HINA WILL BE FORCED OUT

pan Speculating on the Possibility of a Franco-Russian Band Across Asin-Importance of the Yunnan Railway.

The movements and plans of aggrandize. ent of the Russian bear in the East arc ways a source of alarm and a cause disquiet to the powers interested in ental politics. "Whither is his greedy w stretching now?" is a question that frequently asked. Mail adv.ces received the Indrapura indicate that Russia is atisfied with its carefully arranged of establishing the ports of Port aur and Dainy, to control the trade Manchuria, now held by the Chinese, rumer now comes that Russia has red to Japan Port Arthur and Dainy litton that Japan shall withdraw option to the establishment of a Russian at station at Mesampho, in the south force. If this charge is made, Vladi-ock will become the terminus of the rian Railway, with steamer lines thing out from its harbor to all parts

is Russia planning to menace British in? is another question of absorbing rest in the East. There is no doubt Russia is trying to get China to surer Chinese Turkesian as part of the t plen of surrounding and checking British advance, while at the same taking a snail step to the ultimate taking of the Russian dream of a free unhampered outlet on the sea. This, th the sticenets that the Crar is making establish his influence in Thibet, toer with the building of the Yunnan tallway by France, has given rise to tallway by France, has given rise to tany speculations. Suppose France com-leves the rallroad as planned, running orth chaost to the mountains of Thibet, has Russia, by pouring out treasure and sing herculean power, builds a railin the world to join the bands of el of its ally. Then Russian troops and be landed in four days at the Gulf suin and British India would be forguin, and prints into word of certails enveloped. The Kobe Herald, commenting on this speculation, frank-admits that it suggests flights of the littles fancy, but holds that such a welspiment of affairs is neither impossinor improbable. The Herald says: seems as if we were again on the of important events concerning the tant problem of Russian expansion Thibetan mission has been received at whof by the Caar and it is surmised on pod enough grounds, it seems to us, that Thibean mission would not journey all te way to St Petersburg unless some rt of political broth were to be t of political broth were to be cooked the end of the long pilgrimage. It reported that the object of the mission to secure the Russian Government's stection against possible British agwell to assume that this report is ut as near or as far from the truth as the possibility of the British encroach which it predicates. The dispatch reception of the mission have a signce apart from its special purpose ver. Nominally, Thibet is a sort of Numinally, Thibet is a sort of protectorate, and the Grand int to St. Petersburg and his

rance of the connection with

ience of

t and ruler of the country, seeks to

ach a more reliable guarantor of the

zy in the person of the Czar. This othesis connects very well with the ement from North China sources to the ect that the Russian Minister at Pekir ks to secure China's assent to the in dence of Thibei, which would cer aly mean the substitution of Russia for hing as the sugerain power. What makes the possibility of the com-ection of this great coup specially inter-sting is the fact that it would foreindow remarkable possibilities in China and Asia from the operation of the Russo-rench alliance. It happens that the rench Chamber has just approved the numediate commencement of the Yunnan inilway, the construction of which is a slinese concession to France, and M. cumer, Governor of French Indo-Unina, is launched the company which is to dertake the scheme. It is a little fanci-perhaps to descry a connection be-ben the French railway undertaking in Southern China and a possible extension of Russian influence or authority into and ver Thibet, but the circumstances are conderfully significant on the map, eleanne in the French Chamber, among ther things, said: 'Our policy in Chinese natters is essentially the same as that of Russia, for our interests are common."
It is admitted that when the Yunnan Radway is completed France will pracy have secured a protectorate over province. Yunnan is one of the Chi-provinces that touch Thibet, or apto touch it, for the boundaries of all he Chinese provinces are ill-defined, With bibet linked by the slightest of bonds to ursis a putative line of territorial in-vence neross Asia, from St. Petersburg the China Sea, would be created under he numpices of the Franco-Russian alli-

has hitherto proved, might easily de-op into something more than a politi-"It is a pretty thing to look upon on he map. It suggests infinite possibil-ties in the future. If Russia and France ore to join hands across the mountains Southeastern Thibet there is no saying sat big fish the drag-net of their in-sence, thus stretched across the Conent of Asia, might pick up. The alli-se would envelop British India all along northern border, from near Herat to r Mandalay, and although Thibet is highest and most mountainous coun-in the world, who knows but that in far future a Russian railway through land of the Grand Lama may meet French road at rail-head, at Yunnan That would bring Russian battalions the Gulf of Tonquin at three or four s' notice, snapping their fingers at the ance of an enemy's fleet patrolling the routes from Port Arthur. It is very etched, doubtless, as has been adtted, but at least we see that, with ance pushing ahead her great underbing in Yunnan and Russia feeling her he political imagination are suggested, after all it is some times the impossible, It is the unexpected, that happens"

a line of influence which, if the al-remain as firm and as effective as

Wheat Yield in Lane County. ICNCTION CITY, Or., Aug. 18.-Inquirong the farmers of this section County, with a view of an apmate estimate of the average yield

average of 25 bushels per acre. J. P. Milliorn's 60 acres of Spring wheat yielded 19 bushels per acre, and on Colonel F. W. Folsom's farm, the Fail sown grain averaged 25 bushels per acre, and the Spring grain 17 bushels per acre. New wheat is being received at both ware-

EASTERN MULTNOMAH.

Effort Being Made to Extend Rural Free Delivery.

FAIRVIEW, Or., Aug. 18.-A petition for rural free delivery is being circulated among the farmers along the Columbia Slough west of this place. William Tag-gart has the matter in hand and reports good success in getting names. The re-quisite 100 heads of families will easily be secured after which the application will be forwarded to Washington along with a map of the proposed route. It is intended to have the mails delivered as far West as the Cully road, near Gravelly Butte, thence south to near Russellville and through several cross roads back to Farview. The proposed route will cover a distance of 23 miles and serve a large territory. Martin Austin, of Russellville, is preparing to circulate a petition for free delivery from Montavilia eastward, the route to join the Gresham and Fairview routes. An inspector will soon visit this section with a view to establishing these routes and possibly one from Troutdale. When the districts are all decided upon it is probable that there will be a reorganization of the two routes from Gresham, as it is now seen where improvements can be made in the service,

Ball in Her Ear. Little Maggle Prettyman, of Rockwood, pur a ball from a blcycle bearing in one labor. In the building up of humanity of her cars a few weeks ago and was the centuries have brought us to crittonable to get it out again. When it became painful she told her mother, who was compelled to take her to Good Sam-aritan Hospital, where a surgical opera-tion was performed. Inflamation has set in and the child is now in a serious con-dition but is receiving the best of care with hopes of a speedy recovery.

Notice to Wheelmen. By order of the County Court the bi-cycle paths for a distance of three blocks on the Base Line, through Montavilla, have been closed to wheelmen. A petition was signed by 80 residents of the Villa asking that such action be taken because of the frequent accidents to children. Large signs have been put up requiring bleyclists to keep in the middle

Free Public Library.

Four women of Troutdale, Mrs. Mays, Mrs. Harlow, Mrs. Hurshal and Mrs. Williams, are endeavoring to organize a free library. They will be assisted by women from Fairview and will place by women from Fairview and will place the membership fee at 25 cents a month. Subscribers will be permitted to take books home. Rev. T. L. Ellot, of Port-land, has promised assistance and will deliver a lecture next month for the benefit of the fund,

Concrete Vinduct.

The O. R. & N. Company, following the example of the county, is building a concrete viaduct near Fairview, to take the place of a small bridge which spans the creek there. It will be 90 feet long, with an opening six feet wide and eight feet high for the stream to pass through, The work is in charge of W. McKenize.

Brief Notes. Troutdale will have a sewer system which is being put in by the county. It is intended to drain the hill south of Main street, so as to protect that thoroughfare. The sewer will have an outlet in the Sandy River.

Captain Brown's English bloodhound, Dewey, for which he traded a fine horse two years ago, has mysteriously disap-peared. It was valued at \$150.

ON THE RIFLE RANGES.

Yesterday's Practice Attended by

Large Number of Women. and the substitution of a protec-link with Russia. China being in-of holding herself together, her Many persons, the majority of them women, attended the rifle practice of the Third Regiment, O. N. G., on the ranges near the City Park yesterday. In the shooting Saturday and yesterday the following statement of the shooting on of Thibet is purely ideal, and very well be that the Grand who unlies the offices of high lowing men qualified:

At 200 Yards.

e.	FIRST-CLASS MEN.
5.	Private Plummer, Company C
B	Private Neal, Company C
2.7	Prints H Daugley Company
	Private Robin, Company C
	Sergeant Jacobson, Company E
r	RIFLEMEN.
	Private Lucas, Company B
~	AFT DATE COLUMN

MARKSMEN Private Butts, Company B ... Sergeant Bowman, Company C Corporal Thomas, Company F Corporal Allen, Company F ... Private Jolly, Company F ... Private Senger, Company F ... SHARPSHOOTERS.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Musician Woelm, Company B
Private Masten, Company B
Sergeant Daugherty, Company B
Lieutenant Bird, Naval Battalion
Lieutenant Allen, Company F
Private Best, Company F
Sergeant Allen, Company B
Corporal Rogers, Company G
Private Hoven, Company F
Musician Smith, Company F
Private Parsons, Company B
Sergeant Mead, Company B
Sergeant Mead, Company B
Corporal Hoberg, Company C
DISTINGUISHED SHARPSHOW

DISTINGUISHED SHARPSHOOTER. Captain Dunbar, Company B ...

FIRST-CLASS MEN. Frivate Royle, Company G...... Corporal Allen, Company F.... Corporal Hoberg, Company C.... Lieutenant Bird, Navai Battallon RIFLEMEN. Sergeant Kinney, N. C. S. Private Doble, Company G. Private McKay, Company G. Private Senger, Company F. ... Private Johy, Company F. ... Private Maginnis, Company B.

Captain Dunbar, Company B ... Corporal Rogers, Company G SHARPSHOOTER. Private L. Thompson, Company D 21

At 500 Yards. SHARPSHOOTERS.

CARNIVAL ADMISSIONS.

Attractions to Be Great, but Tickets

The lines along with the Carnival committee is working are strictly in the in-terest of the people, and consequently popular prices will prevail. The general admission to the Exposition building will be 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. This will admit all to the exhibits, and to the spacious music hall or auditorium, where there will be serial and other performances which under ordinary circumstances would be worth three times the price of admission. The afternoon and evening concerts will be worth twice the price of admission.

Another attraction that will come in under the same admission fee is the en-trance to Multnomah Field, the fiveacre tract where many events will take place. Access to the field will be through doors that will be built into the south side of the Exposition building, connecting with which broad staircases will be constructed.

The array of attractions is accounted.

The array of attractions in connection wheat so far as can be determined, with the many exhibits, the music and the opportunity for general sightseeing makes the coming Carnival the main

Balley, adjoining the city limits, \$5

produced 1100 bushels, an averof III bushels per acre. Seventy
of Fall grain on Hon. C. W. WashThe explanation of the price is in the place yielded an average of 18 many thousands of people who will atter acre. F. B. Howard, from tend, and in the fact that the Carnival will be run in the interest of the people, cut 2700 bushels of wheat, an and not as a money-making enterprise.

IN PORTLAND CHURCHES

REV. J. F. GHORMLEY ON THE STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

Dr. Wilson, of Washington, D. C., at the Presbyterian Church-Rev. A. L. Black's Farewell.

At the First Christian Church last even-

ing, Rev. J. F. Ghormley took for his text: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Matthew, xi;28. He said in part:
"Jesus the Christ was the incarnation of
good news to the race. His coming was not for class nor clan, but for the dellyerance of every bond slave. He was no respecter of persons. The Samaritan woman was as worthy to receive his blessing as any of the chosen race and the formula, 'He that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted by him, is the basis of this evangelism.
"We must not get the wrong conception of labor and rest. A greater blessing has never been vouchsafed to the race than the necessity of labor. The sacred records inform us that 'all things work' that are in harmony with the great cen-ter of activities. This word 'labor' must not be made too exclusive. The architect is as much a laborer as the hodman. Brawn detached from brain is helpless and worthless. Think of it as you may, we have not yet gone beyond the sound of pick and ax, of the masons and the car-penters of Solomon's temple, in which we have a splendid example of the division of

We are living, we are dwelling. In a grand and awful time, In an age on ages telling— To be living is sublime.

We are now in the midst of a great we are now in the midst or a great industrial struggle, not a new one, only a change of the forces to different positions on the field of battle. For my part I am glad that through the combination of capital we can have the earth ribbed with steel, the atmosphere made reso-nant with electrified thought, and that gigantic institutions are made possible which the earth is to be blessed, but be it remembered that however great the thing builded and important, the builder is greater and more important. These in-stitutions have come into being, as much by the combination of labor, as the world understands this term, as by the combina-tion of capital. No one complains of in-justice on the part of industrial establishments if in times of depression it is not profitable to capital to keep them in operation. In times of prosperity, when the wage-earner is the last to be advanced, no one should complain if labor should cease when its work is a loss to itself. But the present status is not one of wages, but whether labor shall in its organized capacity dictate to capital whom it shall and whom it shall not employ. In this question the very existence of organized labor is at stake.

"It is needless for me to tell you that there are two sides to this question, but in its political and moral aspects. This is not the time nor the place for the con-sideration of its political phases. On the moral side either party or both parties may be led by the firing of human pas-sions to commit irreparable wrongs. It is unfortunate that while one class of la-borers is structured in a structure of the borers is struggling for existence, another class of tollers-innocent-are sacrificed on the altar of this atonement. But the sacrifice will not have been made in vain if capital and labor shall be com-pletely reconciled and both enter into the enjoyment of the products of their united efforts. When the Christ shall have been completely enthroned the joint profits of the machine propelled by steam and the machine propelled by mind will be shared in just proportions by each. Then capital will have its legitimate reward, and the laborer will enter into his rest, having received his hire. The new evangel will be good news to capital as well as to labor. It will enable every man, la-boring man and capitalist, to sit under his own vine and fig tree. Capital will continue to have its accumulative advantage, labor will have gained its accumulative right, and each will rejoice in the prosperity of the other, and on this holy union God will pronounce his blessing, and they will go forth to the earth's

OVERCOMING THE LAW OF LIFE.

Dr. Wilson, of Washington, D. C., at the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. George P. Wilson, D. D., of Wash ret. George F. Wilson, D. D., of Washington, occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. His subject was "Overcoming as the Law of Life," taken from Rev. il:7: "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life that growth in the midst of the paradise of God."

The theme was introduced by showing the pervasiveness of the idea of over-coming the Scripture. Israel as a nation survived through conflict. Paul's great conception of Christian life was at a war-fare. John, from whose writings the text is taken, most of all emphasizes the law of life as victory—overcoming.

"The lowest levels of life illustrate the w," said Dr. Wilson. "The tree grows by the vital power overcoming the law of gravitation and carrying the elements supplied by the earth up into branch and leaf and flowers and fruit—a lift as real as that of an elevator. The waxing of the Spring and the waning of the Autumn are phenomena of the alternate victory and defeat of life. The law finds illustra-tion in the scientific theory of the progress of life. They tell us that from the low-est germs, life has 'mounted through all the spires of form' to the most complex and highest, by a struggle for existence which has known no cessation. It is not nccessary that we should discuss the truth or faisehood of this theory, and there is much of truth in it. It well exemplifies the great fact of all life—over-coming is life."

After showing how social phenomena come under the same great law, the speak-er explained that political and national existence conform to it, as well. "Rome lived," he said, "as long as she was able to overcome and incorporate neighboring races in her great system. When she lost this power, the barbarlans were upon her and her civilization was submerged. We may not approve the course of events by which this Nation of ours has been thrust out into the sea and expanded until the ocean gems of Spain are now upon our hands. But it is the law of all the National life of history. The only way a nation can avoid it is by imitating the isolation of China—a wall on one side; the sea on the other, and death silently doing the work within. Even then, some fatality will league the powers, and before the wedge of destiny the Nation will

be wide open to all the world."

The preacher further showed that by overcoming the law of the ethical and spiritual life. Jesus himself lived a life of strenuous achievement. His temptstion and his passion were the conspicuous points of the great life which in death purchased our redemption. After showing that the Christian's experience is one of continuous overcoming, Dr. Wilson main-tained that even the eternal life would

illustrate the same law.
"We shall live strenuously, even in eternity. Heaven will be a place of rest. Here we labor six days and rest one. There we shall labor seven days and rest seven; work and rest interblended, in the ceaseless activities of the eternal life."

SALVATION OF MEN.

Sinners Must Be Taught the Fatherhood of Christ.

Bishop Earl Cranston occupied the pul-pit of Centenary Methodist Church, East Side, yesterday morning. Rev. F. E. Coul. difficult to console. It needs only ter assisted in the services. The bishop ens or a "oulda" to hand his preached from the text: "And I, if I be down to posterity permanently.

lifted up, will draw all men unto me." He said in part: "If a minister 25 years ago were to STRANGE DEATH OF GIRL

preach from this text there would be no difficulty to know just what he was going to say, but now the situation is altogether ALICE POTTER PROBABLY STUNG different. We don't know what is com-ing. There is something higher than form, however. Doctrine and all that are BY A STRANGE INSECT.

good in their place, but there is something better to carry to the sinner. We must carry Christ to him. It will do no, good to explain to him the beauties in the life of Christ, for these will not reach nor touch him, but he must be Blood-Poisoning Resulted From Wound on the Upper Lip-Microbe Theory Advanced.

near Portland

dying sinner about the divine character of Christ? He must be made acquainted with Christ's saving power. Christ must be lifted up before the dying sinner. The simplest, most direct way to do this is a girl as one would meet in Portland, and she said to her mother that she was going away crawfishing. She returned "If 20 or more members of this church were burning with a desire to save sinhome in high spirits, but two days afterward she complained of a swelling on her upper lip. As the pain increased, Dr. Clarence L. Nichols was summoned. He centuries of the past, where Christ has said the trouble was blood-poisoning, but could not state positively what was the been lifted up in the true sense of the text, there have been light and Christian primary cause.

this church. Here is one of the most attractive fields in the West for lifting up Christ. Will you help the new man when he comes in your midst, or will you wait till he finds you, or until you To a reporter Dr. Nichols said: "As to the primary cause of the blood-poi-soning which led to Miss Potter's death, have measured and estimated him. A man ought to be a well-rounded Christian after five years, and able to stand alone and be a help in the work of lifting up Christ, and not a drag. There is such a thing as knowing that one is saved, and we ought to seek that knowledge, and know that

FAREWELL SERMONS.

Rev. A. L. Black to Enter a New York Theological College.

Christ is lifted up In our hearts."

ners, there would be a revival right here

You know how it has been in the past. Christ would be lifted up. Through the

the better.

Rev. A. L. Black, of the Calvary Bap-tist Church, East Side, delivered his farewell sermons yesterday, before his de-parture for Rochester, N. Y., where he will enter the theological college. His relations with Calvary Baptist Church have been pleasant. At the mount," his ice he spoke on "Christian Growth," his text being from II Peter, ill:18: "But you text being from II peter, ill:18: "But you have been pleasant. At the morning serv grow in grace and in the knowledge our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." said:

"Growth is the demand of Nature. In all the realm of God's creation, growth ceases decay begins. In the realm of spirit the same law holds true-advancement or death. The rippling stream, tumbling and tossing over logs and rocks, plunging over precipices, sending 10,000 glittering diamonds upward to kiss the sunlight, owes its music, beauty and use-fulness to motion. The stagnant pool never attracts our attention, except by its scent, or ugliness, from both of which we shrink. It never wins our admirations, yet the stagnant pool is composed of the same elements as the streamlet. The difference is simply this: The one is active, the other is not. Would you live, be beautiful and useful? Then imitate the flowing of stream—get in motion. God

never honors a sluggard in nature, and he will never honor one in spirit. "To grow we must eat, Nourishment is necessary to any kind of life. The babe in Christ must have proper nourishment if he is to grow. Peter is kind and tells us what kind of food to dise. 'As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby. Christians starve themselves; others eat that which they cannot digest; so some are lean and others dyspeptic. Paul said to the Corinthian church: 'I have fed you with milk, and not with meat, for hitherto ye were not able to bear it, neither yet now are ye able, for ye are yet carnal. Some good people 'kick' because the preacher feeds them milk. Well, milk is

Ideal Happy Valley. Ex-Governor Pennoyer has returned

from a trip to Tillamook, and, although he was there a week, he seems sorry that he did not stay longer. He says Tillamook was a revelation to him, and he found it to be one of the literal "happy valleys" he has read and dreamed of. "Tiliamook is fresh and green," said the ex-Governor, "and the cows are all fat and sleek. It is a great dairy re-gion, and between Tiliamook and Garibaldi I passed half a dozen cheese fac-tories. Tillamook is noted for its good cheese and butter, and it was a great sight to see the long rows of big milk cans outside the farmhouses. The whole country is fresh and green over there, and I consider it one of the finest dairy regions I ever saw. It will keep a cow to the acre, and the business must be profitable, for ex-Senator Maxwell, who has 25 cows now, will soon increase the herd to 50. If I were a young man I would try for a start in Tillamont in prefwould try for a start in Tilamook in pref-erence to any other part of the state." Although he has been in Oregon 46 years, this was the ex-Governor's first visit to Tillamook, and he says that he enjoyed it very much. At Hobsonville, which is named after John Hobson, the Astoria pioneer, he saw the big mill of the Truckee Lumber Company, and at Garibaldi he enjoyed sitting on the sandy beach and basking in the sun and breath-ing the salt sea air. Between Tillamook and Hobsonville Mr. Pennoyer rode on a stage that is driven by a woman. The route is eight miles long. Although 70 years of age, Governor Pennoyer made

years of age, Governor remover made the round trip to Tillamook by stage via North Yamhill, and enjoyed the novelty of sleeping in a barn. On the return trip he left Tillamook City at 5 P. M., and the stage came out 13 miles to the Trask House, where the hotel had burned down. They had tents for travelers but the Governor requested the elers, but the Governor requested the privilege of sleeping in the barn, and was accommodated. He enjoyed the novelty very much until the east wind struck his head along toward morning, when he had to use his soft hat for a nightcap.
"Tillamook is a land of logs and green grass and cows and dairies and big trees and lumbering, and it has a great future," said the ex-Governor. "I am glad I made

He Was a Singular Old Man.

Paris Messenger.
A singular old man has just passed away at Toulon. He was one of the few survivors of the Lagonbran disaster, exceedingly poor, but a friend of everybody in the town, where he was a familiar object.

He lived upon charity, but never asked it, and he went about the street leading seven little, old and ugly dogs, to which he was intensely attached. If he sold one, which he occasionally did, the animal was sure to find its way back to him speedily. He carried a basket on his arm. and when any person put anything into it he would make the dogs dance for them. He was always very bright and gay, and fond of the soldiers. In fact his favorite plaything was a plaster mod-el of a soldier, which was found clasped in his arms when he was discovered

dead.

The eccentric old man will be missed in Toulon, and his dogs will be difficult to console. It needs only a Dick-ens or a "oulda" to hand his memory

made to feel the fatherhood of Christ and his saving power. Contemplation of good things is elevating, and so with the beau-ties of Christ's life, but these are not efficacious in the salvation of men. Christ must be lifted up before men. He must be taken into the sick room and to the dying. What good would it do to tell the

Miss Alice Potter, 15 years old, died at Good Samaritan Hospital yesterday of blood-poisoning, caused probably by the bite of a strange insect. She was bitten on the lip while fishing for crawfish

Miss Potter was graduated from the High School in the June class. She was a daughter of Mrs. J. M. Potter, a widow, who lives on Marquam Hill. Ten days ago she was as healthy and bright

progress. I could tell you something of the sacrifices of the Coreans and the Chi-nese. How they yield up everything they have, and then give their lives. To them Christ is lifted up. They are ready to give up everything for him.

"You are soon to have a new pastor of this church. Here is one of the most of Last Tuerday Miss Potter's sufferings increased, and her face was painfully swollen, and she was removed to Good Samaritan Hospital. All the remedies known to medical science were used to save her, but to no avail. She died yesterday, with the members of her family around her heddids. around her bedside,

> soning which led to Miss Potter's death, I cannot positively say. She may have been stung on the lip by a passing insect as she was fishing, or while handling the bait a microbe might have got under her finger nall and been brought in contact with the lip as she unconsciously passed one of her hands over her mouth. After she returned from the fishing the swelling on the lip did not start immediately and because of this start immediately, and because of this fact she may not have been stung by a passing insect. The trouble may have come from a microbe which was originally lodged in the bait."

Pension Frauds :Interpreted as Villfication of the Deserving.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17 .- (To the Editor.) -In my letter of August 3, on pensions, in reply to the clipping from the Boston Transcript, I was able only to name the different classes of pensioners, not having the data for the number in each class, and I feel very grateful to the editorial in your issue of August 10 for furnishing these numbers, thereby fully furnishing these numbers, thereby fully sustaining my estimate by his figures. The gist of my contention is in the statement that, after eliminating all other classes, "it is quite probable that the number of veterans of the Civil War now on the pension rolls will not exceed 30 per cent of the 2,432,554 borne on the rolls of the Army and Navy during the Civil War." The editorial of August 10 says: "The total number of male invalid pensioners whose pension dates from the Civil sioners whose pension dates from the Civil War was 753,878 on June 30, 1900." 1

take these figures to be correct, and, as

753,878 is but a fraction of 1 per cent over 30 per cent of 2,432,554, my estimate was almost absolutely correct, But the correction of figures and esti-mates is not the important question at issue. The Boston Transcript is undoubtedly " a very able, upright, Intelligent newspaper," and so is The Portland Ore-gonian. Yet the Boston Transcript told but half a truth, and in such a manner that, to one accustomed to the tone of such journals when treating of pensions, it is quite evident that it was the intention to mislead the average reader. But the Union veterans feel outraged that influential journals should continually prate of the great annual disbursement for pen-sions, should iterate and relterate the charge of gross frauds on the part of pensioners, should endeavor to belittle the numbers, the services and the sacrifices

simply a matter of satisfactory product and the different principle comes in in what is then. These property-owners agree with called the "disability act," of June, 1890, which requires, first, proof of service, and the will probably be brought before the then proof only of present disability, not the result of his own victous habits, incapacitating him from earning a living by manual labor, and in this act no re-gard is had to claimant's financial condition. When satisfactory proofs are fur-nished under any of these various acts applicable to a case, the pension is allowed, and I respectfully submit that, when the law has been compiled with and the proofs are correct, there is no fraud. If the laws are too liberal, change them. Let us compare the Mexican War, its objects, aims, duration, and pensions arising therefrom, with like points of the Civil War. The Mexican War was waged ostensibly for possession of a strip of territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande Rivers, in dispute between Mexico and Texas at time of the annexation of the latter. It began in 1846, and lasted two years. The total number on American side of all arms was 101,282; number of deaths in battle and from disease, nearly 2500. In 1887, 41 years after outbreak of that war, Congress passed an act pensioning every survivor upon becoming 62 years of age, and every surviving widow. The Civil War began in 1861, and lasted four years, was waged for the very existence of our Nation and Government, had 2,432,-554 Union men of all arms engaged, cost 300,000 loyal lives, and left a National debt of \$3,000,000,000. It is now over 40 years since the outbreak of the Civil War, and there is as yet no age limit for pensions, and many of the veterans far past the age of 70 are not on the pension rolls. It is the magnitude of the annual dis-bursement of \$140,000,000 for pensions that appalls the pension critics, while they forget or ignore the magnitude of the conflict, of the services rendered, and of the interests involved, as well as of the re-That we may the better bring this sub-

sults attained. ject within our comprehension, let us di-vide these large numbers by 10, and sup-pose that a Union force of 243,255 had pose that a Union force of 243,255 had put down the rebellion, that every survivor and surviving widow were sioned to the total amount of \$14,000,000 an-nual disbursement. In that event there would probably be no adverse criticism. and yet the principle is the same in the larger number as in the smaller. Think of the magnitude of the results of winning in that great conflict. African slavery abolished almost by a stroke, a country united as never before and its people becoming homogeneous, unexampled pros-perity prevailing, the National debt so greatly reduced that The Oregonian assures us the present per capita is but \$14.52 with annual charge of 44 cents, the least of any nation in the world. It was the services and sacrifices of the men now peing vilified that kept our country one Nation and made such results possible

The generation contemporary with the war and realizing the worth of the citi-zen soldier and his services is fast passing away, and a new generation is coming on to which the Civil War is but a matter of history, and a great wrong is done when the veterans of that war are persistently and indiscriminately charged with procur-ing their pensions through fraud and their patriotism and devotion to their country belittled or ignored.

If any critic knows of a fraudulent pen-

sion case, let him report it and point out the proofs. General denunciation is cheap and easy, and not capable of dis-proof, but creates prejudice that cuts the worthy veteran to the heart.

Again I say, "give us fair play."

G. E. CAUKIN.

AS TO CLOTHING.



HERE is an epitaph in a Vermont churchyard: "I expected this but not so soon." Such is the epitaph on clothing worn out in the wash-tub. Underclothing may be

fragile, yet it ought not to wear out in ten weeks. But this isn't wear; it is decay. You buy 5 cents worth of cheap soap and you lose the equivalent of 50 cents in the wash-tub. Ivory Soap will not harm the most delicate, fabric. Is it wise not to use it?

IVORY SOAP IS 99 PER CENT. PURE.

PROPOSAL TO REMODEL THE OLD MECHANICS' FAIR BUILDING.

At Small Expense the Structure Can Be Made to Yield a Respectable Income.

The desirability of a market place where every one having fruit, vegetables hay, etc., to sell may go to meet pur-chasers, is plain to all. The block do-nated to the city for a market block has been occupied for many years by the old Mechanics' Fair building, which has long been more of a nulsance than any thing else. It brings the city only \$30 per month rent. Ira F. Powers is arguing the practicability of remodeling the wings on the north and south sides to make room for the wagons of market men. H says that with a little fixing up the cen tral portion can be made to bring in \$200 per month rent. He says there is no reason for tearing down the old building

and building a new market at present, as this would cost \$30,600 to \$40,000, and the old building can, at small expense, be made to answer every purpose.

With the north and south wings torn down, there would be plenty of room for all the gardeners and market men, and shelter for them in the raise. shelter for them in the rainy season could be arranged. The main central portion of the building could be fixed up, and there would be demand for room there for a blacksmith shop, a gro-cery store, a saloon, etc., and the mat-tress factory run in the building would

also rent a portion of the space.

Mr. Powers says the argument for demolishing the old building on the ground good for the carnal. 'But grow in and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.' This is my prayer for you. This is better than wealth, or power, or glory, or any earthly blessing. If you are in favor with God, you have the assurance of 'all other things.'"

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It you are in favor with God, you have the assurance of the subject of fraudulent pensions. The gen-not burn readily and a fire there could be not burn readily and a fire there could be on the that a large open struct. He has been discussing with several large property-owners the quickly put out. He has been discussing with several large open struct. He has been discussing with several large open struct. He has been discussing with several large open struct. He has been discussing the pension laws allow specific rates of Council at an early date.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A. B. Steinbach has returned from an

Eastern trip.
Ex-Governor Z. F. Moody, of The Dalles, is at the Imperial. Rev. A. A. Morrison, of Trinity Church is expected home today from New York, M. L. Chamberlain, clerk of the Board of School Land Commissianers, is in the city.

F. S. Le Grow, a pioneer woolgrower of Walla Walla, is at the Hotel Port-

State Senator J. D. Daiy, of Corvallis, was in Portland yesterday on his way to Puget Sound. Adam Andrew, president of the Shasta

Water Company, of San Francisco, is at the Hotel Portland. Captain A. F. Prescott, U. S. A., formeriy of the Second Oregon, is a Imperial accompanied by his wife. B. D. Croker returned yesterday from Puget Sound and went to his home at Walla Walla on last evening's train.

Chief Justice Bean, of the Supreme lady "argued" her thesis before her ex-Puget Sound and went to his home at Walla Walla on last evening's train. Court of Oregon, and wife, and Associate Justice Moore and daughter, left over the O. R. & N. Saturday evening for Denver to attend the annual meet-ing of the American Bar Association. From Denver they will go to Louisville, Ky., to attend the Knights Templar Conclave, and then make a tour of the principal cities of the East, returning home in time for the opening of court

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-The following Northwestern people are at New York From Portland-J. J. Balleray, at the Gilsey. From Spokane—Mrs. G. W. Taylor, at the St. Denis; Miss M. L. Pitcher, at the Albert. From Walla Walla-J. W. Cockerly, at the Manhattan. From Olympia-J. E. Darley, at the Imperial. From Seattle-F. Atwood and wife, at the Grand; J. W. Ranger, at the Grand

Administration's Weak Point.

Springfield Republican. Let President McKinley's record as to civil-service reform be again brought down to date, remembering that he and his party had pledged themselves to en-force the law and extend it where practicable: No extensions of the law or rules or

classified service.

Instead, a sweeping reduction of the classified or reformed service by the Presidential order of May 29, 1899.

The appointment of an avowed enemy of civil-service reform as one of the commissioners to enforce it. No attention paid to exposures by the Civil-Service Reform League of specific

cases of fraud and unfitness among Indian agents.

Nothing done respecting proved violations of the law at the Indianapolis ostoffice. Nothing done in the case of the Custom Collector at El Paso. Tex., shown to have

violated the law. Nothing done in the case of the Inter-

CONCERNING PENSIONS AGAIN MARKET PLACE WANTED nai Revenue Collector at Louisville, Ny., shown to have violated the law. shown to have violated the law.

Nothing done in the case of the Assistint Postmuster at Jersey City, shown to

have violated the law. In short, nothing done anywhere to ex-tend or even enforce the law and rules, and secure from subordinate officials some respect for them, but much done to break down the law, and much-everything, apparently—left undone to make violations of and contemptuous regard for the law and rules perfectly safe in all departments of the Government Mr. McKinley has so far shown that he has no more regard for his reform pleages than he has had for his new consequence of "plain". had for his own conceptions of "plain duty" in a well-known case, or for the National code of morality as propounded by himself in respect to the still better known matter of "criminal aggression."

CHICAGO'S MERCHANT SHIP.

First Vessel Direct to London Surprised the Shippers of That Port.

London Mail. The very latest triumph of American ommercial enterprise was that achieved y the arrival, in the early hours of Saturday morning, at the South West India docks of the steamship Northeastern with a cargo of 3000 tons, the very first

veasel to carry merchandise all the way from Chicago to London. Most of the exports of the United States come from tirritory around the Great Lakes and the West, and these exports have hitherto had to be carried by rail from Chicago to the great seaboard cities, such as New York and Boston, and shipped thence to their destinations—a costly and often unsatisfactory arrange-

preacher feeds them milk. Well, links is good for the carnal. But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Sand in the knowledge of our the Atlantic the Northeastern, inden with timber, canned provisions, glucose, etc., salled for London.

A Daily Mail representative, who was enabled by Messrs, G. W. Shelton & Co., the European agents of the line, to in-spect the Northeastern on Saturday, came to the conclusion that a visit to the ship could be for the owner of the ordinary Briffsh cargo-boat a l'beral education in American methods

In the first place the crew is treated with the greatest consideration, every man having a spring wire bed, bedding and linen; they have excellent quarters, well-appointed lavatories, with a bath, fitted with hot and cold water in each. All the rooms are lighted by electricity, Officers and men dine together, partaking of precisely the same excellent food, in a cosy dining salcon. The steward's sal-ary is higher than that of the majority of chief officers in British vessels, while the chief engineer's £20 (\$160) a month, the quartermaster's £9 (\$15), and the watchman's," 47 (\$5), are greatly in advance of the wages of British sullors in

First Woman to Receive Degree.

London Telegraph's Paris letter. Signora Carlotta Cipriani, a young and autiful Italian lady, has had the honor of being the first woman in France to take the degree of Doctor of Letters, the aminers with so much success that the latter, when they recorded their votes, each placed a white ball in the traditional urn. The candidate accordingly passed with the highest honors. The amphithcater of the Sourbonne, where the signora read her thesis, afterward discuss-ing it, as required, with the examiners, was crowded with foshionably dressed indies, who gave round after round of ap-plause when the learned member of their ex was proclaimed a doctor of letters.

What is wanted of soap for the skin is to wash it clean and not hurt it. Pure soap does that. This is why we want pure soap; and when we say pure, we mean without alkali.

Pears' is pure; no free alkali. There are a thousand virtues of soap; this one is enough. You can trust a soap that has no biting alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.