## ROOSEVELT ON EXPANSION

FULL REPORT OF HIS SPEECH AT ST. PAUL.

Imperialism an Imaginary Isso Weaknesses of the Democratic Party Assailed.

St. Paul. - "Four years ago the success of the Populist Democracy would have meant fearful misery, fearful disaster at home; it would have meant the shame that is worse even than misery and dis-Today it would mean all this, and in addition, the immeasurable dis-grace of abandoning the proud position we have taken, of flinching from the great

work we have begun.
"We know definitely what we believe
and we say it outright. Our opponents
who represent all the forces of discontent, malice and envy, formed and formless, vague and concrete, can hardly be said to know what they really do believe, because the principles they profess, if put forth nakedly, are so revolting, even to their own followers, that they like-at least to try-to wrap the mantle of hypocrisy around them.

They rant about trusts, but they have nothing practicable to advance in the way of remedy; nor is this to be wondered at, when one of the makers of their platform, the representative from New York, and the leader of their organization in New York, are both themselves among the most prominent stockholders in the worst trust to be found today in the United States, the ice trust, which has justly exoften unjustly apply to every form of industrial effort

They have invented the imaginary danger of imperialism, and about that they also rave. Yet so conscious are they of the hollowness of their attack, so well aware that to follow out their professions would mean to trail the American fing in the dust, that they are obliged to pretend that really, after all, they are for expan-

Fifty-Two Per Cent of Democratic Faith in a 48-Cent Dollar.

"After infinite labor they finally did decide that they still believed in free sliver. This decision was reached in their committee by a vote of 26 to 24; so that it appears that they only have 52 per cent of the faith in their 68-cent dollar after all. Even this amount of faith they were able to reach purely by the aid of Hawall; and yet four years ago they objected as much to our expansion over Hawall as they now object to our expansion over the Philippines! There is an element of grim nedy in these bullders having now perforce to take the once-rejected stone to make out of it the foundation of their new platform,

Their only unequivocal position is that favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; for they have sought at least to make the pretence of qualifying or at least of clouding what they mean when they ask for the relaxation of the bonds of justice and order and the abandon ment of our position as a great nation manfully doing its part in the world work that must be done by all great nations. True to their nature, they have sought to subordinate the one issue on which they take a decided stand, and they declare that they have subordinated the question of free silver to other questions. Now, as one of their various heresies the people shall regard as most important. The de-cision rests with the people themselves; and those who are primarily interested in our financial honesty and industrial well-being cannot and will not admit that any possible difference is caused by putting the free sliver plank in one rather than another portion of the platform. Neither does it make any difference whether the Populistic Democracy, to which we are now opposed, lays most stress upon its determination to debase the currency or mon its determination. the currency or upon its determination to degrade the flag. We are opposed to both propositions, and no self-respecting

against a doctrine which would work a pluo rebels to establish their own so-the end of a desolate and spit at the sweeping and destructive revolution in called government and then to protect entrance to a large bay, with a narrow sweeping and destructive revolution in our financial system, and yet which is advanced by a party only after a violent contest in which nearly half of that party has opposed it? At Kansas City it took the Democrats two days to determine to establish their own independent systems and then agreed to be independent out of the protect them against other civilized nations would outlet at this point. Here we were met by a pleasant English fisherman, with whom we were to board until the schoon-er which had been chartcred should take the Democrats two days to determine the protect them against other civilized nations would outlet at this point. Here we were met by a pleasant English fisherman, with whom we were to board until the schoon-er which had been chartcred should take the Democrats two days to determine the protect them against other civilized nations would outlet at this point. Here we were met by a pleasant English fisherman, with whom we were to board until the schoon-er which had been chartcred should take the protect them against other civilized nations would be exactly as if we now eided with the by a pleasant English fisherman, with whom we were to board until the schoon-er which had been chartcred should take the protect them against other civilized nations would be exactly as if we now eided with the by a pleasant English fisherman, with the schoon-er which had been chartcred should take the protect them against other civilized nations would be a pleasant English fisherman, with the schoon-er which had been chartcred should take the protect them against them a the Democrats two days to determine upon the free-silver plank in their platform. The rest of the planks did not need an hour's work. And yet they solemnly ask that the two days' plank shall be relegated to a secondary position. Indeed If their attitude on tala question were not sted be full of such terrible possibilities of tragto the nation, it would amount to a farce

The Expansion Issue.

"Now, as to expansion. It hardly seem: worth while to waste any time upon what the Kansus City people call 'imperialism' and 'militarism.' The dominant note of the Kansis City convention was insin-cerlty. The convention which nominated Mr. Bryan in 1999 was in character infinitely below that which nominated him in 1896. In 1896, for all their wild and dangerous folly, his advocates had at least the merit of sincerity in their bitter fa-maticism. However wrongheaded, they knew what they believed and they stated it without fear. In 1900 their actions were determined purely by policy, and their pandering to the worst and most degrad-ed passions in our National life, bad enough in all conscience's sake in itself. was rendered infinitely worse because robbed of every vestige of honesty and sincerity. It took them two days to find out what they believed about free silver, and this was the only plank con-cerning which they took the trouble to find out their beliefs at all. They reas-serted the doctrines of anarchy which they had preached in '%, not because they longer believed in them, but because they hoped by announcing them to attract to lves all men of unsound and vio-

"When it comes to dealing with our foreign policy they deliberately strive to foster resistance to the National flag where such resistance already exists, and to call into being where it does not exist, with the hope of gaining some petry party advantage at no matter what cost of ruin to the Nation. They mouth about im-perialism' and 'militarism,' knowing that there is not one shred of truth in what they say; knowing, if they know anything, that their words are putting a premium upon every island from which the Spanfards have been driven, and caring nothing because they wish to purchase party success even at the cost of disloyalty to the flag, of death and suffering to the men who fight under the flag. Bitter indeed is the cup they hold out to the Na-tion to drink, and thrice bitter it will be for the Nation if it does not spurn it

"What they say about Cuba and Porto Rico need not detain us for a momant. In Porto Rico we now have Governor Allen in charge. In Cuba we have put General Leonard Wood in charge, and all the iminary steps have been taken to give to the people of the island their own gov-ernment. Our pledge to Cuba shall, of course, be kept. General Wood's administration is a synonym for honesty and cleanliness, and the minute that fraud was discovered in the postal department, the wrongdoers were hunted down in unsparing pursuit, and the best possible proof was thereby given that we meant intend to establish states in California what we said and that governmental clean- and at the mouth of the Columbia; and liness would be obtained, in the only pos-

the general question of expansion. Many of the positions taken by the Populistic Democracy at the moment are so palpably dishonest and maintained in so palpably dishonest and maintained in so palpable had faith that to state them is sufficient. It is hardly necessary to dishonest which he regarded as fraught with such immeasurable disaster to the Nation. You a kind father has to struggle with his tion following the flag. The Democratic pourselves represent the results of that Democracy at the moment are so pal-

party never championed the doctrine thus set forth save in the dark days when it had become the handmaiden of slavery and rebellion, and danced to any tune and rebellion, and danced to any which the apostles of slavery chose to can policy under Pre-

"At Kansas City the men engaged in preaching the gospel of dishenor and repudiation solemnly asserted that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home. You men of Minnesota and the Dakotas who are here this evening can appreciate the fatuousness of that statement by the simple process of thinking whether your liberties have been abridged by the return of the Minnesota and Dakota troops, who won such honor for themselves in the Philippines. There are geometrical propositions es. There are geometrical propositions essentially absurd that mathematicians hold their statement to be equiva lent to their refutation. If it were worth while I would point out its dishonesty and insincerity. But flagrant though these are its absurdity is so much more flagrant that nothing need be said. Democratic Cant About Militariam.

"So it is with their cant about 'militarism' and 'intimidation' and 'oppression at During the great Civil War there were many preachers of the gospel of dis-loyalty among the so-called copperheads of the North, and these men, like their representatives among our opponents to-day, prophested the subversion of the country when the great armies of Grant and Sherman should come back from the war; but the great armies of Grant and Sherman returned to civil life and were swallowed up among their fellow-citizens

without a ripple. "No; our opponents mean nothing, and know they mean nothing, when they prate about 'militarism' and attempt to say that they favor expansion, but are against 'imperialism.' They used precisely the same arguments six years ago ngainst our taking Hawaii that they now use against our taking the Philippines. They pulled down our flag in Hawall, just as they now wish to pull it down in the Philippines. We had to undo their work in Hawali just as in the end, but at an infinite cost of bloodshed and woe, we would have to do in the Philippines, should they be successful in this elec-tion. Yet not one of them now would fream of saying that we were not right about Hawaii; in fact, they would not do so, when by a strange trony the Kansas City convention had to rely upon the ote of Hawali before it could settle what its views were on the financial system of

our country. "As regards the Philippines, even the Kansas City convention feit that they had to propose some policy, and what they propose is that we should first give them a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference. By the order in which they put these propositions, they showed their estimate of their importance. Well, what we are doing now is precisely and exactly to try and secure a stable form of government in the Philippines, and the chief obstacle in our way the support given to the bloody Aguinaldian oligarchy by its sympathizers among the people who were represented in the Kansas City convention. over, now, we actually are seeing that no outside nation interferes in the islands. After we have secured a stable government we intend to give them celfent as rapidly as they are fitted for it. of free silver to other questions. Now, as matter of fact, they cannot decide which me of their various heresies the people thall resert as most important. The dethe turning over of the most peaceful law-abiding and prosperous part of the population to be plundered by the banditti who are following Aguinaldo

China and the Philippines. 'In China we see at this moment the awful tracedy that is following just exactly such a movement as that which the so-called anti-imperialists have cham-ploned in the Philippines. The Boxers China are the precise analogues and representatives of the Aguinaldian rebels in the Philippines. Had we adopted the 'policy of scuttle' in the Philippines, the both propositions, and no sent-respecting citizen, in making up his decision, can afford to neglect either.

"There is little need to argue against have witnessed such scenes as those of the streets of Pekin. To allow the Fili-Grand Entry is a cluster of houses at the Kansas City proposition for dealing with the Philippines was never enunciated by the representatives of a political destination

plnos against us to recall the letter of General Lawton, written just before his of ignorance when they incite the insur-gents to fresh warfare against our sol-diers with the base hope that thereby they may further their own political ad-

There are doubtless many worthy and amiable gentlemen of humanitarian ten-dencies, especially in the Northeast, who oppose expansion now, as men like them have always opposed expansion. In 1811, when Louisiana was on the point of being admitted to the Union, and the country beyond the Mississippi-the country totype of the modern anti-imperialists, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, addressed the House of Representatives in language that with very slight variation might stated this his anxiety and distress of mind were wholly unprecedented, for, with the admission of the Transmissle-slepi territory into the Union, the liberties and the rights of the whole people of the United States were so completely upset as to justify a revolution. He declared that if Louisiana was admitted into the Union, then the Union ought im-mediately to be dissolved. He denounced in unmeasured terms the 'territorial avidity' of the Americans of the day. He asserted that the Constitution was never constructed to form a covering for the inhabitants of the Missouri and the Red River country, and finally when his prophetic vision brought before him the awful picture of Senators and Represent-atives from west of the Mississippi arrogantly assuming a right to take part in the legislation of the country, he asked with a fervor worthy of the most pronounced anti-expansionist of today:

"'Do you suppose that the people of the Northern Atlantic States will or ought to look with patience and see Representatives and Senators from the Red River and Missouri country pouring into Congress, managing the concerns of the seaboard of 1500 miles at least from their residence, and having a preponderancy in councils in which Constitutionally they would never have been admitted?"

"And he continued further to har low the minds of his hearers by stating that the expansionists of that day might even sible way, by the unsparing cutting out of of the principle (of expansion) to states corruption wherever it was found. concluded by asserting that 'the extension "We now come to the Philippines and to not, will not and ought not to be borne."

The general question of expansion. Many the Populistic citizens from the very states the possi-

policy, which followed from the days of Washington and Jefferson, through those of Jackson down to the time when Se ward purchased Alaska—the great American policy which has again been applied under President McKiniey. Absurd though "At Kansas City the men engaged in the fears of men like Quincy seem to u the fears of men like Quincy seem to us now, they are no more absurd than the real or pretended fears of our opponents will seem not a score of years hence. Ficture to yourselves the dreadful calam-ity that it would have been had our Na-tion in Mil listened to the coupsels of the short-sighted and weak-hearted—if Cali-fornia, Texas and Fiorida had been left as Susanish-weeking communities, and if as Spanish-speaking communities, and if all the magnificent region from the Mis-sissippi to the Pacific had been turned over to be quarreled for either by the ocal Indian tribes or by the European ations. Hardly less would be the ca lamity if we now turn our backs duty, and with craven and abject hrinking from responsibility abandon ou part of the world's work and incur the deserved contempt of humanity by de-liberately refusing to take our place among the great nations of mankind.

"Remember that expansion does home as following what they are pleased to call conquest abroad. We cannot argue with them on this proposition, because no serious man thinks for one moment that they believe what they assert. long as that advance is not made in some form prejudicial to the rest of mankind. I wonder how many of this audience are aware that up to 1830 the United States paid tribute to Algiers to secure immunity for our sallors and commerce from the Algerian corsairs. The reason we did not pay tribute after that date was because in that year France began to ex-pand over Algiera. War followed, and lasted a number of years, and there were foolish people who then wrote in praise of Algerian independence just exactly as there are foolish people now who talk lasting peace, the first for many

about Aguinaldian independence. But came to Algiers through the French conquest, as it will come to the Philippines through our refusal to aban-don the islands. So Russia has advanced ver Turkestan and brought peace in her rain. So it is a good thing for Germany to begin to play her part abroad, and the patriotic way in which the German people have upheld the German policy copie have upheld the German policy of building a navy and seeing that Ger-nany's citizens are protected and Ger-many's trade rights throughout the world guaranteed, offers an excellent lesson to

The best of all things is where a new nation can be brought into the circle of civilization as Japan has been brought, and where such is the case America will ever be foremost to greet the new civilized lower and to work with her as we work with Japan. But, to refrain from doing our duty in the world would be merely ultimately to invite the rate of China. The Chinese policy has always consistently been against expansion, and she of-fers today the best example of the fruits f such a policy when logically carried out. Nominally, her policy has been one of peace; in reality, it has simply en one which invites aggression from without and incites her own people rocious and hideous barbarism. T called anti-expansionist, when logical, in-sists upon abandoning the Americans, missionaries and laymen alike, who are China, to their dreadful fate with an effort to rescue them, and insists that America shall take no legitimate step to secure for our merchants, farmers and wage-carners the benefit of the open market. Expansion means in the end not war, but pence."

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS. An Almost Forgotten Group in the St. Lawrence Gulf.

Boston Transcript. Except for a few outlying rocks, and Byron Island, the Magdalen group is really all one island, being a series of higher areas, each several miles long, connected by a long strip of beach sand. In some cases there are two parallel strips, with a shallow lagoon between, through which small boats can be rowed or sailed in perfect security in any sort of weather. The land is in the form of a great curve or loop, and is belted by a line of telegraph

pendent government and then agreed to protect them from the wrath of civilized mankind. A more wicked absurdity than the Kansas City proposition for dealing and a magnificent beach of white conductivity than the Philippings with the Philippings of the conductivity than the conductivity than the philipping of the conductivity than the conductivit stood a cluster of houses, one of them our

"I would ask those who by their words heap of bones, and more of them scat-have encouraged the warfare of the Fill- tered all about. Our host picked up one One of the first things noticed was a of them to show us. It was a walrus tunk, and thereby hangs a tale. It is death, in which he pointed out that the blood of his soldiers reddened the hands of the men at home who encouraged our ocean zide, were headed off by settlers. ocean side, were headed off by settlers foes abroad. The scheming politicians at and driven across the sand to the bay Kansas City have not even the excuse shore, where they were slaughtered. The soil is supposed to be underiain with these bones, and from time to time more of them blow out of the sand. Every visitor carries away specimens of these tusks, and we soon secured a number, but the larger one are gone, and the supply must on be practically exhausted, unless one cares to excavate for them.

The inhabitants of the islands are largely French, but there are also a goodly number of the English. Fishing and lob-stering are practically the only industries. now carved into the great states from as the climate is cold, and the warm sea-which so many of my hearers come son very short. No fruit trees will grow, and now, the middle of June, a fer ciduous trees, largely birch and alder, are just beginning to leaf out, and the trailing arbutus, or maydower, is still in bloom. The season in Nova Scotia seems be used by his successors today. In a backward, but from the Magdalen stand-speech that would be quite in place at point Nova Scotia is next door to the the Kansas City convention, or in any tropics. Heavy Winter underwear is always in season here, and at the time of this writing the keen northeast wind has almost the chill of snow. But, after all, it seems good not to swelter in the great city, and the Magdalen Islands is a grand

place to spend the Summer.

Here must be one of the finest spots on the coast for the Summer and Fall bay-bird and wild-fowl shooting, and some knowing sportsmen have already scented out. The Eskimo curiew and golden wer, which have long since given New England the go-by, keeping far out to sea in their migration, come here in great flocks in August from the wilds of Labrador as they follow down the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Wild geese arrive as early as August and remain until the ponds are ice-bound. Ducks breed all over the great marshes and sloughs, and other hordes of them from the far north make it their resort. If one's means are limited, here is the place to come, for board car be had anywhere for from \$3 to \$5 per

The monotony of the Winter for the sardy fishermen is broken in March by the arrival of the fur-bearing seals drift-ing down the gulf on the ice floes. The wind drives the fields of ice on skore or near shore, and out over the ice go the inhabitants with guns or clubs, striking down the seals, young and old. The harp seal falls an easy prey, but the adult hooded seal, a large and powerful species, is very savage, and will make a danger-ous attack upon the man who molests it. When angry or on its guard, there seems to be a rush of blood to the head that inflates a sort of hood, making a cushion upon which bullet or club fall comparatively harmless. The wise hunter gives the old hooded seal a wide berth and tries for the young, whose pelts and

DECISIONS ON APPEALS Company, and against defendants Lock

PIVE CASES FULLY CONSIDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Lower Court Sustained in Three Instances - One Decision Modified, One Reversed and Remanded.

SALEM, Or., July M .- The Supreme Court today handed down five decisions as follows: State of Oregon, respondent, vs. Edwin L. Mims, appealant, appeal from Umatilia County; Stephen A. Lowell, Judge; opin-

ton by Woiverton, J.; affirmed.

The defendant appeals from a judgment rendered against nim upon conviction of the crime of mansiaughter upon an indictment for murder, wherein it is alleged that he killed one J. Henry Miller. In the course of the trial, the state called Ed Rush as a witness, who, among ther things, testified that in the latter part of May or the lat of June preced ing, he was in Miller's saloon; that de cased objected to Mims' playing in his ouse, and that, as Mims was going out with some friends, he heard him say:
will kill that s— — b— some if he don't let me alone."

John Beggy was called in rebuttal, and testified he heard Rush say he had heard Mims say that he would "kill the s-- - b-, Miller, the first chance he would get." He further testified that he heard no further conversation in which language imputed to Rush was used. There was a motion to withdraw the testimony from the jury, for son, among others, that it did not refer to the same conversation alluded to by impeaching witness, which was denied, and appellant complains of the ruling of numerous objections made to the intro-duction of testimony, argument of state's counsel before the jury, introducing un-friendly witnesses, and that the verdict of the jury was the result of a compromise, which was influenced in a measure by the action of the trial court, and the refusal of the court to grant a new trial, hence this appeal. The opinion holds that the court below

exercised a reasonable discretion in refusing a new trial,

Mary E. Swank et al., appellants, vs. Philip Swank, respondent, appeal from Linn County; H. H. Hewitt, Judge; opinion by Moore, J.; affirm:d.

This is a suit to remove an alleged cloud from the title to real property, to

set aside a deed thereto, and to cancel a bill of sale of personal property. The facts are that November 21, 1897, Jay R. Swank was accidentally wounded a gunshot wound, and February 3 658, having been informed by his phy-ician that he would probably not survive his injury, and advised him that if he had any business that needed atten-tion, he ought to give it attention, he on the next day signed a bill of sale, and with his wife, the plaintiff, Mary E. Swank, signed, sealed and acknowledged a deed purporting to transfer and con-Swank all his real and personal property Jay R. Swank died intestate February S 1988, his widow was appointed administratrix of his estate, and having duly qualified, claims amounting to fi412 M were presented and allowed by her. The administratrix having no means of paying any part of these claims, co-tained an order from the County Court of Linn County, in pursuance of which she individualty, and as administratrix of its estate, and as guardian ad litem, instituted this suit, alleging in substance that J. R. Swank died possessed of about \$600; that at time of his death he was indented in about the sum of \$550; that defendant prevailed on Jay R. Swank to sign a bill of sale and induced him and plaintiff to sign the deed purporting convey to him all his real property. I fendant denies material allegations in complaint, and avers in substance that the bill was executed in payment of the sum of \$100 which his son owed him and the further consideration that he would pay certain creditors the various sums answer.

The allegations of new mister in the inswer having been denied in the reply, a trial was had, resulting in a decree dismissing the suit and plaintiff's appeal,

Christ Breeding, appellant, vs. James Williams, respondent, appeal from Umaion by Moore, J.; affirmed. This is a proceeding to contest an alleged election of defendant to the office

of School Director of School District No. 8. Umatilia County, Or. It is averred in effect that at the annual meeting of said district, held March 1, 1897, plaintiff and defendent were qualifled electors for sald district and didates for said office, receiving 6 and 3 vots therefor, respectively, whereupon the latter was declared duly elected; that eight other qualified electors, whose names were given in the notice of contendered to the judges of election their ballots in writing, expressing their choice of plaintiff for said office, but the judge refused to take them, though the electors were ready to take the neces-sary oath respecting their qualifications, and that if they had been permitted to vote, plaintiff would have been elected. The answer denied material allegations in notice of contest, and avers that the

electors named therein were disqualified from voting in that district. A reply was filed, a trial had without intervention of a jury, resulting in a judgment dismissing proceedings, whereupon plaintiff appealed.

J. P. McManus, respondent, vs. D. G. Smith et al., appellants, appeal from Umatilla County; S. A. Lowell, Judge; ppinion by Moore, J.; modified.

This is a suit to dissolve a partnership to set aside a chattel mortgage of the partnership property, and for an account-

J. P. McManus and D. G. Smith beame partners January 9; 1899, and conducted a newspaper published in Pendle-ton, Or., known as the Pendleton Re-publican, and it was stipulated that nelther party should mortgage his interest in the paper without the consent of the other. That February 21, 1899, Smith gave defendant Clarence Miller his promissory note for \$1700, payable one day

thereafter, and gave him a chattel mort-gage on all of said partnership property as security therefor. McManus, having discovered that said nortgage had been given and filed, instituted, this suit, alleging Smith con-spired with Miller to so manage the part-nership business as to depreciate the value of the property thereof, and to de-fraud plaintiff and partnership creditors.

Replies putting in issue all new matter set out in answers, the case went to rial, resulting in a decree declaring mortgage without consideration and exe cuted for the purpose of defrauding cred-tors of the Republican Company, and a receiver was appointed, who took pos-session of all their property, and Smith and Miller appeal.

John Wheeler, respondent, vs. F. H. Lock and P. A. Conde, appellants, and the Eastern Gold Mining Company, a corporation; First National Bank of Baker City, a corporation; R. O. Deming, C. E. Whitaker, W. F. Butcher and H. C. Battern and H. C. Battern and First as Entreer & East-Bastham, partners as Butcher & East-ham, defendants, appeal from Baker County; Robert Eakin, Judge; opinion by Bean, C. J.; reversed and remanded. This was a suit commenced April 18, 1869, against F. S. Lock, F. A. Conde, the Eastern Gold Mining Company, the First National Bank of Baker City, R. O. Deming, Charles E. Whitaker and Butcher

& Eastham This was a suit to obtain commission money for producing parties to whom Lock and Conde and others effected sales.

THE UNLUCKY EMBLETON her to sail Thursday morning, although, owing to her poor sailing qualities, the setback is serious, A trial was had, dismissing suit as to the First National Bank, Butcher & Eastham and the Eastern Gold Mining

Other Matters Considered. A motion to advance on docket for hear ing out of its turn was denied today in the matter of the last will and testament

of Verenn Wischser Hooth, deceased, Lydia M. Willis, appellant, Jeannette Booth, as administratrix of the estate of John C. Booth, respondent. The case of W. C. Slites et al., appel-lants, vs. V. O. McGee et al., respondents, was argued and submitted befor-the Supreme Court today.

FIRE WAS INCENDIARY. Doscher Residence Burned by Coal-011 Flames.

An incendiary fire completely gutted the old Doscher residence at Nineteenth street and Sherlock avenue last evening, resulting in a damage of at least \$60. The fire was discovered by the conductor and motorman of a Sixteenth-street car passing the residence, which is between the establishment of the Hand Manu-

facturing Company and the oil warchouse of the D. M. Dunne Company.

A simultaneous alarm was turned in from two boxes, which confused the fire department, but when the engines were started in the direction of the fire the sky was shready red from the redection of was stready red from the reflection of the flames bursting through the roof, and no difficulty was experienced in locating the conflagration. No clew has yet been

found as to the incondury.

The department was called out at 11:15, and by 12 o'clock the flames were placed under control by good hard fighting. The incendiary nature of the fire, the second floor having been saturated with coal oil, and the filmsy nature of the frame structure made it lively work for the firemen. No sooner were the flames under control in one part of the building when a fresh burst of fire would confront them in another, and the roof and sides of the use were continually caving in, making the work hot and dangerous. The house is a complete wreck, and an entire loss. It was unoccupied at the

time, the Doschers having moved sev-eral weeks ago, when the house passed from their possession into the hands of Caples & Congrove, a Forest Grove firm.

The amount of insurance is unknown.

J. W. Doscher, former owner of the dwelling, said last evening: "There was a carpenter sleeping in the house, and when I passed at 9 o'clock I saw him witting to a complete resulting. in a room downstairs reading He had been making repairs on the roof. No trace of this man could be found by the police investigating the cause of the fire. When it first started, Frank B. Gibson, a gentleman riding on the Sixteenth-street car at the time the fire was discovered, went incide the redence and found it uninhabited, and mistakable signs of incendiarism. "When the conductor and motorman and those on the car raw the fire, I got off while they went on to turn in the alarm. I found the front door unlocked, and went in. There was no one on the ground floor, though I found a hed in one of the rooms. I carried the bedding to a place of safety, and, re-turning, went up the stairs. The fire was started in the second floor of the house. I found coal oil scattered all over, and when I knocked in a door of one of the rooms the flames came bursting out, and I could detect the odor of coal oil strongly. The flames were then already shooting through the root, and the air drafts started added to its fury I found no trace of the carpenter, supthe premises, and he was not inside the ouse when I went in."
The police are looking for the mys-

terious corpenter to hear his story.

Law Books With Strange Titles. New Orleans Times-Democrati ene times this Soring," said a St. Charles street business man, "and on each visit to his office had to wait a while in the ante-room. There was a small bookcise apartment with glass doors through which I could see the lower half of several rows of calf-bound volumes. I amused myself by running my eye idly over the titles, and those of two on the lower shelf piqued my curiosity strongly. They were 'Benzine to Building Associations' and 'Chloroform to Corporations. When I first read the strange inscriptions could hardly believe my eyes. What the dickens could they mean? I asked myself. in my memory and haunted me for weeks. A few days ago I happened to drop into A tew days ago I sappened to drop into the office again, and to my great joy the glass doors were unlocked. I lost no time in pulling out the two books, and in an justant the mystery was solved. They be-longed to a set of legal cyclopedia, and the lettering on the backs indicated the first and last subjects treated in-each volume."

Our Forgotten Meney.

Saturday Evening Post. More than \$15,000 000 worth of the oldfashioned fractional paper currency is still outstanding, and though some of it has doubtless been destroyed, the bulk of it is held by collectors and private individuals. Every now and then some old person dies, and the heirs, finding a quan-tity of the "shinplasters" in a disused pocketbook or some other hiding place nd them to Washington to be rede Occasionally, too, banks forward quite a lot of the notes in unbroken sheets, just as they got them many years ago. At first these sheets had to be cut apart with scissors, but afterwards they were per-forated like postage stamps, so as to be torn apart. Not long ago the treasury received a handkerchief full of this cur-pency, of the first issue, each note being signed by Treasurer Spinner with his own About \$3000 worth of this fractional pa-

per comes in for redemption each year, and some of the best of it is saved out by the department to be given away in response to applications from collectors.

CAMPANIA'S VICTIM WAS WELL KNOWN IN PORTLAND.

Career of a Vessel Which Seemed to Be "Hoodoped"-Dock Strike Ended and Ships Working.

The tragic end of the British bark Embleton, which was sunk Sunday on the Atlantic by the Cunard liner Campania, wat a fitting climax to a career that has been as full of thrilling and remarkable adventures as have been experienced by any vessel that ever floated. The Embleton has made a great many voyages to Portland, and other Pacific Coast ports, in fact was built for this trade. ports, in lact was bredale & Porter, a firm which usually has very lucky ships but by some beans or other, the Em bleton was always getting into some kind of trouble. Her worst experience while sailling in the Portland trade was encountered about 15 years ago when she arrived off the mouth of the Columbla in ballast, from Acapulco, with over half of the crew dead, and the remainder so ill with the fever that they could not work the ship or even bury the dead. The trouble in this case was attributed to the water taken aboard at Acapulco and when after weeks of drifting, sails flapping idly in the winds, she reached the mouth of the Columbia, the pilot who boarded her found her a veritable floating charnel-house.

The voyage following this one was unattended by anything worse than a mu-tiny, but two years later, the master and mate of the vessel were accused of cruelty, which resulted in the death of one of the men before the mast, while the others told such stories of cruelty on the high seas that the officers sent to prison for a few years. About four years ago, the ill-starred vessel sailed from Europe for Puget Sound, and was over a year making the voyage, which is usually accomplished in less than five months. She was twice dismasted on the trip, and when she finally reached the Sound, only about half a ozen of the original crew which left Europe with her were still on be tons net register. She was built at Sund-erland, England, in 1881. Her dimensions were: Length, 226 feet; beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet 6 inches,

NEW YORK, July 23.-The Herald's London correspondent, describing Campania-Embleton collision, says: J. Warren, a passenger from New York, said that he looked out of his stateroom porthole when he heard the crash. In a ment he saw the wrecked ship sli-st the Campania and he rushed deck. All was confusion on the deck. The Campani's passengers had rushed out of their staterooms without dressing.

"Women were in hysterics," he says. saw two sailors of the wrecked bark clinging to an overturned lifeboat. They were two of those saved. Five others. am told, were found together, clinging to a spar. When we struck the bark the wooden topmast began to fall. The look-out in the crow's nest thought the whole mast was going. He jumped for his life into the sea. He was picked up by a lifeboat. The apprentice boy from the bark told me that his captain, upon rushing on deck, cried: 'Every man for himself.' A Norwegian jumped from the bow of the bark. He was undoubted-

crushed in the collision.

This boy said it was a miracle the Campania had not been blown to pieces boy said: 'We were carrying a lo of dynamite and gunpowder to New Zealand. Our cargo of explosives was dis-tributed fore and aft. She was struck amidships. Had the collision occ either fore or aft, the Campania would surely had been destroyed."

SHIPS LOADING AGAIN.

Strike on the Docks Practically at an End and Work Proceeding. The British ship Harlech Castle will this morning, and will be the first vessel working since the strike, which was in-augurated about a wee kago. The Rickmer Rickmers, which was nearly loaded at the time of the strike, was finished by B but could think of no answer. What ben-zine had to do with building associations men, who had nothing in sympathy with I couldn't imagine, and dismissed as the dock strikers. Balfour, Guthrie & Co. fantastic the theory that it was a codifi-cation of the law on arson. The other title ships, and the work will progress without was equally mysterious. I knew several further delay. The only had effect apparcorporations that certainly ought to be cut from the strike at the present time chloroformed, but why anybody should is the loss of the wages and a possible take the trouble to write a treatise about smaller amount of work from now on It was beyond my comprehension. The bookease was always locked, and I was the world, that wages were 30 cents per afraid to ask any questions for feer there hour in Portiand, quite a number of lawas some joke in the mitter, but it stuck borers from other points have been at-tracted to this city, and are now in competition with the strikers.

> GAMECOCK AND STAGHOUND. Testimony in the Insurance Case Re-

garding Them Now Being Taken. Representatives of the San Francisco underwriters have been in the city for several days taking testimony in the case of the wrecked steamers Gamecock and Staghound. These two unlucky steamers are in a fair way to have their names abalmed in more maritime law records than any other craft that has ever been constructed in the Nortwest. The two steamers might not have made much than any other craft that have ever been successful in reaching the Yukon, the which they were intended, but if they had made the voyage in safety, or else been piled up total wrecks on North Beach, there would have been quite a shortage in the fees earned by Pacific Coast lawyers, stenographers, etc.

Windward's Machinery Disabled. ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 23.-The Peary ellef steamer Windward entered the haz bor at Port Bausques at the southwextremity of the Island, Saturday, w with part of her machinery disabled. Pieces to replace the broken sections reached here by train at noon today. The delay has seriously disarranged the ship's plans for reaching the far north. ward will be effected in time to enable volving \$60,000.

Freight Rates Advance.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 23.—The strong demand for ships to carry troops, coal and provisions to the Orient has sent rates up. The four-masted schooner Merrimac was chartered today by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. to load wheat for the United Kingdom at 45 shillings, or at their option to load American salmon at £4.7s 6d. This is 10 shillings higher than any previous offer of the season.

Free Trade in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The scho er Free Trade which salled hence July 9 for Coos Bay, came back to port with her foresail gone and her forward rigging gone. They were carried away by a squall off Point Arena on July 17. The vessel itself narrowly escaped founderall off Point Arena on July 17. ing.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., July 23.-Arrived down at 10:15 and sulled at 12, steamer Del Norte, for San Francisco (not as previously reported). Sailed, July 22, steamer

Dispatch, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather hazy. San Francisco, July 33 .- Arrived-Steamer Titania, from Nanalmo; steamer War-field, from Oyster Harbor. Sailed-Burk-

entine Tam O'Shanter, for Willapa Har-

l'acoma-Sailed July 19, British ship Haddon Hall, for Queenstown. Arrived, July 23, bark Big Bonanza, from Port Honolulu-Sailed, July 11, bark Sussex

and barkentine Quickstep, for Puget Sound; July 12, barkentine Katle Flick-inger, for Puget Sound; barkentine Omega, for Willapa, Seattle, July 21.—Arrived-Steamer Ex-cialor, from Kadiak: U. S. S. PUhiladeiphia, from Astoria; steamer Rosalia, from Alaska; steamer Karvan, from Liverpool, Sailed, July 20, steamer South Portland,

Victoria-Arrived, July II, British steamer Bristol, from St. Michael, and reports steamer Utopla, steamer Discovery, steamer Morning Star in quarantine at Egg Island. Santa Rosalia sailed July 19; ship Lindfield, for Victoria.

Cherbourn-Arrived, July II, Barbaros-sa, from New York, for Bremen, Antwerp, July 23.—Arrived-Noordland, from New York. Liverpool, July 23.—Arrived—Saxonia, from Boston. Yokohama-Salled, July 19, Argyll, from

Hong Keng, for Portland, Or. Hamburg, July 23.—Suiled-Graf Wallerse, for New-York. New York, July 21,-Arrived-Rotter-am, from Rotterdam; Menominee, from

Bergen, July 23.—Arrived—Auguste Vic-toria, New York, from Hamburg, and a North Cape cruise. Yokohama-Arrived July 22-Steamer press of China, from Vancouver for Hong Kong.

SITTING ON POWDER BARRELS Captain Evans' Opinion of the Oriental Situation.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Captain Robley D. Evans, United States Navy, who has been taking the baths at Hot Springs, Ark, for two months, passed through this city this forencen en route to Washington. While at Union station he talked freely about the Chinese situ-ation, and among other things said:

In my esemation, the great powers the earth are facing the most critical dituation that has arisen in modern hisory. To put it vigorously, they are sit-ing on powder barrels; and an explosion may come at any time. If it does it will annihilate present national boundaries and change the map of the world so that it will not be recognizable. I do not be-lieve in the talk that China may become a world power of its own force. It stands in immediate danger of dismemberment. and the partition of the Empire can only be prevented by the United States. I approve of the policy of the Administration as now outlined. This country cannot af-ford to stand by and see China divided commence loading at the elevator dock up among the European Governments without making a protest that will shake hout making a protest that will shake world and announce to all the earth that this Nation must be supreme in the East, because it holds the Philippines."

Ancient Pekin.

London Telegraph.
Pekin lends itself to nickname and alliteration. An English minister described it as the place of "dirt, dust and dis-dain." Others have found it, like Lord Amherst, a city of despair. Mr. Henry Norman says that the two moments when one appreciates it are the first sight of its frowning gates and the last. Whatviews," it must always be one of the nerve centers of human interest and inter-national relations. During the dynasty of those Mings whose name was the warcry of the Taipings, and is today in the mouths of many of the secret societies that form the great difficulty of Chinese rule and management, it was a city of but second-rate importance.

Their attention was given to the embel-Nankin, often called "the national capital," but Pekin has been the Imperial capital since the Ta-Tsings selsed the throne, and those who are qualified to speak are of opinion that any notion of degrading it from its pride of place to suit the convenience of European diplomacy is foredoomed to failure. It is not only the capital of Manchus; it is the capi-tal of the Mandarius. The official world is of the Pekinese stamp, and the Pekinese is of the official language, the tongue of the graduate and educated man. To the ear it has a pleasanter and softer sound than the rough dialects of the prov-inces, and it has been developed and molded to the elaborate and ornate phrases of lite society. The "sh" is often heard instead of harder and more uncouth conjunctions,

Chicago Attorney Bankrupt. CHICAGO, July 21.-Linbilities aming to \$18,000, and no assets,

heduled by Attorney William G. Tewksbury in a petition today, asking the United States Court to declare him a bankrupt. The principal cause of the tangle is a land deal in New Mexico, in-

The Blighting Disease of SGROFULA



In many respects Scrofula and Consumption are alike; they develop from the same general causes, both are hereditary and dependent upon an impure and impovished blood supply. In consumption the disease fastens itself upon the lungs; in Scrofula the glands of the neck and throat swell and suppurate, causing ugly running sores; the eyes are inflamed and weak; there is an almost continual discharge from the ears, the limbs swell, bones ache, and white swelling is frequently a result, causing the diseased bones to work out through the skin, producing indescribable pain and suffering. Cutting away a sore or diseased gland does no good; the blood is poisoned. The old scrofulous taint which has probably come down through several generations has polluted every drop of blood.

Scrofula requires vigorous, persistent treatment. The blood must be brought back to a healthy condition before the terrible disease can be stopped in its work of destruction. Mercury, potash and other poisonous minerals usually given in such cases do more harm than good; they ruin the digestion and leave the system in a worse condition than before.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated blood troubles like Scrofula. It goes down to the very roots of

the disease and forces every vestige of poison out of the blood. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. The roots and herbs from which it is made contain wonderful blood purifying properties, which no poison, however powerful, can long resist. S. S. S. stimulates and purifies the blood, increases the SAVE THE CHILDREN, appetite, aids the digestion and restores health and strength to the enfeebled body. If you have reason to think you have Scrofuls, or your child has inherited any blood taint, don't wait for it to develop, but begin at once the use of S. S. S. It is a fine tonic and the best blood purifier and blood builder known, as it contains no poisonous minerals. S. S. S. is pre-eminently a remedy for

children. When my daughter was an infant she had a severe case of Scrofula, for which she was under the constant care of physicians for more than two years. She was worse at the end of that time, however, and we almost despaired of her life. A few bottles of Swift's Specific cured her completely, as it seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble. I do not believe it has an equal for stubborn cases of hlood diseases which are beyond the power of other so-catled blood remedies.

S. I. BROOKS, Monticello, Ga.

Our medical department is in charge of experienced physicians who have made Scrofula and other blood diseases a life study. Write them about your case, or any one you are interested in. Your letter will receive prompt and careful attention. We make no charge whatever for this.

Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.