sound and that you would do nothing. I Indian in the whole course of the war has been killed by the whites, except in bat-tie? That where a military commission, change your determination. What was composed of a majority of volunteer of. your reply? "Governor Stevens can take ficers, tried some months since eight In-dians, only one was convicted, and that the sentence of death passed upon him will get aid from General Harney. If has not yet been executed? It is the gool Governor Stevens wants aid, he will send for it." These were your answers, ac-strengthened the hands of the authorities cording to the changing humor of the as to enable them to control these friendly moment. Indians, and to prevent any considerable accessions to the ranks of the hostiles. " 'And now, sir, in view of your asse "I have recently heard from the Neg for my relief, and that my communica-Perces, the Cocur d'Alenes, and the Spo-kanes. The former are firm in their altion gave you the first intelligence that any were raised for that purpose, I would commend the chalice to your own legiance; but the Spokanes urge me to have a military force on the great prairie between them and the bostile Indians, so these latter may not be driven to their 'that I trust you will be governed' Hps. hereafter "by the truth, and the truth only.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900.

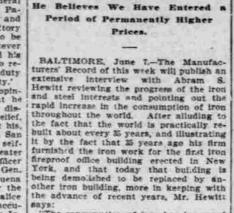
be interposed between the friendly and hostile tribes to prevent those now friend-by from joining in the war. I have, air, studied the character of these Indians, and my views as to the influence upon the friendly Indians, of the mode of carrying on the war against the hostiles, are con-firmed by the only educated Indian of either Oregon or Washington, and the bead chief of the tribe in reference to which I made the recommendation and feit the most solicitude.

"It seems to me that the present condi-tion of things imposes upon you the neces-sity of recognizing the services of the vol-unteers of the two Territories now in the field, and of your doing everything to fa-cilitate their operations. But if you wake your exertions in the fruitless effort to induce either the authorities to withdraw induce either the authorities to withdraw their troops, to abandon their plan of campaign in order to comply with your requisition, or to meet your peculiar no-tions. I warn you now, sir, that I, as the Governor of Washington, will cast upon you the whole reponsibility of any dif-ficuities which may arkse in consequence, and that by my firm, steady, and energotic course and by my data residentiate to concourse, and by my det rmination to co-operate with the regular service, whatever may be the provocation to the contrary, I will vindicate the justice of my course. and maintain my reputation as a faithful public servant. I warn you, sir, that, unless your course is changed, you will

E. W. HAINES.

ABRAM S. HEWITT ON ITS DEcommanding the Department of the ra-clific whenever, in my judgment, duty and the paramount interests of the territory shall demand such communication to be

shall derrand sich communication to be made, casting upon that officer whatever responsibility before the country and his superiors may attach to his refusal to re-ceive such communications. My duty shall be dore. Let others do their duty. "The Governor was always of the opin-ion, the result undoubtedly of what he was told by other officers, that, in di-banding the troops raised for his relief. Wool was actuated by resentment at his, the Governor's, manly declaration in San Francisco when disgusted at Wool's self-laudation and disparagement of a greater commander, he said that 'every officer knew, and history would record, that Gen. eral Taylor won the battle of Buena Vista.' However that may be, after the caustic letter given above, Wool's malice knew no bounds. He redoubled his accu-nitions of making war upon friendly Indians, gathered up and sent on to the



GROWTH OF IRON TRADE

VELOPMENT.

60.ys: "The consumption of iron has increased more rapidly than any one ever predicted. Nearly 10 years ago, or in 1856, in an ad-dress before the American Grographica:

dress before the American G-ographicat Society, I indicated that, judging by the past, it would be conservative to estimate the production of pig-iron in the world for 1936 at 25,600,000 tons, and in 1915 at 45,000, 000 tons. On this basis the output of 1889 should have been about 35,000,000 tons, but, as a matter of fact, it was about 40,000,000 tons. In 1230 Mr. Edward Atkinson, with-out knowing of my prediction made in 1556, estimated that we could safely count on the world's consumptive demands re-quiring 40,000,000 tons by 1200. His esti-mate, like mine, setmed to many to be mate, like mine, seemed to many to be too high; but last year the world con-sumed over 40,000,630 tons, and yet the de-mand was greater than the supply.

City

'These facts, which are familiar to thinking people, indicate the wonderful strides which the whole world has been making in the consumption of iron. But fron and steel are now going into so many new uses that we may more reasonably look for an accelerating rate of growth as ompared with population than for any derease. Steel car-mrking, an industry of only a few years, in fact, an infant indus-try, is already consuming about 400,000 to try, is already consuming about 400,000 to 500,000 tons of steel a year. These cars, carrying 300,000 pounds of freight; instead of the 40,000 or 50,000 pounds carried by wooden cars, are requiring heavier loco-motives, heavier rails, heavier and stronger bridges, and so their introduction almost forces the gradual rebuilding of many of our railroads. Large office build-ings, even costly private dwellings, are now almost exclusively framed of iron. The whole world is busy in building ships for wars, as well as for commerce; every town must needs have its water works and severage systems; electric railways

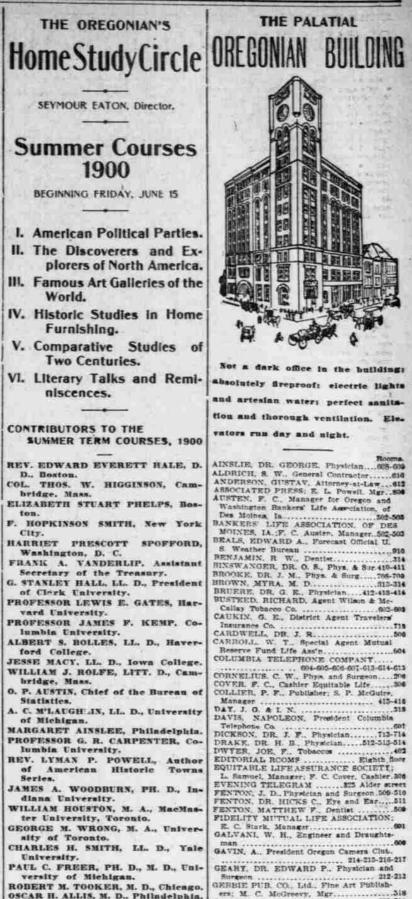
and severage systems; electric trailways are no longer confined to cities, but aru spreading out into suburban districts, and connecting smaller municipalities. The appetite for iron and steel seems almost satiable "In this new era in the world's iro

trade we have entered upon a period of permanently higher prices. I do not mean that we shall not have periods of activity and of depression as in the past: but we shall probably never again get down into such depths as we had a few years ago. The increasing consumption of iron and steel, the increasing cost of production in Europe, and the centrali-zation of these industries in strong hands. instead of being in weak ones, will kee the business on a basis of steady an reasonably profitable operation. In Mr. Atkinson's article, written 10 years ago, to which I have already referred, he said: "I may not venture to say in this trea-

tise that the supremacy in this branch o ndustry has passed away from Great Britain, but the increasing scarcity of her fine ores, the increasing depth of her coal War Department in his official reports mines, the great heat and difficulty in working them, the near exhaustion and consequent high price of coking coal and the change in the conditions of the work-men in Great Britain may sustain such a

" The question is not, however, whether the United States will take away any part of the present iron production from Great Britain. The true question is, Can the iron-producing countries, combined, read-ily produce the prospective increase of demand?

tions or duties which are now placed in the way of the import of oces and pig-iron in this country were removed, then our complete supremacy in the produc-tion of pig-iron would be finally and and



WILLIAM HOWE DOWNES, Art Editor Boston Transcript. ARTHUR HOEBER, Art Editor N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

same manner 10 years ago, that crowds and hurrshs and "enthuriasm" furnish no indication as to the way that men are going to vote. After the passage of the McKinley act in 1890, its author was re-ceived at Republican meetings with such apparently hearty demonstrations from arge crowds that he felt sure the country was going to indorse his work; but when election day came, the new policy

absolutely fireproof: electric lights and artesian water: perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Ele-

WILLIAM HOUSTON, M. A., MacMas

ter University, Toronto.

212-213

HEIDINGER, GEO, A. & CO., Plance and Organs. 131 Sixth street HOLLISTER, DR. O. C., Phys. & Sur. 504-500 IDLEMAN, C. M., Attorney-at-Law. 416-17-15 JOHNSON, W. C. 315-316-331 KADY, MARK T., Supervisor of Agents Mutual Heserre Fund Life Ass'n......004-603 LAMONT. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen-eral Manager Columbia Telephone Co.....004 LATLEFIELD, H. R., Phys. and Surgeon. 204 MACRUM, W. S. Sec. Oregon Camera Chab.214



NEWLY INSTALLED GRAND PATRON, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

E. W. Haines, who was installed last week as Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. Order of the Eastern Star, is a banker and flour-mill owner of Forest Grove. He rep-resented Washington County in the Upper House of the last Legislature as a Republican. He is now serving his second term as Patron of Forest Chapter, No. 42, O. E. S., and in the allied Masonic order is a Past Manter of Holbrook Lodge, No. 30. Mr. Haines is prominent in other fraternal orders, and well known throughout the state.

have difficulties in relation to which your only salvation will be the firm and de-cided policy of the two Territories whose services you have ignored, whose people you have calumniated, and whose respect you have long since ceased to possess. Can you presume, sir, to be able to cor

rect your opinions by a hasty visit to the Sound for a few days? And do you expect, after having taken my deliberate course, that I shall change my

and even declared that he was crazy. He referated his orders to his subordinates to have nothing to do with the territorial volunteers or authorities, and finally went the length of directing his officers to disarm the volunteers, if practicable. No attempt was ever made in that direction. The Volunteers Ignored.

newspaper slanders against the Gover

The hostile Indians on the Sound hav-ing been thoroughly subdued, and those of the upper country being still in unbroken strength and confidence, Governor Stevens, on May 28, 1856, proposed to Lieutentheir respective forces across the Cas-cades:

panding the troops mised in the Territory of Washington for my relief. No effort was made, although the facts were pre-sented both to Major-General Wool and Major Rains to send me assistance. The regular troops were all withdrawn into garrison, and I was left to make my way the best I could, through tribes known to be hostile. It remains to be men whether the commissioner selected by the President to make treaties with the Indians in the Interior of the continent is to be ignored, and his safety left to chance

Wool Denounces the Volunteers.

"But instead of profiting by the valua ble information and sound views given by Governor Stevens, Wool st tically replied that he had neither the resources of a territory nor the Treasury of the United States at his command. In stead of making use of, or co-operating with, the Oregon volunteers already in the Walla Walls Valley, he denounced them as making war upon friendly Indians, and declared that, with the addt tional force recently arrived at The Dalles and Vancouver, he could bring the war to a close in a few months, provided the extermination of the Indians was not determined upon, and the volunteers were withdrawn from the Walla Walla Valley He filled the greater part of a long let-ter with denunciations of outrages by whites upon Indians in Southern Oregon. and of the Oregon volunteers and of Gov-ernor Curry. He declared that two com-panies he had just sent to the Sound, with three already there, making free in nil. under Lieutenant-Colonel Casey would be a sufficient force to supprese the outbreak in that region. He con ded by saying: "In your frankness and determination

in your transfers and determination to represent me to the department. I trust you will be governed by truth, and by truth only. I disbanded no troops raised for your relief; and your communication gave me the first intelligence that any

were raised for such a purpose." "The bad blood and duplicity of this communication was the more inexcusable from the facts that it was on the requisition of his own officers that the Wash ington volunteers had been raised and mustered into the United States service; that he made no complaint whatever against them or the people of that ter-ritory, and that his last assertion was a downright falsehood. Even after receiv-ing the full and valuable memoir which Governor Stevens sent him, he declared n official communications: 'I have been kept wholly ignorant of the state of the country, except through the regular offi-cers of the army."

rs of the army.' Thus, instead of the co-operation which he so carnestly sought with the regular service, Governor Stevens was co quired by the commanding General to dis-band 13 companies of white troops and four bodies of Indian auxiliaries, abandon his posts and blockbouses defending the settlements and in the enemy's country, leave the door of the Snohomish open for leave the door of the Snohomish open for the Yakima emissaries to strike the res-ervations and the settlements-in a word. ervations and the settlements-in a word, give up his whole campaign at the mo-ment when he had inflicted a severe de-feat upon the enemy, and fully prepared, was on the eve of following it up with his whole force all posted in the very positions, and furnished with the needed supplies, which he had secured by so much labor and foreright, and to leave the defense of this extended and expased frontier to an officer whose force would frontier to an officer whose force would consist of only five companies of regulars and two of volunteers, where in all, and where most extended operations thus far have urged upon you; for you will remem-had never gone beyond 15 miles from his heredquarters at Fort Stellacoom. This

The Letter Returned.

country, and thus incite their young men to war. The letter of Garry, chief of the "Unable to answer this letter, which so clearly exposed and justly rebuked his the Spokanes, is a most earnest and plaintive call for help, so his hands may be strengthened in keeping his propie to their plighted faith; and the coincidence is re-morkable, that this Indian chief, a white reprehensible course and conduct, World to their returned it, with a note from his aid is re-stating that it was done by his order. In a whus response, the Governor, in a final letter should to Wool, remarks of this act.

cades: "I would suggest your sending three companies to the Nahchess, retaining one at or near the pass, and advancing the others into the Yakima country. "'At the same time I will put my whole

mounted force through the Snoqualmic Pass and down the main Yakima. The northern battalion shall occupy posts on the line of the Snoqualmie from the fails to the sates. the line of the shoularmie from the falls to the eastern slope. A depot shall be es-tablished on the eastern slope; all the horsemen will then be available to strike and pursue the enemy." "But Casey, strictly forbidden by Wool

to recognize the volunteers, sent two companies under Major Garnett to rein-force. Wright by the circuitous Cowlitz force wright by the circuitous cowing and Columbia route, declining to 'send him across the Nahchess Pass, for the reason, first, I consider there would be too much delay in getting across. In the next place. I have not sufficient trans-portation to spare for that purpose.' From Stellacoom to Wright's camp on the Nah-

chess was barely a hundred miles hy the direct route across the pass; by the Cow-litz-Columbia route it was 315 miles, for 115 of which the troops could be transported by water, leaving 200 to march, By these facts, and by the ease and celerity of Shaw's march a few days later over the rejected route, the validity and candor of Casey's reason may be judged. "Such a combined movement would have given Wright ample reinforcements, and in the mounted volunteers the very arm he most needed; for infantry never reach the Indians on those plains in Summer unless the latter chose to fight. And for the second time he was given the opportunity, by availing himself of the co-operation of the volunteers, to inflict a severe punishment upon the en-emy. Unhappily Wool's orders tied his

hands, and Wright himself was imbued with Wool's delueion that the Indians of the upper country-the great hostile tribes that had plotted and brought on the war afresh from treacherously signing the treatles at Walla Walla, had murdered the miners and Agent Bolon, and had plundered Fort Walla Walla, and laid themselves in wait to cut off Governor Stevens and his party-were innocent and peaceably disposed Indians, who had been forced to war by the aggressions of the whites."

CONVENES TONIGHT.

State Sunday School Convention Meets in the White Temple. The 15th annual session of the Oregon

State Sunday School Association will con-vene tonight in the First Baptist Church. Many delegates have already arrived, and others are expected during the day

A preliminary prayer service will be held in the church this afternoon, be-ginning at 4:30. The address of welcome ginning at 4:30. The address of welcome will be delivered at the opening session tonight by Dr. Alexander Blackburn, pas-tor of the church. After this Marion Lawrence will speak on the "Bad Boy Problem," and a social hour will follow. E. O. Exell, the noted singer, of Chi-chey, is expected to be present, and will have charge of the music during the con-vention.

Interesting programmes have been arranged for each session. After the work of the convention has been completed it is probable that an excursion will be given on Saturday, up the Columbia to Bonneville, returning in time for the do e-

manently established, not by reduction in prices and wages in Great Britain perma-nently to the standard of our own. If my forecast is well grounded, there can be no permanent reduction in price for many years, whatever the temporary fluctuans may be. When the disparity due to taxation is

removed, and the price of iron is as high plaud him when he makes a good point, in Great Britain as in the United States, without the remotest idea of supporting without the remotest idea of supporting him at the polls.

the supremacy in the consumption or con-version of iron into steamships, railway bars, heavy machinery, tools and the like may be finally established in the United States. When established within our lim States. When established within our im-lits, then the supremacy of the production, of the iron itself must go to the point where the facilities for working the mines and the cost of assembling the materials at the furnece are least, because at that point the highest wages can be paid for skilled workmen, accompanied by the lowest cast of production which will be due to such favorable conditions."

"With these statements I very fully agree, but it may be added that the su-premacy in this industry has already passed from Great Britain to the United States. While our production is now at the rate of about 14,000,000 tons a year, the rate of about 14,000,000 tons a year, Great Britain's is less than 10,000,000. The supremacy has been permanently estab-lished in this country, and this means, in the not very distant future, the su-premacy in shipbuilding and in all the interests based on coal and iron and steel. Its world-wide effect, its influence upon trade and transportation, upon commerce and finance of the world, is beyond our power at present to fully grasp. "The two great centers for dominating the iron and steel of the world are to be the Lake Superior region, with its Bes-semer ores, on one side, and Alabama, with its basic ores, on the other. The growth of the basic-steel industry, now that it has been fairly started in the

that it has been fairly started in the South, ought to be very rapid. This sec-tion, with its abundant stores of ore and coal and limestone in such close proximity as is found in Alabama, bids fair imity as is found in Alabama, bids fair within the next quarter of a century to dominate the basic-steel industry of the world. Before the war I foresaw the strength of the South's fron-making pos-sibilities, and in 1857 had a report made on the whole Birmingham district. The war came on, and made it impossible to develop these interests, and when the war ended, the iron and steel business had become so strongly fixed in the North

become so strongly fixed in the North that the South labored under great dis-advantages. Not only have I always shown my faith in the South by my words, but to the extent of my ability. words, but to the extent of any anti-outside of my business interests in the North, I have been an investor in South-ern iron and coal properties. After the severe test of the long years of depres-sion following 1892, when Alabama's abli-

ity to make iron in competition with the world had been fully demonstrated, a new era opened for the South's metallurgical interests. No ionger dependent upon the home trade, it has the world for its mar-ket. In foreign countries the cost of ironnaking is tending to increase, by reason of lessening supplies of ore and coal, or greater cost in mining, but the South, with its vast supplies of ore and coal, can make iron without great increase in cost for generations to come, except for the changes that may occur from time to time in the cost of labor."

Crowds Do Not Make Presidents.

New York Post, Dem. Again it has been shown in a most conway, as it was shown in the

everywhere great audiences, which ap-plauded him vigorously, and be felt as confident that the state was for him as McKinley felt about Ohio 10 years ago. He has now had the same disagreeable sort of a surprise as befell his rival in 1890. No politician who attains a National reputation ever gets the idea into his head that Americans will turn out in crowds to see a man about whom they have heard a good deal, and will even ap-

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