THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

PAPERS READ AT THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Miss Susan B. Anthony's Scheme for Spreading Broadcast the Association's Literature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—At an informal meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association today, held previous to the calling together of the regular convention, the subject of organization and advancement of the cause of woman suffrage was discussed. Mary G. Hay, of New York, presided. She said two state officers had remarked that women's suffrage would come just the same if there was no organization; that it would come through the process of evolution.

This statement caused a number of the delegates to announce that they wished it known that they entertained no such sentiments, and asked for the names of the two state officers, but Miss Hay declined to give them. Education, Miss Hay argued, was necessary to success. She advised all present to join clubs "with the idea of sowing a little suffrage seed." She declared that evolution might bring suffrage, but it would be accomplished quicker if evolution was helped along. A number of the delegates urged increased activity in the matter of membership.

Mrs. Catt said she would be glad if a resolution would be introduced in the convention to double the membership, and thereby set everybody to work. Two years ago, Mrs. Catt explained, after the convention had adjourned, a request was sent throughout the Nation to try to double the membership, but some people felt that it did not receive the inspiration it would have had had the convention indorsed it. The members at once acted upon the suggestion and decided it to be the sense of the organization that all should join in an effort to double the membership.

When the association proper was called to order by President Catt for its second day's session, there was but a slight falling off in the attendance, notwithstanding the intensely cold weather. Reports from the committee on credentials, board of auditors and the corresponding secretary were read and approved.

The report of Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer, was then submitted, and showed the financial condition of the association to be as follows:

Receipts for the year were $13,581; balance, $889. Three bequests were paid within the year, viz.: Mrs. Jonas Green, of Virginia, $100; Dr. Helen J. Underwood, of California, $100; Mrs. Charlotte A. Cleveland, of Perry, N. Y., $2,000.

New York contributed more money than any other state, giving $3300. The five states paying the largest dues and, therefore, having largest societies, were New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. The largest percentage of gain was made by Kentucky, where Miss Laura Clay is president. The membership of the association has increased and the outlook for future growth and development is most encouraging.

Susan B. Anthony at this point stated that she had a little scheme for getting some money out of Uncle Sam. It was that when Mrs. Catt spoke before the committees of Congress on Tuesday of next week, she should deliver a portion of her annual address, and then ask "leave to print." By this means, she said, the Government will print the entire speech, and it can be sent under Government frank to every state in the Union.

Mrs. French, of Rhode Island, gave notice of an amendment to the by-laws providing that whenever 25 members of any state petition the executive committee that any question shall be referred to the state for consideration, such question shall be so referred, and if a majority of the states vote in favor of the same it shall become a law.

Henry Blackwell, chairman of the committee on Presidential suffrage, urged every woman in every state to petition their Legislature asking for the right to vote for Presidential Electors.

Mrs. Babcock read an interesting paper regarding the efforts which have been made to induce the newspapers of the country to give more space to the cause of woman suffrage. Letters of sympathy were sent to Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Mary Anthony, Caroline Miller, Clay Bennett and Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins. A recess was then taken until 2:30 P. M.

The afternoon session was devoted mainly to addresses by the state presidents. They were preceded by Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton, of Alabama, who delivered an address of greeting. Among the speakers was Mrs. M. L. Wood, the California president.

Mrs. Adelaide Shaw, of Boston, discussed "A Captivating Alliance." She illustrated the decay of old religious ideals and the substitution in men's minds of the business point of view, and compared this with what she claimed is the decay of the present ideal in the minds of our countrymen and the substitution of the commercial consideration. She pictured the heavy odds against which the cause of woman suffrage has to struggle, and sought to show why they "whose ideal is of pure government, of perfect laws, of statesmen incorruptible and fearless, are so little in touch with the average American legislator."

She pleaded for passionate patriotism and the purification of political life. What use to plead for suffrage with those whose apathy about their own suffrage has become a by-word and a reproach? she asked. Speaking of President Roosevelt, Mrs. Shaw said:

"Of course he is with us. The brain that conceived the idea of the regiment of Rough Riders, the mind that was first to recognize magnificent war material in all that unrivaled horsemanship and marksmanship, has not failed to perceive another waiting host, a great reserve of moral force, more scattered power gone to waste, the unfranchised woman of his country."

"The Lady and the Quill" was discussed by Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmer, of New Orleans, a newspaper writer, known as "Dorothy Dix." She said:

"This is an unsentimental age, and the daily paper is the most unsentimental thing in it. If a woman occupies a position as a reporter, or editor, or paragraphist, the world may rest assured that it is the result of fitness and ability, and not because of some man's gallantry. With men the ability to collect and disseminate news is the triumph of education over nature. With women it is intuitive faculty. It is only within the last three or four years, however, that we have been removed from the sideshow of journalistic freaks, and now she works side by side with her brother—stands or falls on her own merits."

"Pills in Politics" was the theme of Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, of Minneapolis, who discussed women medical practitioners. It is not a far cry from pills to politics, she said. The woman doctor cannot practice at all until she has passed an examination required by law made by men, before a State Medical Examining Board composed of men. Only in the four equal-suffrage states are women doctors given paid and responsible positions on boards and on staffs of institutions where women are confined or congregated. The progress of women in medicine has kept pace with the suffrage movement. The first woman was admitted in 1848. Now there probably are 6000 women practicing medicine in this country. The pioneer doctor suffered social ostracism, professional contempt and persecution, legal restrictions and commercial suspicion, while the modern woman finds nearly all the best medical schools open to her, state boards courteous and complimentary.

Speaking of municipal politics, Dr. Eaton said:

"One-fifth the population of cities are women and three-fifths are children. It is manifestly unjust that the men—the one-fifth of the population who know least about the other four-fifths, should constitute the health boards. The impediment is that friends of the party in power must be cared for, and the women doctors want the impediment removed."

Miss Gaile Laughlin, of New York, spoke of the work and possibilities of women in the legal profession. To obtain the full measure of success, woman, she declared, must stand on her feet clothed with the full right of citizenship. Success in the law must depend upon the absolute obliteration of sex prejudice.

MUCH MONEY IN TIMBER.

But It Takes Money to Do Business in the Philippines.

The following letter from Manila in regard to the prospects of the lumber business in the Philippines is from a citizen of Portland who went over there a year ago to look into the chances for Americans doing business, and will be of interest to many in Oregon who have been figuring on the chances for probable profits in handling the many varieties of fine hard woods to be found in the Philippines. It is evident that the only way that this timber proposition can be successfully handled is to send a man to the Orient who has had experience in the lumbering business in Oregon, and who knows how to handle large trees, and to give him money enough to build railroads to bring out the timber to a point from which it can be shipped:

"Regarding native woods and shipments to the states, I have been to the Forestry Bureau and obtained some valuable facts, and am prepared to say positively that it is an impossibility even to venture into the business without having substantial and unlimited backing. I am inclined to think that the middle man will make the most money, but I was told of a party who came out here to buy up a shipload for the states. The stuff had been selling for about $1 per cubic foot, but the great demand had raised the price, and it was hard to get. He finally offered $1 50, but was unable to do anything, and finally gave it up.

"The greater quantity of logs received here are used for building, and are brought in by natives strapped onto the sides of their long boats or bancas, sometimes, but seldom loaded into them. I saw a lot of the natives yesterday diving and fishing for a log they had lost in the river. The Chief of the Forestry Bureau told me of one concern which had spent already $250,000, and had not yet sold any lumber. He knew of one concern (I think the same one) which had gotten out a mahogany log, 7x7x34, and he had obtained authority to purchase it for the St. Louis Exposition. I think they wanted $700 for the log, and he thought that too steep. It is elegant stuff. I saw severll samples of 5 to 6 feet in width polished up in fine shape.

"There are great difficulties in the way of getting out the timber, which make operations very expensive. There are almost countless varieties of the hard woods, all growing together in dense undergrowth of the thickest kind. This all has to be thinned out, and perhaps a half dozen or dozen trees of inferior quality will be secured to one or two of the best. The timber is always in some out-of-the-way place. There are no roads, no landing places for boats, and often no safe harbors; and above all the labor proposition is so uncertain, and most parts of the country are in such an unsettled condition that a body guard would be necessary. The Philippine Lumber & Investment Company have a concession, and is incorporated. It is on the ground floor, and its stock has doubled, and cannot be purchased.

"People look for the Spooner bill to be knocked out so that everybody will have an equal show. At present anyone can secure license to cut timber for one year by paying from 1 cent to 14 cents per cubic foot, according to different classifications; but the Spooner bill prohibits any more concessions being granted at present, or so long as it remains a law. I believe there are a few other concerns which have concessions, and one has never taken its outfit (boilers, etc.), out of the custom-house. People are coming into Manila every day from different ports to look over the field, and nearly all of them have an eye to lumbering. The conditions soon stagger them all, but if a person had enough capital to invest I don't think the payment for stumpage would be so great a drawback. It would make an aproximate difference of perhaps $10 per 1000 feet, B. M., and the people who have the concessions would be able to undersell; but the demand for the lumber, I imagine, would keep up the price sufficiently to enable all to be disposed of at a profit. I understood that the Pullman Car people had a man out here to establish a mill, and that he gave it up. The lumber is indeed fine. Imagine a stick of solid mahogany 7 feet square and 34 feet long. Consider what it would weigh, and the difficulty in handling it. It would contain over 19,00 feet, B. M., and in the states would probably bring at least calculation $200 per thousand.

"The City & Suburban Railway is after a shipment, and Mr. H. and Mr. Sheleberger, of Portland, have been trying for some time to secure some to send, but they can't make it.

"If I intended to settle down here, I believe I would go in for raising cocoanuts, or something of that kind. The forestry man, Captain McCabe, says they begin to bear in five years, and the staple commercial value of each tree is $1 per annum. They plant about 100 trees to the acre, and if a fellow had 100 acres he would be fixed, as they need cultivating only twice each year, and the groves are rented out to the people who prepare the product, and gather the crop.

"The competition in trade here is quite extensive. Such firms as Flint, Eddy & Co., Peabody and others, practically control all imports from America. The English firms and Chinamen have the cinch on nearly everything else, and they, especially the Chinamen, do business on small margin, and rob the buyer whenever possible. It transpired the other day that the Chinamen had cornered nearly all the flour in the city, and got almost what they wanted to ask until more could be had from Hong Kong.

"It is raining today and windy, quite like Oregon weather. The thermometer probably stands at about 70 degrees, and I feel somewhat chilly sitting here writing in light woolen trousers, and my bicycle coat. The Spanish people in the house complain of the cold and go around with pinched faces, and with wraps over their shoulders."

Short Line Reduces Passenger Rates.

Heretofore local passenger rates on the Oregon Short Line in Idaho have been 5 cents a mile. A reduction to 4 cents a mile on the main line has just gone into effect, it having been made voluntarily by the company as a stroke of enterprise. Of course, all local fares are affected by it. Fares from Portland to all points on the Short Line west of Pocatello will be slightly lower. To Weiser the old rate was $13 20 and the new rate is $13; to Nampa the old rate was $16 10, new $15 35; to Boise, old rate $17 10, new $16 15, and so on. Reductions do not appear in fares between Portland and points beyond Pocatello, because competition had previously forced the fares below the 4-cent rate in order that the Short Line might have an even chance with its Northern competitors for the business between Portland and Butte.

Try This One.

New York World.

This is the question that most of the thousand applicants for positions in the building department found a poser at the civil service examinations yesterday in the Grand Central Palace:

What percentage of a lot 25x28.6x100.8 did a building occupy the dimensions of which were 25x60.

Protests against it were made by many after the examination. The applicants included boys just out of High School, men well advanced in years and several women.

LOOKS EASY FOR TONGUE

NO REAL OPPOSITION TO FIRST DISTRICT CONGRESSMAN.

Committee at Its February 20 Meeting in Portland Will Merely Make Reapportionment.

Political sages, who are in a position to speak from accurate knowledge, do not regard it probable that Representative Thomas H. Tongue, of the First Congressional District, will encounter any considerable opposition in his candidacy for renomination for Congress. From present indications it is doubtful if there will be another announced candidate. The First District Republican Congressional Committee will meet in Portland February 20, as was announced Wednesday, to fix the convention date, and consider the question of reapportionment. On the latter point it is quite likely that the first district committee will follow the lead of the Republican committees, which met in Portland last week, and that the same basis for representation in the convention will be adopted. Considerable comment was occasioned by the announcement that the meeting of the committee was to be held in this city, but no significance is attached to the fact. It is believed to have been due to a desire to select as central a point as possible for the convenience of the members, and the additional fact that politicians of the state are in and out of Portland continually at this time perhaps influenced the decision. Nevertheless it is the first time the committee has been called upon to meet outside the district.

So far as the situation in the first district is concerned, there has not appeared any active opposition to Mr. Tongue. That he has publicly stated his intention to remain in Washington despite developments here is not necessarily an indication that his renomination is assured. Previous to his last election there was considerable antagonism to his candidacy, but he remained in Washington during it all, depending on his friends here to guard his interests. At odd times reports have come to the surface that State Senator George C. Brownell, of Clackamas County, would contest the nomination with Mr. Tongue. But this has been eliminated from the situation by Mr. Brownell's own declaration. He is a candidate to succeed himself in the State Senate, and will not ask for other honors at the hands of the party. It has been known for some time that Senator Brownell has cherished an ambition to be elected Representative, and he has by no means given up the hope that some day the Congressional plum may be his.

But he has been prevailed upon to abstain from embarrassing Mr. Tongue's candidacy, and so long as the Hillsboro statesman can retain the place Senator Brownell will not interfere, according to the present plan, as outlined yesterday by a prominent politician of the first district who is close to both Mr. Tongue and Mr. Brownell. When the time comes for Mr. Tongue to step aside for another member of the party Mr. Brownell will be found ready to declare himself a candidate and fight for the nomination. The announced intentions of Claud Gatch to become a candidate under certain conditions are not taken as a serious menace by Mr. Tongue's friends. They point out that there is no mistaking the position occupied by the present Congressman on the money question. They declare he stands for sound money, first, last and all the time, and that the letter written by him to Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, by no means indicated any leanings towards free silver. Mr. Gatch's announcement said in effect that should the voters of the first district have cause for fearing Representative Tongue's attitude on the money question, he would take the nomination. Mr. Tongue's friends are positive in their declarations that such an emergency will not arise, and Mr. Gatch's offer will not be needed.

Ideals in Education.

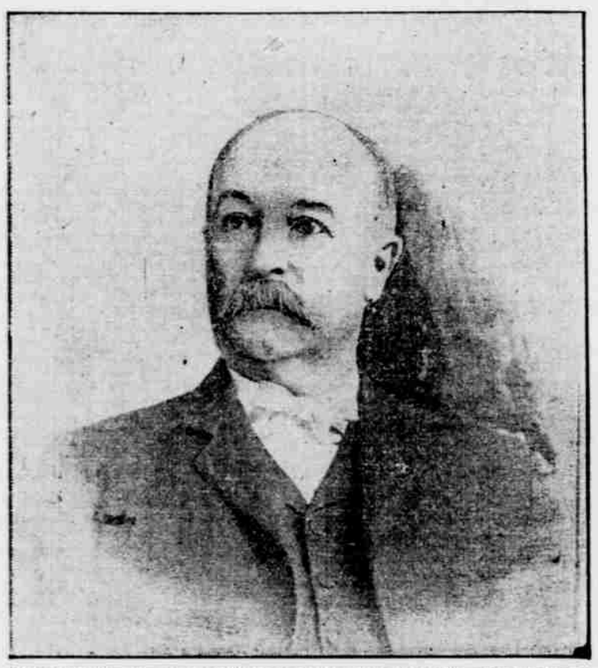
Anent a question that is being carefully considered by many thoughtful men and women of Portland at this time, the following extract from an address delivered recently by Professor R. G. Young, superintendent of the public schools of Butte, Mont., is interesting. He said:

There is a vast, a striking difference between the educational ideals o fthe past and those of the present, and still more will those of the present differ from those that are to serve as an inspiration to future generations. We teach boys to be such men as we are. We do not teach them to aspire to all they can be. The greatest achievement possible for the teacher is to make her pupils men and women—not lawyers, or merchants, or ministers, or statesmen; not teachers, or governors, or presidents, but men and women of untarnished character, of exalted purpose, of magnificent power, and an unlimited capacity and inclination for work.

The old ideal of education was to give the child facts; the new is to give him power. The old looked upon the mastering of a textbook as an end, the new looks upon the textbooks as a means merely to an end. The old was to make the child equal to the best men of the day; the new is to make him as good and great as he can become. The old was to make him successful in acquiring wealth; the new is to teach him to use it to the best interests of humanity. The old looked to success in society and business; the new looks to success in building of personal character. The old said, "Prepare the child to do what he can for himself"; the new says, "Prepare him to do great things for humanity."

The child must be studied as a piece of intricate machinery, capable of performing wonderful things, if rightly governed and given an opportunity to develop its full possibilities, and liable, as well, to end in terrible ruin if put in the hands of incompetent or unworthy masters.

JOHN S. SCHENK



CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SECOND OREGON DISTRICT.

THE DALLES, Feb. 13.—John S. Schenk, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Second Oregon District, the convention of which to name a candidate for Congress will be held in Portland April 1, is a well-known banker of this city. He has resided here for upwards of 30 years. Prior to coming to this city he was connected with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and made his headquarters at Umatilla Landing. He is about 60 years of age, and has been a life-long Republican. He is the leader of the Moody forces in this city. Mr. Schenk is one of the most progressive citizens in this section, and has done much towards its upbuilding.

DEVELOPING RICH MINES.

More Than $250,000 Spent in Blue River District.

William H. Morton, superintendent of the Blue River Mining Company, of Lane County, has returned to his home at 1112 East Taylor street, Sunnyside, to remain until April. He said yesterday that the district has a most promising future before it. Between $250,000 and $300,000 has been expended in development of the various mining properties of the district, most of which are owned by Portland men, and in the erection of buildings, stamp mills and other structures. Work has been started on an extensive electric plant to supply power to the stamp mills of the mines, which is to be completed and in operation by October next.

"I was in the Cripple Creek and other mines that have caused so much excitement," said Mr. Morton, "but it is my judgment that the Blue River mining district equals the former in richness and extent. It covers about four miles square, and is about 60 miles southeast of Eugene, and reached easily by stage. The owners of the Lucky Boy mine, Messrs. Fred and Frank Sharkey, L. Zimmerman and N. B. Standish, of Portland, have a 15-stamp mill, and during January their clean-up was $25,000, which was a big run. I understand their average clean-up had been $9000 per month. The ore is all free milling and all that is necessary to break it up is the stamp mill. Owners of the Lucky Boy will put in 35 stamps more, making their mill 50-stamp. C. H. Park, of Portland, has made extensive improvements on his fine property, and the mines are turning out finely. The Blue River Mining Company has one two-stamp Hammond triple-discharge mill, one rock crusher, a whiffle concentrator, a Pelton water-wheel with power to operate a 20-stamp mill, tramway, messhouses, representing an outlay of about $12,000. The company holds an option on the Sunset mine, also a fine property. There is a 300-foot tunnel on the Portland, a 50-foot tunnel on the I. X. L., a 100-foot tunnel on the Top, and in all the ore shows up well. In the Sunset there are two tunnels, one 400 feet and a cross-cut of 150 feet. In this mine 14 tons were worked up which yielded an average of $54, which is a good showing. The Poor Man mines will out in a stamp mill, as soon as the Brownsville road is open, so that machinery can be taken in.

"McCauley & Co. have been making improvements, and their property shows up finely. The Uncle Sam Mining Company has a two-stamp mill just finished, to be operated by steam. The owners have put in a tramway, by which ore can be transported directly to the mill automatically. They have cookhouses and other needful buildings all completed. The Chancey Dale mine has been bonded at a good figure, and will be operated. It is a good property. Poney & Davis, of Portland, have a small quartz mill at work on their property. They also have made many permanent improvements. Dr. Smith, of Portland, and Dr. Geary, of Halsey, have been making extensive improvements. Mr. Condon also has a good property. Mangoes & Wagner are figuring on a stamp mill this year. They have made developments and are satisfied with the results. Dr. C. A. Candiana, of Portland, is working to secure a patent on his mining property, and will do development work. At present his mine is in litigation.

"These are some of the principal mines of the Blue River group. I should estimate that the improvements in the district will range from $250,000 to $300,000, and much more will be done this year. The free milling quality of the ore makes it easy to get out the gold. The ore is very much like that found in the Cripple Creek mines. The Lucky Boy mine is one of the richest in the Northwest, and the other mines I have mentioned are all of the same character. As far as the developments have gone it is shown that there is ore enough in sight to keep the mines in operation a good many years. While the Blue River mines were discovered 12 years ago, only within the past few years have men of capital got hold of them so that developments could be made. I look for great things in this group from now on. The owners in every case are satisfied with their holdings and will put in mills. The installing of an electric plant to furnish electric power in the district will be an important advance step. There is abundance of water power, and electricity is so much cheaper than steam and can be transmitted easily to any portion of the district. The scenery is beyond description. It is reached by stage from Eugene. It is my judgment that Oregon has better paying mines than Alaska. They are certainly more accessible."

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NEW TRADE IN SIBERIA

OPENED UP BY COMPLETION OF THE NEW RAILROAD.

Articles Which Are Most Likely to Find a Market—Merchants Progressive and Men of Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—"Commercial Opportunities and Commercial Methods in Siberia" is the subject of a recent publication in the "Bulletin Commercial," published at Brussels, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The Siberian merchant, it says, is even more intelligent, energetic and enterprising than those of Russia, and his average capital is probably larger than that of the average Russian merchant. Payments are made usually as in Russia, at three, six, nine and 12 months. The opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway has increased the wealth and consequently the consuming power of Siberia, and caused an increased demand for foreign goods. There is, therefore, now an opening in Siberia for many kinds of goods not formerly sent to that country, except small quantities, which passed directly from Russia, though the fact that the population is chiefly agricultural and in many cases half nomadic makes it apparent that the market will be for a few years greatly restricted, especially as regards articles of luxury. Only one-eighth of the population is located in the towns, and they are chiefly of the higher officials and wealthy merchants.

The classes of articles most likely to find a market in Eastern Siberia are, according to this statement, agricultural implements, machinery, and industrial material for flour mills, oil manufactories, butter factories, distilleries, tanneries, machinery for gold, iron and coal mines, saw mills, machinery for brick fields and salt works, and machinery for manufacturing rope, paper, etc.; while the demand for wines, spirits, silk goods, furniture, books, musical instruments and jewelry is apparently small.

Eastern Siberia, especially the Amur Basin, offered at the time a good market for foreign products. Trade relations were carried on with China, Japan, the United States and Germany. Two firms, one German and the other American, divided the greater part of this international trade. The former, which has an office at Odessa, installed a branch at Vladivostock in 1864. It now has 18 branches established in Eastern Siberia, the chief being at Blagovestchensk, Khabarovsk, Nicolaievsk, and Port Arthur. Besides representing numerous assurance and transport companies and shipping companies, both Russian and other, this firm transacts business affairs of all kinds, acts as bank, and stores merchandise of the most varied description—agricultural machinery, toilet articles, clothing, spirits, etc. It is said to realize enormous profits. The goods imported by the firm are sent principally from Hamburg and Odessa.

The American firm founded in 1870 is run on analogous lines. Its head offices are at Moscow, and branches are established at Vladivostock, Nicolaievsk, Khabarovsk, Blagovestchensk, etc. This firm has a purchasing house at Hamburg.

Eastern Siberia may now, however, be regarded as in a position more akin to the Baikal districts mentioned above, i. e., as being directly dependent upon Russia, but with this difference, that being less densely populated and less productive, it offers a less limited opening.

Owing to the remoteness of Siberia and the lack of rapid transport thither, merchants and manufacturers not having depots for their goods in Russia have to content themselves by sending travelers to visit their Siberian customers. On the other hand, the sparsity of the population will for some time to come cause a lack of activity in trade.

Merchants desirous of finding an opening in this new market should not establish special branches for a particular class of goods. There would appear to be only one way which is at once efficacious and economical, and that is for a body of merchants and manufacturers to group themselves together and to accredit representatives at Tomsk and Irkutsk, sharing the expenses among them. It is indispensable that these representatives should have a depot for goods sufficiently large to enable them to respond to the demands of customers, who, as a rule, prefer to pay more so long as the goods are on the spot, rather than wait three to six months for an order to be executed at a lower price. For most kinds of merchandise such a depot is absolutely necessary, and it would mean certain loss to attempt to do without it. The representatives must have a knowledge of the Russian language, without which he would find both the life and the business impossible. Sales should be made in Russian money, weights and measures, goods passed through the customs and delivered in Siberia. Siberian natives have remained wholly outside European influence, and they are far more ignorant of European customs than are the Russians themselves. All settlements should be made through the intermediary of the representatives, who should be chosen with sufficient care to allow entire confidence being placed in them, and the necessary power of initiative granted.

Commercial bodies desirous of seeking an outlet for their goods in Siberia should endeavor to get into touch directly with the consumer by the establishment of large deposit warehouses, where goods could be sold both wholesale and retail. The Siberian trader is accustomed to add a large percentage on the goods he sells, so that by passing the merchandise through his hands he would obtain the greater part of the profits.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that the new port of Dalny, on the coast of the Liao Tung Peninsula, near Talien Wan, was opened by the Governor of Port Arthur July 25 last. On that day the first steamer of the new line to run between Dalny, Port Arthur and Chee Foo, three times a week, was moored alongside the new jetty. This jetty is made of solid steel, and the harbor affords a depth of 18 feet at low tide; a drydock is also almost finished. When Niu Chwang is closed by ice, merchandise can be sent thence by train to Dalny, where the port will be open all the year round. It is also stated that the railway will shortly grant reduced rates on goods coming from the north, in order that they may be shipped from Dalny instead of Niu Chwang. At Dalny it is said six steamers can discharge cargo at once, and where, moreover, the services of a pilot are not required, the approach to the harbor being a very easy one, with no bar, such as is found at Niu Chwang.

The British Vice-Consul at Tien Tsin states that the town of Dalny is being well built, the wharves are solidly constructed, the streets are built at right angles, are wide and planted with trees. He is of the opinion that the only town on this part of the coast which will compare with Dalny will be Tsin Tau, which the Germans are constructing equally rapidly on the Bay of Kiao Chow.

FRAZAR FREE LIBRARY.

Pleasant Place to Read in and Good Books to Read.

A pleasant place for the book-lover who finds himself with a stray hour of leisure on his hands is the Frazar Reading-room on Yamhill street and Seventh. There all the leading periodicals of the day may be found, from Life to the Scientific American, and from the Ladies' Home Journal to the Outlook. It is a cheery, bright, wholesome atmosphere that one is ushered into. The big windows let in an abundance of light and fresh air; on the clean, unsullied walls, wainscotted with cedar, are the famous Copley prints, Purvis de Chavannes' mural decorations in the Boston Public Library; a great clump of pussy willows over in a corner, aided by a Springlike, pleasantly diffused heat, drive away all thoughts of chill and stormy weather. Winter is left behind at the door.

From a tier of shelves ranged against the eastern wall the face of Emerson looks benignantly down. It dominates the Frazar Loan Library, which is devoted to books of the more liberal sort on philosophy and religion — Fiske's "Outline of Cosmic Philosophy," James Freeman Clarke's "Ten Great Religions," Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma," Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Robert Elsmere," down to Dole's "Religion of a Gentleman." There are about 250 of these books, any of them may be taken out without any more red tape than mere leaving the name and address of the borrower with the librarian. Beside this loan library there are about 175 other books, history, fiction and poetry, which are to be used only in the reading-room.

Opening into this general room for readers is the office of the librarian, Miss Emily F. Davison, who has been in charge of the books ever since the opening of the reading-room, 10 years ago. A fund was given for this purpose by Mrs. Rosa F. Burrell, in memory of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Frazer, who were early settlers in this section and founders of the Unitarian Church here. The present rooms were built by Mrs. Burrell about three years ago. The shelves are open to the public from 1 to 10 P. M. every day except Sunday, the hours on that day being from 1 to 6. Following is a list of the magazines and other periodicals to be found there:

Arena, Art Interchange, Atlantic Monthly, Bird Lore, Birds and All Nature, Bookman, Century, Country Life in America, Cosmopolitan, Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Current Literature, Christian Register, Forum, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Monthly, Harper's Weekly, Ladies' Home Journal, Leslie's Weekly, Life, Lippincott's, McClure's, Modern Culture, Munsey's Magazine, Nation, New England Magazine, New Century, Nineteenth Century, North American Review, Outing, Outlook, Pacific Monthly, Popular Science Monthly, Public Opinion, Review of Reviews, Scribner's, St. Nicholas, Strand Magazine, Youth's Companion, Saturday Evening Post, Weekly Scientific American, San Francisco Argonaut, San Francisco Call (daily), Unity, Universal Brotherhood, Every Other Sunday.

According to Poultney Bigelow, the gaudy omnibuses which once piled up and down Fifth avenue are now in service at the Cape, taking people to and from the docks. It was odd to see painted on the sides of these busses the old familiar pictures representing Indians chasing buffaloes, or a scene on the Hudson River.

NORTHERN LINES DECLINE

WON'T GRANT SETTLERS' RATES TO POINTS SOUTH OF PORTLAND.

Only Harriman Lines Now Stand for Western Oregon—Lower Columbia May Be Made Common.

Northen Pacific and Great Northern have declined to recognize Western Oregon points as common for the settlers' rates to be effective in March and April. This leaves the Union Pacific as the only feeder from the East for Western Oregon on terms the same as those for Western Washington. The Northern transcontinentals refuse to apply the cheap rates to any point south of Portland. It is not a question of divisions, for the Southern Pacific is willing to make almost any arrangement that will induce the Northern lines to treat Western Oregon as they treat Western Washington, and they have not considered the question far enough to find out what part of the through rate the Southern Pacific will be willing to accept. They simply are not willing that the two states shall be put on an equal basis so far as the settlers' rates are concerned.

The Union Pacific does not discriminate. It puts passengers through to Western Washington points, clear up to the British Columbia boundary, for the same price that it drops them in Portland. Now the Southern Pacific and the O. R. & N. insist that Western Oregon points south of Portland shall be recognized as common in the application of the cheap rates. The Northern lines, desiring to keep all the immigration in their own territory, confine the new rates to their own roads at the Western end, though they are glad enough to accept all their connections will give them on the Eastern end. Their declining to participate in the through rate to points south of Portland will have the effect of turning some of the passenger traffic to the Union Pacific that would otherwise go the other way. How much will be thus diverted remains to be seen. Western Oregon will certainly not regard with favor this move to block the attempt to give it the benefit of the low rates for settlers from the East. The Harriman lines now stand alone in giving Western Oregon a favor it has long hoped for.

Citizens of Astoria have asked the rail and water lines between that city and Portland to arrange for the application of the $25 settlers' rate through to Lower Columbia points. The matter has been taken up with connections and there is every prospect that the application will be granted. It is not yet known whether the Northern lines will object to applying the through rates to points on the Lower Columbia, as they do to points south of Portland. The Northern Pacific could not decline to apply the rates to all stations between Portland and Goble, but whether it will put them in to Astoria is not yet settled.

To Drum Up Settlers.

General Passenger Agent Craig, of the O. R. & N., left last night for Chicago, where he will confer with General Passenger Agent Lomax, of the Union Pacific, and General Passenger Agent Burley, of the Oregon Short Line, and other traffic officials of the Harriman lines, relative to the details of the plan for advertising the advantages of the Pacific Northwest along these railroads and organizing colonization parties. The general scheme has already been determined upon, but the details are now to be arranged. They will have competent men give lectures in the smaller country towns, illustrated with biograph and stereopticon and with exhibits of the products of the country. Suitable literature will be put out in connection with this work. Every effort will be made to set forth the advantages of this country attractively and truthfully, great pains being taken to show just what our timber, mineral, livestock, farming and other industries are.

This work will involve the expenditure of about $100,000 per year by the Harriman lines. The object is not so much to get immediate business for the companies participating in these arrangements (for the expense of spreading the information and awakening interest, and the low rates to be given settlers will rob the business of immediate profit), but to carry out the policy of getting the land along these railroads occupied by settlers and yielding products that will pay the railroads for transportation to market. These settlers will also be consumers of commodities to be carried into the country by the railroads. It is for general development along lines that will be permanent and contribute prosperity for all the agencies interested that this work is being undertaken.

Mr. Craig will probably remain two or three weeks in the East on this mission.

The inventor of the gummed postage stamp was a Scotsman, James Chalmers, of Dundee, who, in 1834, suggested the adoption of the practical system of affixing adhesive squares of paper to envelopes. Chalmers was ridiculed, and, among others, medical men predicted that the constant licking of gum would be prejudicial to the health of the nation. It was not until 1841 that the plan received the serious attention of the postoffice authorities.

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NOTE.—Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.