

ROWE'S FINAL ACT

Two Resignations and Two Appointments.

RANKIN OFF POLICE BOARD

A. L. Maxwell to Fill His Place—C. A. L. Cogswell Succeeds Maxwell on Board of Public Works.

The last day of Mayor Rowe's administration was spent in the acceptance of the resignation of two important public officials, to fill vacancies created by resignation, and to hold over during Mayor Rowe's entire term of office, until the proposed new charter goes into effect. In event the charter is adopted by the next Legislature, it will abolish both the Board of Public Works and the Police Commission, and vest the powers and duties of both in an executive board.

Among Mayor Rowe's last official acts yesterday afternoon were the acceptance of the resignations of A. L. Maxwell and C. N. Rankin as members of the Board of Public Works, and the Board of Police Commissioners, respectively, and the appointment of Mr. Maxwell to succeed Mr. Rankin and of C. A. Cogswell to take the place of Mr. Maxwell in the controlling body.

The resignations of both Mr. Rankin and Mr. Maxwell were in the nature of a surprise. That of the former was filed with City Auditor Devlin on March 15, and was addressed to Mayor Rowe. At the time Mr. Rankin told Auditor Devlin that the letter was to be given to the Mayor in person and that it was not to be delivered until he called for it. As the Mayor's term was to expire at midnight last night, Mr. Devlin handed him the letter in the afternoon. It read as follows:

"When you assumed the duties of Mayor of this city, you honored me by appointing me to the Board of Police Commissioners. At that time only one-half of the year had expired, but nearly 70 per cent of the Police Department fund was expended. Notwithstanding the most rigid economy a large deficit existed at the end of the year. During the year 1901, the expenses of the department were kept within the appropriation made by the Council. The appropriation for the year 1902 will permit of a slightly improved service, but is very much less than is allowed for police service in any other city of equal population in the United States. There are many conditions in Portland which make the maintenance of an efficient police force more expensive than in other cities of the United States. I can only say that I have endeavored to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability. I know the other members of the board have been diligent and faithful, but the department is not efficient, and it has been and will be criticized. The economy we have practiced is not appreciated, and I am convinced that the city will be gained in conducting a department which is rendered unsatisfactory both to the people and the officers by the most severe economy.

"It is, therefore, in accordance with a desire which I have often expressed to you during the past year that I tender herewith my resignation as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city. My action is taken at this time and prior to this campaign, which has already begun, because it is probable, almost certain, that you will be elected to the high office which you have filled so acceptably to the people in general, and I realize the importance to you of knowing at once the action of your friend.

"I thank you most sincerely for the honor you conferred upon me, and which I value most as an evidence of your personal esteem.

Mr. Maxwell's resignation, which was also addressed to the Mayor, was filed with Mr. Devlin Saturday afternoon. It read as follows:

"I hereby tender to you my resignation as a member of the Board of Public Works of the City of Portland. I thank you most sincerely for the honor you have conferred upon me."

Both resignations were accepted, and Mr. Maxwell was appointed to take the place vacated by Mr. Rankin. Mr. Cogswell was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Maxwell from the Board of Public Works. Mr. Rankin, who was appointed in 1900, under the present charter, had four years more to serve. Mr. Maxwell was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. F. Burrell. He had three years to serve.

Mr. Maxwell, the new Police Commissioner, was chairman of the board in 1900, when the late George P. Frank was Mayor, and is well known in railroad and real estate circles. Mr. Cogswell, who will succeed him in the Board of Public Works, represented Lake County in the State Senate in 1889-91, but for several years he has been a resident of Portland and is a practicing attorney in this city.

If the new charter should be passed by the Legislature next January, both Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Cogswell will be relieved of office, for that measure provides for the abolition of the Board of Police Commissioners and the Board of Public Works and lodges the duties of the two with the Executive Board which the charter creates.

PERSONAL MENTION.

R. Smith, lumber dealer of Perry, is in the city. State Senator W. A. Howe, of Carlton, is at the Portland. Attorney H. W. Thompson, of Eugene, is at the Portland. A. K. Wilson, a leading druggist of Dallas, is at the Bellevue.

Judge Charles H. Carey is transacting legal business in Seattle. Mrs. and Mrs. William W. Banks have returned from California. Sheriff A. H. Huntington, of Baker County, is at the Imperial. C. W. Thompson, a saw-mill owner of Cascade Locks, is at the Imperial.

William Schmidt, the well-known hotel man of Roseburg, is at the Perkins. Attorney N. D. Simpson returned yesterday from a business trip in Eastern Oregon. Judge H. L. Benson, of the First Judicial District, is registered at the Imperial from Klamath Falls.

M. G. Hope and I. W. Hope, merchants of Vale, Malheur County, are spending a few days in the city. State Senator F. P. Mays is in The Dalles, visiting his mother, who is recovering from her recent illness. Gordon M. Craig, of the engineer department of the O. R. & N. Co., at Riparia, is in town for a few days. John Somerville, Jr., one of Eastern Oregon's prominent business men, is registered at the Imperial from The Dalles.

Dr. J. D. Fenton, who has been ill at Good Samaritan Hospital for the past two weeks, was able to appear at his office yesterday. Ex-Governor Z. F. Moody, of The Dalles, was in the city yesterday. Governor Moody says that the wool clip of Eastern Oregon is large and exceptionally fine in quality. The firm of Moody & Co. recently erected a new warehouse at Shaniko, where 3,000,000 pounds of wool are now stored.

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WASHINGTON, June 24.—(Special to New York Journal of Commerce.)—When you can bring me a reciprocity proposition so framed that it will injure no industry, remove the protection enjoyed by none, and arouse no opposition on the part of the people, I will favor the article to which it relates. I will favor the "chance" if these words were used not long ago by one of the members of the House of Representatives, who has been known as a principal opponent of tariff concessions to Cuba and who is also regarded as among the most capable of the House Republicans. The statement is characteristic of the attitude adopted by a large class of men in the matter of reciprocity, and it is a fair one. It indicates that a system which will secure trade advantage for one industry at the expense of another will be utterly opposed, not merely by those whose interests are jeopardized by the new arrangement, but by hide-bound protectionists who see no justice in such a method of procedure.

The reciprocity debate has had the effect of putting this question—namely the relative advantages of tariff reduction and reciprocity agreements—plainly before the people. They find it very uncomfortable to be obliged to face the necessity of a definite decision regarding just what is meant by "reciprocity" as such. But everything that has been said of late indicates perfectly plainly that the tariff question is now putting itself to them in the old simple form of reduction or no reduction. The attempt to obscure the issue by means of "reciprocity talk" has been unsuccessful. As a Republican Senator stated the other day, "the tariff is either a theoretical problem of protection to some industry or others in the United States, or it is a practical question of more than a mass of trade bargains representing compromises with different industrial interests. Now, if the question is purely theoretical in character, it involves only the problem of manufacturing in this country, and of so protecting our manufacturers that they will be able to continue producing, then evidently it would be most unwise to trade away the interest of one industry for the benefit of another. In other words, it would not be fair to deprive shoe manufacturers of protection so that the producers of hats might find a larger market abroad. On the other hand, if no theoretical question is involved but we have merely reached a point where protection, in many industries, is no longer needed, in order to enable us to continue manufacturing, then evidently the situation is one which calls for a general reduction in duties, and a thorough revision of our schedules."

This same Senator was asked whether he did not believe that it might happen in some instances that an industry enjoyed protection, at least in its infancy, which was taken from it and used as a means for bargaining with foreign countries. It was inquired whether this might not induce them to remove superfluous protection from some articles manufactured by them in order that our goods might enter into those countries more extensively. Answering these questions, he replied: "I believe that if reciprocity means anything and if the tariff reductions which it contemplates are to have any effect, then goods will come into this country and will flow from this country to others in great measure as a result of the tariff reductions which are supposed to have taken place. If this is not so, then reciprocity is a mere device to introduce it. If this is so, then all that has happened is

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Messrs. Wehrung and Wisdom are very enthusiastic over the prospects for a grand display and an entertaining programme. Their recent tour took them as far south as Ashland, where the Ashland Board of Trade, in connection with a similar organization at Medford, is arranging for a Jackson County display. The people of

this enterprising section have varied resources at their command, and their exhibit will include agricultural, horticultural, mineral and forestry displays, as well as individual displays of thoroughbred livestock, Pongias, Lanes, and other fine stock. Polk, Yamhill and Washington counties are all in the race for that \$500 prize, and some of the Eastern Oregon counties will send down excellent exhibits. The people of Josephine County have promised a first-class mineral exhibit, and the work of collecting specimens has already commenced. In Washington County, Heibel & Wall, a real estate firm of Hillsboro, is collecting materials for a display, while J. C. Cooper is doing a similar work in "old Yamhill."

When seen last evening, Mr. Wehrung said: "Mr. Wisdom and I visited most of the counties in Western and Southern Oregon, finding, to our great delight, that the people are deeply interested in the State Fair, and are doing all possible to make the thing a success. If nothing unforeseen happens, the 1902 fair will be the largest and best on record, as the display room is being gobbled up with great rapidity. Last year, the fair was the best on record, but this year's display will be 50 per cent better, and if weather conditions are favorable, the crowds will prove record-breakers. Crop prospects are excellent this year, and whenever the farmers are prosperous, then look out for a big state fair."

The speed programme will be well worth seeing, and nothing but clean sport will be tolerated. Entries have been received from hogmen all over the Pacific Coast, the large purse attracting many who have heretofore paid but little attention to Oregon and the Northwest. Our place on the circuit will bring us horses in good condition, not too fresh, nor yet too stale, all in all, the fair prospects are far above the average."

Mr. Wehrung, accompanied by his wife, left last evening for his home at Hillsboro.

A GREAT PEACEMAKER.

New York, Minister's Sermon on King Edward.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Among the sermons preached in this city with the postponed coronation for a theme was that of Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church. The edifice was decorated with American and British flags, and Great Britain were sung by the congregation. Dr. MacArthur devoted a great portion of his discourse to the interchange of sympathy between this country and Great Britain on the occasion of the National calamities which recently have befallen the two kindred peoples.

"The British Empire and the whole civilized world," said Dr. MacArthur, "have experienced a cruel disappointment in the illness of King Edward and the postponement of the coronation. Many facts add to the greatness of the occasion. Never before in all its history was the British Empire so great. King Edward used all his great influence to obtain peace with honor for his empire in the Boer War, and without humiliation to his brave foes. His plans have been crowned with signal success, and Edward VII may yet be known as the great peacemaker."

"Never before were the bonds of friendship between the two nations so strong as they are today. These two nations are marching side by side to the high places of the earth. The sympathy which this country showed Great Britain at the time of Queen Victoria's death produced an impression deep, tender and lasting on British hearts all the world over. That sympathy was returned in the form of a measure at the death of President McKinley."

Francis English's Career. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 20.—Francis M. English, who was killed by the wrecking of a Colorado Midland train at Cascade yesterday, was born in England, and was a graduate of Oxford, where he was educated for the bar. He subsequently became a barrister in the English courts, and on coming to Colorado was admitted to the bar of the state. He was for three years private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, of the Hawaiian Islands, and was the author of the famous proclamation which she made to the American people just before she was dethroned.

Mr. English traveled extensively on the Continent, and made a circuit of the globe a number of times, spending a few years in New Zealand and the islands of the Southern Seas. In his earlier life he was many times a millionaire. He was 54 years of age, and leaves a wife.

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THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, who have charge of the reconstruction of the Madison-street bridge, have deemed it inadvisable to spend any large amount on repairing the structure, and so, instead of having two new spans to travel over, the public will have to content themselves with temporary piling. This piling will cost the county about \$800, and it will be about two weeks before it will be ready to accommodate traffic. The P. C. & O. Railway people are now repairing the approach at their own expense, so that there will be little delay for them when the bridge is finished.

One span of the bridge was completely consumed by the fire, and one was so badly shattered by falling from the piers, that repairing was out of the question, so the county had to face the proposition of two entirely new spans or of temporary repairs, and as the remainder of the bridge is of poor construction, anyway, it was thought that it would be a waste of money to put in two good new spans with the weak old ones. Consequently the Portland Bridge & Building Company was given orders to put in an elevated roadway where the spans had been. Two pile-drivers and a large force of men are at work, and it is thought that at the expiration of two weeks' time the burnt portion as far as the river bank will be ready for travel.

East of the bank the bridge is a city street, over which the County Commissioners have no authority, and it will be necessary for the City Council and the City Engineer to attend to that part of the work. It will take some time for this, and as every day of suspended traffic means a dead loss for the car line, the company has decided that the best course for them to pursue is to do the work at their own expense and by their own contractors, so they have had a bridge gang at work on Sixth-street avenue, between the river and East First street, for the last week, building a trestle for their double car tracks. This will be done as soon as the bridge people finish their piling, so that in two weeks cars will be running to Oregon City as usual, if there is no interference from the strikers.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(Special to New York Journal of Commerce.)—When you can bring me a reciprocity proposition so framed that it will injure no industry, remove the protection enjoyed by none, and arouse no opposition on the part of the people, I will favor the article to which it relates. I will favor the "chance" if these words were used not long ago by one of the members of the House of Representatives, who has been known as a principal opponent of tariff concessions to Cuba and who is also regarded as among the most capable of the House Republicans. The statement is characteristic of the attitude adopted by a large class of men in the matter of reciprocity, and it is a fair one. It indicates that a system which will secure trade advantage for one industry at the expense of another will be utterly opposed, not merely by those whose interests are jeopardized by the new arrangement, but by hide-bound protectionists who see no justice in such a method of procedure.

The reciprocity debate has had the effect of putting this question—namely the relative advantages of tariff reduction and reciprocity agreements—plainly before the people. They find it very uncomfortable to be obliged to face the necessity of a definite decision regarding just what is meant by "reciprocity" as such. But everything that has been said of late indicates perfectly plainly that the tariff question is now putting itself to them in the old simple form of reduction or no reduction. The attempt to obscure the issue by means of "reciprocity talk" has been unsuccessful. As a Republican Senator stated the other day, "the tariff is either a theoretical problem of protection to some industry or others in the United States, or it is a practical question of more than a mass of trade bargains representing compromises with different industrial interests. Now, if the question is purely theoretical in character, it involves only the problem of manufacturing in this country, and of so protecting our manufacturers that they will be able to continue producing, then evidently it would be most unwise to trade away the interest of one industry for the benefit of another. In other words, it would not be fair to deprive shoe manufacturers of protection so that the producers of hats might find a larger market abroad. On the other hand, if no theoretical question is involved but we have merely reached a point where protection, in many industries, is no longer needed, in order to enable us to continue manufacturing, then evidently the situation is one which calls for a general reduction in duties, and a thorough revision of our schedules."

This same Senator was asked whether he did not believe that it might happen in some instances that an industry enjoyed protection, at least in its infancy, which was taken from it and used as a means for bargaining with foreign countries. It was inquired whether this might not induce them to remove superfluous protection from some articles manufactured by them in order that our goods might enter into those countries more extensively. Answering these questions, he replied: "I believe that if reciprocity means anything and if the tariff reductions which it contemplates are to have any effect, then goods will come into this country and will flow from this country to others in great measure as a result of the tariff reductions which are supposed to have taken place. If this is not so, then reciprocity is a mere device to introduce it. If this is so, then all that has happened is

FOR A GREAT STATE FAIR

PRESIDENT WEHRUNG SAYS IT WILL BREAK RECORDS.

Tour Through the State Arouses Interest and Enthusiasm Among Farmers Everywhere.

If the coming State Fair does not eclipse all previous exhibitions, it will not be the fault of President W. H. Wehrung and Secretary M. D. Wisdom, of the State Board of Agriculture. These gentlemen have just returned from a tour of the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon, where they journeyed in the interests of the 1902 fair, their special mission being to secure county exhibits and arouse general interest in the worthy institution which they represent. More than half of the counties visited will be represented at Salem in September, and it is thought that all of them will get on the bandwagon later on and take a chance at the handsome prizes offered for the county exhibits. One thousand dollars is appropriated annually for this purpose, the county with the best all-around exhibit receiving \$50, the second \$30, the third \$20, the fourth \$10 and the fifth \$10. No end of rivalry exists among the counties, and special efforts are being put forth by the enterprising ones, in order that their favored localities may land "first money."

Messrs. Wehrung and Wisdom are very enthusiastic over the prospects for a grand display and an entertaining programme. Their recent tour took them as far south as Ash