PLAYED LIKE AMATEURS

SPOKANE NINE FLEW THE YELLOW FLAG AND LOST, 6-3.

Third Inning Was Scene of Baseball Conflagration, When Five Home Players Scored.

Spokane failed to make good yesterday afternoon before 4200 spectators who were gingered up with the hope of seeing a rattling good game of baseball. The crowd was in sympathy with Spokane. The home nine was passed up like chips of a dingy white. When one of the foreigners made a good play the crowd went wild. This was not so often. When they went to pieces in the third inning the rooters yelled from force of habit, but their dream of seeing the home nine bumped vanished in the smoky clouds that hovered over the foothills. For a game that started out so auspiciously in the first two innings, yesterday's contest had the worst ending ever. There have been fiercer games, but in none ever seen on the Portland diamond did the thermometer registering the degrees of baseball excellence drop from a comfortable 80 degrees, with clean fielding and hitting, to the icy coolness of a hyperborean blast that made the crank shudder as run after run was scored by the Portland basemen on bases on balls, fielding errors, wild throws, pitches and passed balls. It was fierce while it lasted, and the only excuse for enjoying the spectacle was that the action was fast. Before the grandstand a succession of blue-suited figures passed in rapid review across the home plate. The ball was kept in motion. The Webfoot baserunners played hide-and-go-seek with the Bunchgrass fielders, while the latter resembled more than anything else an aggregation of old maids on the diamond playing "Button, button; who's got the button?"

Spokane Flew the Yellow Flag.

The home team made the visitors look like a lot of amateurs on a vacation trip, when their most reliable and steady players were unable to break away from all the comforts of a home. For the first two innings they succeeded, as most amateurs do, in concealing the fact they were flying a yellow flag at the masthead. The first two innings was baseball that the crowd could yell at without getting called down by the wise ones who know. After that if a man opened his organ of speech he was called down promptly: "I say, what's the matter now?" and cranks would nudge each other and ask: "I say, between you and me, what is the matter with that fool, Blank?"

Captain Risley, the first man up for Spokane, hastened the game to an early close by sending an easy ball to Anderson. He went out at first base. Lougheed followed with a fly to Anderson. With two men out, the Spokane favorite time to open up on the pitcher for safe hits, Shelton drove the ball to right for a single, the ball striking the fence. But that was all that happened to Shelton. The great hitter, Joe Marshall, who came to the bat with a bright, shiny stick with home-run notches on the handle, struck out. Glendon cheerfully wore his scalp the rest of the game. That retired the side ,and the cranks awaited the debut of the Portland team with interest. Up to this point the game had been fast and clean, and the fans were nestling up to each other and purring with contentment about "the greatest exhibition of the National game that it is our good fortune to witness."

Portland Scored First.

Muller took a base on balls from the gift-horse Steltz, the new pitcher of Spokane,' who pitched a creditable game. Deisel then wandered up on deck to touch the ball for a sacrifice hit that was neatly fielded to first by Lougheed. Muller scored from second on Anderson's smashing drive to left for two bases. He ran home like a spavined racehorse, did Muller, but he had the base won, so what's the use? Tinker struck out through a misapprehension of where the ball was going to be pitched. Weed went out on an assist of Shelton to first. Everything was still quiet on the Potomac. There was not the slightest suspicion of the insurrection that was about to break forth. The wind blew across the field in peaceful zephyrs. On the faces of the players there was an air of peace and rest, sweet rest.

The second inning was short and sweet. Knox went out on a ground ball to Deisel, the crowd cheering him for striking the first ball pitched. Hurlburt made a safe hit to left. Hurlburt is a strong hitter, but he has poor luck running the bases and in being boosted along by the batters. He was thrown out at second in an attempt to steal the base. Boylan flew out to Tinker.

Portland had a chance to score on the next shift of the scenery. With Brown and Mahaffey out, Vigneux walked. Then Glendon surprised the crowd by rapping out a choppy hit that advanced Vigneux to third. Muller dashed their hopes to the ground by going out—Boylan to first.

Spokane tied the score in the third, and Spokane money was plenty with few takers at even odds. Captain Risley set a good example for his team by sending out a two-bagger that hit the right-field fence. He was brought in on Lougheed's single. Lougheed stole second and went to third on Shelton's hit to right. He overran third, as the hit was too short to score on, and was well fielded by Weed to Mahaffey. Before Lougheed could get back to the third bag Mahaffey sent the ball to Tinker, and it was all off with the run-getting.

Conflagration in the Third.

Kindling had now been laid for the conflagration. Deisel came to the bat for a hit. He was advanced to second by Anderson's base on balls. When four balls were called on Anderson, Lougheed threw the ball to second base. No one covered the bag. The ball went sailing out in the field. Deisel went to third. Anderson kept on running after he passed first, and by that time the ball had been fielded in to second base, and Marshall was laying in ambush for the doughty Anderson, who was sliding for dear life to that spot of safety. The ball rolled out of Marshall's hands and Deisel scored. Anderson went to third. Tinker flew out to Hurlburt. To catch Anderson, Hurlburt threw to the home plate, but the ball went through Lougheed. With the bases cleared, things began over again. Weed hit safely and stole second. Brown took his base on balls. Weed scored on a new complication that arose at second base. Mahaffey knocked the ball to Boylan. The play was to put Brown out at second and then attempt a double play at first. Boylan tossed the ball to Marshall, and it rolled out of his hands. Vigneux went out at first on a ground ball to Marshall, and Brown and Mahaffey each took a base. Brown scored from third on a wild pitch. Mahaffey, of course, went to third, and while no one was watching stole home with his run. Glendon was the next man up, and he put out the fire by going out—Steltz to Risley.

Spokane Scored Twice in Fourth.

The Spokanes were undaunted by burnt fingers and went at the game hard in the fourth. Marshall opened with a hit. He stole second and got third on a passed ball. Knox took his base on balls. He attempted to steal second, and was caught between the bases by Deisel. While Deisel, Anderson and Mahaffey were playing "one-old-cat," throwing the ball back and forth, first and second, Marshall stole in home with the run. The trio looked foolish, and the thought came to their minds, "What will Grim say?" At this Knox ducked and ran, and he was safe at second. Hurlburt came up with a hit, which Muller juggled, and Knox scored. The Spokane batting rally here ceased. Boylan struck out, trying to sacrifice. Swindells flew out to Muller. Steltz sent a hot one to Anderson, neatly fielded.

After that the players steadied down. There were no more errors, and the sides went out in one-two-three order, with pretty fielding and running catches by both teams. Glendon fanned the last three Spokane men out. The score:

PORTLAND.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Muller, l. f.	2	1	0	2	0	1
Deisel, ss	3	1	1	1	1	0
Anderson, 2b	3	1	1	4	6	0
Tinker, 3b	4	0	1	3	2	1
Weed, r. f.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Brown, c. f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Mahaffey, 1b	4	1	0	9	1	1
Vigneux, c	3	0	0	6	1	0
Glendon, p	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	6	27	12	3

SPOKANE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Risley, 1b	4	1	1	15	0	0
Lougheed, c	3	0	1	3	2	2
Shelton, 3b	4	0	3	0	2	0
Marshall, ss	4	1	1	3	3	2
Knox, l. f.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Hurlburt, c. f.	4	0	3	3	1	0
Boylan, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	0
Swindells, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Steltz, p	4	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	38	3	9	24	16	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Portland—										
Runs	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	*	—6
Hits	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	*	—6
Spokane—										
Runs	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Hits	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	—9

SUMMARY.

Stolen bases — Mahaffey, Weed, Knox, Lougheed, Marshall.
Two-base hits—Anderson, Risley.
Sacrifice hit—Deisel.
Double play—Anderson to Mahaffey.
Bases on balls—Off Steltz, 5; Glendon, 2.
Struck out—By Steltz, 4; by Glendon, 6.
Hit by pitcher—By Glendon, 1.
Passed balls—Lougheed, Vigneux.
Wild pitch—Steltz.
Earned runs—Spokane, 1.
Bases on errors—Portland, 9; Spokane, 3.
Left on bases—Portland, 5; Spokane, 6.
Time of game—1 hour and 15 minutes.
Umpire—McDonald.
Attendance—4200.

ST. VRAIN POORLY SUPPORTED.

All Tacoma's Errors Were Costly—Lost by a Score of 7 to 3.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 25.—The support accorded St. Vrain today was of the slowest imaginable kind. The Tigers accepted only easy chances and muffed some of them. All Tacoma's errors were costly. Stovall pitched one of his best games, and, with the aid of fast fielding, but one hit was drawn off him. There were no features worthy of note. The score:

TACOMA.

	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
McCarthy, ss	0	0	5	3	2
Murdock, l. f.	2	0	0	0	0
Flannery, c. f.	0	0	2	0	2
Lynch, r. f.	0	0	4	0	0
McIntyre, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
McCloskey, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Stulz, 2b	0	0	1	1	1
Zearfoss, c	0	0	1	2	0
St. Vrain, p	0	0	0	5	1
Totals	3	1	24	13	6

SEATTLE.

	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Zeigler, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
Peeples, 2b	1	3	3	6	0
Hurley, c	0	0	3	0	0
Rockenfield, ss	2	2	1	3	0
Bodie, l. f.	1	0	3	0	2
Klopf, c. f.	0	3	2	0	0
Corbett, 1b	0	1	13	1	1
St. Johns, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Stovall, p	2	1	1	4	0
Totals	7	11	27	16	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Tacoma	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—3
Seattle	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	*	—7

SUMMARY.

Stolen bases—Murdock, Klopf.
Bases on balls—Off Stovall, 4; off St. Vrain, 1.
Hit by pitcher—By Stovall, 1; by St. Vrain, 1.
Wild pitches—St. Vrain, 2.
Passed ball—Hurley.
Two-base hits—Zeigler, Peeples.
Sacrifice hits—Hurley, Flannery.
Struck out—By Stovall, 3; St. Vrain, 1.
Double plays—Peeples to Rockenfield; Stovall to Peeples to Corbett.
Left on bases—Tacoma, 3; Seattle, 7.
Time of game—1 hour and 42 minutes.
Umpire—O'Connell.

Northwest League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Portland	51	22	.698
Tacoma	38	37	.507
Spokane	30	43	.411
Seattle	29	46	.387

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Wins an Interesting Game From St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Chicago made one run in the second inning by bunching two doubles. They scored four more in the fifth on four singles and two errors. Waddell outpitched Murphy, and received a shade the better support. Attendance, 6500. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago	5	9	1	St. Louis	3	5	2

Batteries—Waddell and Kling; Murphy and Ryan. Umpire—O'Day.

Pittsburg Beat Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Doheny proved too much for the locals here today, but four scattered hits being made off his delivery. Both Wagner and Magoon played brilliantly. Attendance, 8400. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Pittsburg	6	12	1	Cincinnati	3	4	1

Batteries—Doheny and Yeager; Stimmel, Phillips and Peitz.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburg	57	37	.606
Philadelphia	59	44	.573
Brooklyn	58	45	.563
St. Louis	55	50	.524
Boston	49	53	.480
Cincinnati	41	57	.480
New York	37	57	.394
Chicago	41	64	.390

BASEBALL AT HILLSBORO.

Upchurch A. O. U. W. Team Beaten by the Diamond Ws.

HILLSBORO, Or., Aug. 25.—The Upchurch A. O. U. W. team, comprised of the favorite amateur players of Portland, was this afternoon defeated by the Diamond W. nine of this city by a score of 9 to 4. A special car brought the visitors here, and they were accompanied by a large crowd of bleachers from the metropolis. The line-up was:

Diamond W.s.	Position.	Upchurch.
W. Downs	pitcher	McInnis
Suess	catcher	Zan
Purdin	first base	Stutt
Riggs	second base	Ainslie
Cook	third base	Fay
Hare	shortstop	Baldwin
James	right field	Hovde
Hatch	center field	Esser
Miller	left field	A. Downs

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Upchurch	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Diamond W.s.	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	—9

Struck out—By Downs, 9; by McInnes, 8.
Bases on balls—Off Downs, 1; off McInnes, 2.
Attendance—600.
Time of game—1 hour 45 minutes.
Umpire—Roy Cook.

Foreseeing.

Indianapolis News.

"It is wrong," we pleaded, "to rear a child in a boarding-house, without the influences of a home."

The mother's eyes became suffused with unshed tears and her face was illumined with an inner light.

"I look to the future," said she. "He cannot make some woman's life miserable with references to his mother's cooking."

Sublime sacrifice!

Recovered From Cleveland Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—The body of Albert Valencourte, one of the victims of the crib No. 3 disaster, was recovered today by divers. The body was found in the air shaft 80 feet below the surface. The bodies of the other four victims are believed to be buried under 30 feet of mud.

There is some talk of organizing a company of the Oregon National Guard at Prineville.

THE CHANNEL SWIMMER

HOLBEIN HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

His Exploit Remarkable, Considering the Roughness of the Sea—A New Record Established.

DOVER, England, Aug. 25.—Mr. Holbein, who yesterday, the anniversary of Captain Webb's swim from Dover to Calais, started from Cape Gris-Nez (between Boulogne-Sur-Mer and Calais) in an attempt to swim to Dover, narrowly escaped drowning.

He covered the course to a point within six miles of Dover, and then collapsed, after having been in the water 12 hours and 46 minutes. The tug which accompanied him took him from the water and brought him to Dover this morning. He was carried to a hotel in a semi-conscious state, and subsequently, on the advice of his medical attendants, was removed to a hospital, where he lay for some time in a serious condition. It was found that his eyesight had been badly affected by the salt water. Tonight, however, he had recovered, and he announced his intention to renew the attempt.

His exploit was very remarkable, considering the roughness of the sea, and has established a record. He found it impossible to take solid food, and subsisted mainly on raw eggs. He also took hot milk from a feeding-bottle. He swam with a powerful stroke, alternately on his back and on his breast, making a good pace. The first six miles from Cape Gris-Nez were covered in 2 hours and 25 minutes. Much of the time he swam with his eyes closed, owing to the effect of the salt water. Instructions to Holbein were shouted through a megaphone, and powerful acetylene lamps were lighted to guide him. At the end of the sixth hour he was swimming well, but he began to complain of an injury to his left hip, sustained on the rocks at Cape Gris-Nez, but not mentioned before.

After 11 o'clock he was once lost for five minutes, a big wave having swept over him. He kept going steadily, but during the 10th and 11th hours a westerly tide drifted him much out of his course, and it was evident that the heavy seas were having a bad effect. During the 12th hour his stroke weakened considerably, and he seemed unable to grasp the directions given. Twice he turned completely around.

At 4:20 A. M. it was decided to take him out of the water. He was turning like a top and hopelessly blind. Allowing for his zig-zag course, it is estimated that he swam 26 miles. When he was taken from the water Dover was about five miles north-northeast. His next attempt he promises to make next year.

Swim From Boston to New York.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—To swim from Boston to New York is the feat that Peter McNally will attempt, making the start next Sunday, the entire distance to be covered within 30 days.

SHAMROCK'S TRIAL SPIN.

Yacht Will Go Over the Cup Course Today.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin anchored in Sandy Hook Bay, close to Shamrock II, tonight, having returned from her trip to Oyster Bay, where Sir Thomas and his party were entertained by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Lieutenant-Colonel Burbank, commandant of the military post on Sandy Hook, with his family, accompanied Sir Thomas and witnessed the race between Constitution and Columbia Saturday. They remained on board the yacht today, and enjoyed a cruise on the Sound. Shamrock was not damaged by the fierce squall that swept over the bay Saturday afternoon. She is securely moored to a Government buoy.

Everything is ready for the second trial spin of the yacht tomorrow. She is to leave her anchorage at 10 o'clock and proceed to Sandy Hook lightship, there to begin her trial over one of the America's cup courses, either 15 miles to windward or leeward and return, or over a triangular course of 10 miles to the leg. According to the weather prophet at Sandy Hood tonight, the indications for wind in the morning are not very bright. In any event, Captain Sycamore will be apt to send aloft some of Shamrock's light sails, and those lucky enough to be out there will probably see the largest club topsail ever set on a 90-footer yacht, also several varieties of jib topsail, and perhaps a spinnaker of great proportions. Sir Thomas Lipton has given orders to start the yacht every day at 11 o'clock, so she can return to her anchorage in the afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOT.

Creedmore-Gollymount Match Will Take Place in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—At Sea Girt, N. J., September 6, the revival of the Creedmore-Gollymount shooting matches will take place between teams representing the New Jersey State Rifle Association and the Ulster Rifle Association, of Belfast, Ireland. Brigadier-General Spencer has deferred the election of the American team for this match until after the arrival of the Irish visitors, who are expected here on the steamship Servian next Wednesday. Sir Thomas Lipton is a member of the Ulster Rifle Association, and a great deal of interest is taken on both sides of the Atlantic in the outcome of this match, as several members of the Ulster Rifle Association belong to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, from which the challenge for the America's cup emanated.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson has lent his steam yacht Reverie to the reception committee for the purpose of meeting the Ulster riflemen on the arrival of the Servia. By special permit, the Irish passengers and their baggage will be transferred to the yacht off Quarantine when the Servia reaches Quarantine.

The contest for the American Centennial Palm trophy will begin Thursday, September 5. It is for the championship of the world for teams of eight men, open to riflemen of all countries. The American contestants for this event will be selected tomorrow. The United States Marine Corps team is now at Sea Girt, and the representatives of the District of Columbia are expected tomorrow.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR FENN.

Won the Five-Mile Professional Handicap at Vailsburg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—At Vailsburg, N. J., today W. S. Fenn, of Waterbury, added fresh laurels to his list. After a hard struggle in the half-mile open for professionals, he started out with 33 other riders in the five-mile handicap for professionals. He started off at a clipping pace and mowed down his rivals, one at a time. McFarland had 100 yards on the youngster, but this did not bother Fenn. Entering the home stretch Fenn had the speed and fairly ran away from the others, winning by about five lengths. His time was 10:15. The other world's record for the distance was 10:33 2-5.

There was a wrangle in the two-mile handicap, where another world's record was broken, but it may not be allowed. Lake and McConnell came down the stretch close together, but to the majority of the onlookers it appeared as if McConnell, the scratch man, had won by a few inches. Referee Moher gave the race to Lake and the onlookers fairly screamed their displeasure. The time was 4:00 flat, which beats the old world's record by 12 4-5 seconds.

The half-mile, open, was run with many heats, not unlike the circuit championship. The final was between Lawson and Kramer, and Lawson won by about a length. Kramer's friends immediately challenged Lawson for a match against Kramer and offered odds of $500 on Kramer to $450 on Lawson. Lawson accepted the challenge.

Races at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—Archie McEachern, of Canada, beat Champion, the French rider, in a 25-mile paced race today at Queen's Park, winning by half a wheel's length in 39:19, a Canadian record. Kent and Daly, of Boston, on a tandem, beat Fournier, on a motor cycle, in a five-mile race. The time, 7:02, is a new record for the distance. Kent also established another new mark today, riding a mile paced in 1:19 without a wind shield. Champion defeated McEachern in a 10-mile motor-paced race; time, 15:13 4-5.

MONEY TO ADVERTISE.

Mr. Reid's Plan for Making Oregon Known Abroad.

PORTLAND, Aug. 24.—(To the Editor.)—There are two modes of raising money for immigration, the first by voluntary contributions, the second by state legislative authority-taxation.

The first plan was tried for years in the British colonies and some of our Western States, but utterly failed. The second plan, taxation, by appropriations from the State Legislature, has always been successful, but only where legislative authority was granted, as now in California, to each county to form its own immigration boards.

Where one central State Board of Immigration existed in each state, the people outside the county where it was located have refused to appropriate sufficient moneys to sustain it, consequently Frank T. Davey is right in saying his state board tried it in 1899 and therefore he has no faith in state central boards, nor have I, because from experience between 1874 and 1878, inclusive, our state board failed to get one single dollar outside of Portland and Multnomah County. So will it be if we in Portland try it again, or organize any board or solicit the services of the Chamber of Commerce of the Portland Board of Trade, or of any other organization to be created within or operated by Portland people. I mean that the country people, when invited by any Portland concern to come down to attend their meetings, will do so, as they did to ours, and to the state board of 1899, but will refuse to put up a dollar from their counties, and the result will be that the people of Portland alone will have to bear voluntarily the expense and contribute all the moneys during the next 18 months until the next Legislature meets, in 1903.

Knowing all this from experience, my temporary plan of raising funds and conducting operations, that is until the next Legislature meets in 1903, would be to create an advertising board of directors from and to reside at Salem, with its office there, and not at Portland, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and two other state officials (of course in their private capacities), appointing one vice-president to reside in each county of Oregon, to receive immigrants on arrival there and without salary attend to the county's local immigration wants. To allow each county in this state to compile for circulation by the Salem board a short pamphlet describing such county's individual resources and climate. I mean a separate pamphlet to each and all of the counties of Oregon, and let each county compete with the other for immigrants.

Why? Because it is all the same to Portland. She, being the metropolis of Oregon, will get all the trade, traffic and commerce which each county will bring or produce in Oregon, and thus each county will separately help to build up the City of Portland in the future. We can then go forward this year to each county and say: "All the money you contribute for immigration and printing will be spent by yourselves for advertising your own county, and circulated by the Salem officials of the state administration from Salem; and Portland has nothing to do with it or its management." If money can be secured voluntarily from places outside of Portland, this is the only practicable plan to accomplish it; but if you attempt to do all this through Portland and Portland residents, we will never raise a dollar from counties outside of Multnomah. Why? Because these country people will say, as they always have said: "Portland has some ax to grind, and asks our names and money for its own particular benefit and purposes." If from Salem, and under the state officials, the scheme will be considered a disinterested, philanthropic plan for the benefit of the state at large.

Let Portland by all means frame its separate pamphlet, as the other counties of Oregon will do, but on a larger scale, with descriptive matter of the County of Multnomah and City of Portland's resources; and also use its contributions, perhaps for printing or assist in having printed a general descriptive pamphlet shortly describing the State of Oregon at large.

If this plan, as I suggest it, is carried out for the next 18 months only, the results derived in that period will make it so popular all over the state that the next Legislature will certainly pass a law in 1903 either making: First, a large appropriation for immigration purposes from state taxation; or, second, better still, will pass a law creating separate county boards of immigration in every county of Oregon, and authorize the people of each of such counties, or its county commissioners, to vote a certain number of mills for immigration purposes annually, based upon the assessed valuation of each county, and authorize the funds so raised to be distributed for the separate benefit of that county voting said funds. I am confident that if this plan is adopted it will be easy to get over two-thirds of the next Legislature to combine together to pass such a law. Why? Because every county would be benefited and those counties not wishing to push immigration into their county need not vote any funds.

In conclusion permit me to say this plan is in force in most of the British colonies and in the State of California today, and after giving many years of special study to immigration as conducted by other states and in British colonies—which I have visited—I am satisfied it is the only practicable mode for our young state to follow in 1903. Meantime we cannot sleep until that period without advertising our state's resources and therefore must at once solicit contributions to advertise Oregon until the next Legislature meets.

WILLIAM REID,
Ex-State Commissioner of Immigration.

Porto Ricans Learn English.

San Juan News.

The greatest ambition of every Porto Rican now is to learn English. He sees that his brothers who understand the English language are making great strides in life, while he is left behind. It is certainly a great advantage in Porto Rico for a young man to know both languages well. There are very few, indeed, who do know both languages well and are competent translators. It is not the art of transcribing the words of one language into the words of another. There are many who can do this and call themselves translators. They are not translators. They are bunglers, and are doing what any bungler can do with a dictionary in his hand. But the man who can transcribe a thought from English into Spanish or vice versa is the man who is in demand. The translation should not have the earmarks of a translation. It should not be evident to the reader that it is a translation. Most translators have this fault. It should appear as if originally written in the language in which it is clothed.

The value of pepper was known of old. We read that when Rome had to be ransomed from its barbarian conqueror in the year 400 Alaric demanded 3000 pounds of pepper among the payments, and that Hippocrates used it in medicine, applying it to the skin.

TONGUE ON THE TARIFF

DUTIES THAT FOSTER TRUSTS SHOULD BE REMOVED.

The Congressman Is Opposed to a General Revision of the Schedules.

HILLSBORO, Aug. 25.—Hon. T. H. Tongue today replied to a query of the American Economist, Philadelphia, as follows:

Hillsboro, Or., Aug. 24, 1901—Editor American Economist: Dear Sir—Returning home after an absence of some length I find your letter of the 12th ult., asking an expression of my opinion "regarding general tariff revision," which has been and now is "attracting much attention throughout the country."

I certainly do not believe that it would be wise for Congress at the coming session to enter upon anything like a general revision of the present tariff. As a whole, both in producing needed revenue and in stimulating the industrial interests of the country, the Dingley tariff law has been unusually successful. Our exports surpass all previous records, and are still growing larger. With consumption stimulated to the highest point, we are purchasing from foreign nations less of food products, especially such as our own farmers can successfully raise, than we purchased during those years of terrible depression following the passage of the Wilson-Gorman law. A greatly increased demand for these is supplied wholly from our own farms, ranges, dairies, orchards and gardens.

Our present trade balance is enabling us to cancel our obligations to foreign nations, and its continuance for a few years will make us the creditor nation of the world. Labor is well paid and fully employed. We should not lightly imperil these advantages, or endanger the prosperity we now enjoy. To enter now upon a general revision of the tariff, to attempt to remodel and rebuild our industrial system, would itself create alarm, resulting in a general shortening up of production, lessening the demand for labor, and supplies, and general unrest and alarm. It would be better to bear with slight inconveniences, rather than to rush blindly upon untold disaster. We must not attribute all higher prices to sinister influences. Six years ago the crying evil was "low prices." When all are eagerly striving to secure higher prices in the presence of a phenomenally increased demand, we must expect that there will be increase in the price of the production of others, as well as of our own; of the things we consume, as well as those we produce. We must not expect to buy cheap, unless we expect to sell cheap and work cheap.

But if a careful examination should prove, what is so often alleged, that there are tariffs upon products not needed for either revenue or protection; that the industries producing these goods are capable of withstanding all foreign competition, that they are outstripping all foreign competitors in their own domain, and rapidly capturing the markets of the world, and that these tariffs serve no purpose except to enable the corporations controlling these products to extort unreasonable prices from the home consumer, while selling cheaper abroad, then they should be repealed at once. This should be done, not to destroy, but to preserve protection. They form no part of a protective system. They give plausibility to the argument that a protective tariff fosters trusts. They are the enemies, not the friends of protection. If we do not get rid of such tariffs there is grave danger that the people, unmindful of past experiences, stirred to madness by appeals to prejudice against great wealth, may arise in their might, guided by anger more than by wisdom, as in 1892, and destroy the whole protective policy.

But such a step should be taken only after the most careful examination of the probable effect of the action contemplated. We should be certain that the industries affected could successfully withstand foreign competition, that we were not destroying important enterprises while attempting to destroy monopolies, that we were not merely changing masters, and enthroning a foreign, upon the ruins of domestic trusts. We should first be sure of the facts, and the search for these should be thorough and exhaustive. The facts fully known, the action taken should be cautious, temperate, but firm and effective.

THOMAS H. TONGUE.

IDAHO HAS A GREAT FUTURE

Railway Manager Says It Is the Most Valuable Western State.

P. P. Shelby, general manager of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad Company, with headquarters at Weiser, Idaho, is at the Hotel Portland, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Schmoldt, of Cleveland, O. Mrs. Schmoldt is Mr. Shelby's daughter.

"I am in Portland partly on business and partly on pleasure," said Mr. Shelby. "My daughter and her husband came West on a visit, and I took the opportunity to bring them with me and show them Portland. They admire the city very much. I know the city well, of course.

"The Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad runs from Weiser to Seven Devils, a distance of 104 miles. At present 60 miles of the road are in operation, and the other 44 miles are under construction. We shall have 25 miles of the new work completed before Winter sets in, and the whole road will be completed in about one year. There are large copper mining interests along the road, and it passes through regions rich in timber, agricultural products and livestock. There are also valuable coal oil deposits at Nampa, Idaho. Idaho has a fine future, and, to my mind, it is the most valuable state west of the Mississippi. Portland merchants trade largely in our region and sell quite a quantity of goods. Portland is one of our household words. I expect to leave for home Monday afternoon."

Shorter Hours for Drug Clerks.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21.—(To the Editor.)—Having read a notice in this morning's issue of an organization being formed by the drug clerks of the city, it occurred to me to say a few words in their behalf through your columns. Having made some inquiry, I find the object of this organization is the social and physical benefit of the overworked clerk, to shorten the hours by closing the drug stores, say, at 8 P. M., in place of remaining open until 11 and 11:30, as most of them do, to accommodate a few stragglers who forget to purchase the baby nipple, toothbrush, postage stamps or some other article of less importance, which could just as well be procured at a seasonable hour, the same as we now have to purchase our groceries and furnishing goods.

We will admit that there are emergency cases where it is necessary to get into a drug store, but provision can be made for these, as such cases are quite rare. There are always physicians near at hand, and in a serious case, such as would necessitate the calling of a druggist, the physician should be called instead, as he is better qualified to prescribe.

The physician, as a rule, has his pocket case, which contains anything which may be found necessary for immediate use; if not, he is always informed just where he can find a night bell and arouse the druggist.

Some may say, if the clerks are overworked, put on more men and shorten their hours. This is not practicable. As a rule, the proprietor has all the help he can afford. We must take into consideration that in small stores hours pass while the proprietor and his clerk only take in a few dimes, while if the people knew they must get their drugs and sundries before 8 P. M. they would be busy most of the time during the business hours and would do the same volume of business in 10 hours they now do in 16. Let us all make our purchases early and help the boys out. They require rest and recreation the same as others. Remember this is an age of progress; the days of slavery are supposed to be over.

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Tired Out

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure. You are on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

NO PLACE FOR CHINESE.

Their Presence in the Philippines a Menace to Natives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—"One of the most important questions presented for American consideration, since the occupation of the Philippine Islands has arisen from the necessity of determining an administrative policy in respect to Chinese immigration," says Major-General MacArthur, in his annual report to the Secretary of War. Continuing, he says that in spite of efforts of Chinese rulers to restrict emigration, thousands annually leave the empire to escape the consequences of poverty. The most indigent only leave the country. They are, as a rule, industrious, submissive and obedient to their superiors.

"Such people," says the General, "largely endowed as they are with inexhaustible fortitude and determination, if admitted to the archipelago in any considerable numbers during the formative period, which is now in process of evolution, would soon have direct or indirect control of pretty nearly every productive interest, to the absolute exclusion alike of Filipinos and Americans.

"This view is stated with considerable emphasis, as unmistakable indications are apparent of organized and systematized efforts to break down all barriers, with a view to unrestricted Chinese immigration, for the purpose of quick and effective exploitation of the islands; a policy which would not only be ruinous to the Filipino people, but would in the end surely defeat the expansion of American trade to its natural dimensions, in what is obviously one of its most important channels. In this connection it may not be improper to state that one of the greatest difficulties attending military efforts to tranquilize the people of the archipelago arises from their dread of sudden and excessive exploitation, which they fear would defraud them of their natural patrimony and at the same time relegate them to a status of social and political inferiority.

"Reiterated assertions to the effect that native labor in the Philippines is unreliable must be accepted as coming almost exclusively from Europeans, who primarily are exploiters, pure and simple, and, as such, have absolutely no interest in the islands beyond the immediate realization of enormous profits. Under the old system, the wages of labor were too small to establish anything like a sense of self-interest on the part of employes, and, as a consequence, solicitude for the interests of employers did not exist, and workmen, as a rule, were indifferent as to their own constant employment, and had little concern about the future, as their own wishes or interests were never consulted. American experience, so far as public employes are concerned, has not confirmed the declaration of the Europeans. On the contrary, it has been found that when properly paid the Filipino is precisely like any other man, and holds onto a good place by reason of fidelity and faithful service.

"In view of the foregoing premises, the military administration has rigidly enforced regulations excluding Chinese immigration from the islands; not in a spirit of hostility, but in pursuance of instincts of self-preservation. Individually, a Chinaman represents a unit of excellence that must always command respect and win admiration; but in their organized capacity in the Philippines, the Chinese represent an economical army, without allegiance or attachment to the country, and which, to a great extent, is beyond the reach of insular authority. They are bent upon commercial conquest, and as those in the islands already represent an innumerable host at home, even restricted immigration would represent a serious menace."

General MacArthur, in view of the ultimate interests of America in the East, which largely depends upon a correct solution of this problem, recommends that some action be taken looking to the gradual decrease of the Chinese now in the islands, which might be partially accomplished by prohibiting the return of all persons who have been absent for six months, or hereafter may absent themselves from the islands and remain away for such a period.

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His Ideal.

Chicago Record-Herald.

He kept a picture in his mind
Of one who had a queenly air—
Of one with classic features, who
Was fairest of the sweet and fair,
And till he found her he would wait,
And when he found her—ah, well the
He vowed that she should be his own
In spite of all the fates and men.

The maiden that he dreamed about
Was blithe and willowy and tall,
And never loved until she heard
Him fondly, reverently call;
Her voice was like soft music, and
Her temper ever mild and sweet—
He waited and he watched to go
And kneel a suppliant at her feet.

I saw him married yesterday—
Her freckled nose turns up, and she
Is plump and short, and prone, it seems,
To babble somewhat flippantly;
A husband that she had before
Has found another wife somewhere—
And while the preacher said the words
Her son and daughter blubbered there.

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The above are remarkable words, but those who know Dr. Kessler, and have tried his treatment, can vouch for their absolute truthfulness.

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