

SWITCHES NOT SAFE

Coroner's Jury Finding in Fulton Accident.

HOW GUILD LOST HIS LIFE

Motorman and Conductor Exercised Due Care, but Unfortunate Passenger Was Thrown Under Wheels.

That switch No. 3 of the City & Suburban Railway Company, at Fulton, is dangerous and unsafe was the opinion of the Coroner's Jury inquest held into the circumstances connected with the death of Peter Claud Guild, 35 years old, of Twenty-third and Nicolai streets. The evidence showed that Guild was thrown Sunday night, from car No. 46; that he fell under the pilot board, where he received injuries causing a hemorrhage of the right lung, and that this led to his death about two hours afterward at St. Vincent's Hospital.

In framing their verdict, the jury said in closing "that Motorman Drumley and Conductor Walker exercised due care, and that it appears to this jury that said switch is dangerous and unsafe, and is not the proper kind for the place and location such as herein referred to." Evidence was given that some one had opened the switch in question; that the motorman went on his car, believing the switch to be closed, and that the jar or jolt resulting from the car suddenly leaving the main line for the siding caused about 15 people who were standing on the car steps to fall off, and that Guild was one of them. The dead young man's grandfather was the proprietor of the property known as Guild's Lake.

Policeman Carpenter told of taking Guild from the trolley car to St. Vincent's Hospital. Motorman Drumley testified: "The accident happened at switch No. 3, a quarter of a mile this side of Robe's Park, and the car was running at the usual rate of speed, which was not excessive. I slowed down as we approached the switch, and expected to find it closed as usual, but as it afterward turned out, the switch was open and we ran into it. The car was crowded with people, and some of them were standing on the platform and the side steps. As the car entered the switch there was a jar or jolt, and people who were standing on the steps fell off. I did not see Guild on the car, and the latter did not leave the track. I saw one woman with her nose bleeding, and I offered her my handkerchief. Just about this time Motorman M. Naegele, of car No. 47, came running up and said that there was some one under my car. I did not know this and when I looked I saw a man lying across the track. I backed off my car and assisted the man, Guild, to Naegele's car, and Naegele took him to the city to get medical attendance. I do not know whether Guild was a passenger on my car or not. The windows of the vestibule, where I was, were open. I do not know what caused the switch to be open, but a car going south would have closed it. Is it a spring switch? I don't know. I never move it myself. There was no one on the track in front of the car, as far as I saw, when the accident happened."

Conductor Walker largely corroborated Drumley, and stated that he thought there were 32 passengers on board the car at the time. The witness said that when the switch was open, when it ought to have been closed. He added that the same switch was found open Saturday night, and expressed the opinion that the switch must have been tampered with by some unknown person.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

The United States in Its Relations to the British Empire.

Pierre de Coubertin in the Figaro. We Europeans are wont to ask—and not without ill humor—whether the United States might not have done without a foreign policy; a nation has successfully crystallized into a great state it becomes a prey to an ambition the principle of which is noble, although the pursuit of it often proves fruitful in error and injustice—ambition which is natural to man and to act upon other races, to dominate them if possible, at least to win them over to his views and to make them share his aspirations; to such is the general of every foreign policy. We French have been grossly mistaken with reference to them. For a whole century we have ignored their young universities and despised their military exploits. We, the natural teachers, have, through indifference, neglected a profitable task, and have left it to others. Far more to satisfy a baseless dynasty, we have run the risk of losing all the benefits of the services formerly rendered by a La Fayette and a Rochambeau and of the blood poured out by their soldiers. The Mexican expedition went directly counter to the foreign policy of the United States.

For already at that time—and long before—the United States had a foreign policy; and for this reason it is absolutely idle to ask oneself today if they might not have done without; the fact is that they did not do without.

This policy was first colonial, then continental, and finally universal. It consisted of the 13 confederated states the day after their emancipation. Occupying a strip of territory fronting on the Atlantic Ocean, ignorant not only of the resources, but also of the geography of the immense continent back of them, the Americans of that day were in some sort a fragment of Europe in exile. They had fled from their native land upon their moral banner, and yet they lived upon their moral banner in particular. The French revolution weakened the tie; they approved neither its excesses nor the desperate struggle maintained against it by the Kings. Little by little they withdrew their glance from the ocean, and, turning toward the interior, began to colonize. For what other aim can be given to those daring camps, embryons of future cities, or to those persistent clearings, effected under the threat of the Indian tomahawk, across the unknown depths of the new world? The accession to the Union of the first State without a share upon the important date in the trans-Atlantic annals. Very soon the colonization gained strength, pushing toward that Northwest through which it was thought that the Mississippi communicated with the Pacific Ocean. It even took the continent in the rear, and the first Americans who succeeded in crossing the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra upon their moral banner in California patriots who had arrived

MRS. DYE BACK FROM EAST

HER LEWIS AND CLARK HISTORY IS IN HANDS OF PRINTER.

Uttering Efforts of Well-Known Oregon Authors to Secure Data for Her Book. OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—After nearly four months spent in Eastern cities in search of material for her forthcoming work on the Lewis and Clark expedition, Mrs. Emyer Dye returned home this morning. She is glad to return to Oregon, and says many people in the East are talking of Oregon, and whole colonies are coming here to take up their abode. Mrs. Dye stopped a few days in Chicago on her way home to arrange for the publication of her new book, which will be handled by A. C. McClurg & Co., the firm which published her "McLoughlin and Old Oregon." An agreeable surprise greeted her in Chicago by the news that her "McLoughlin" had gone into its fourth edition, and her publishers are already at work on a fifth edition, which will be illustrated. Mrs. Dye made very satisfactory terms with her publishers, and will receive the best percentage ever given by them for a historical work of the kind she has just completed. Her manuscript is in the hands of the publishers, who expect to place the book on sale before Christmas. They will commence work on an edition of 25,000 immediately.

After her departure from Oregon last April Mrs. Dye went to Topeka, Kan., to get the correspondence of William Clark, covering a period of 25 years. This correspondence is in the hands of the State Historical Society. She remained there about 10 days and worked hard taking notes. She next went to Kansas City, where she remained two days visiting the public library, which has many historical collections. Her next objective point was Columbia, Mo., the seat of the University of Missouri. She was there two days. The university has a great collection of old newspapers giving accounts of incidents that happened at the time of the expedition, and these papers contain valuable material. President Jesse, of the university, is interested in Oregon, and was out here on a visit last Summer. Mrs. Dye also met at Columbia college William Switzer, the Missouri historian, who became interested in her work and rendered her great assistance. He is the best authority on Missouri history. The State Historical Society of Missouri has its center at Columbia, and its collection has recently been enriched by a \$20,000 gift from Colonel Samson, of Sedalia, who not only donated his library to the society, but went to Columbia to take charge of the collection.

Mrs. Dye was in St. Louis a week visiting John O'Fallon Clark, the grandson of William Clark. She then went to Madison, Wis., where she spent the Summer. Madison is the great historical center of the West, and boasts of the Draper collection, which is the largest collection of Middle West documents in the world. Wisconsin was opened by the Blackhawk War, and the first house was built in Madison in 1837. Nine years later the State Historical Society was started, and in about 1853 the society sent for Lyman C. Draper, of Philadelphia, who was even then well known as an antiquarian, to come and take charge of its historical collection. Draper remained there the rest of his life—about 20 years—and spent his life collecting documents. He secured whatever material he could relating to the Lewis and Clark expedition, and his principal collection, which he obtained from Boone, Tecumseh, and, in fact, all of the heroes of the Middle West, until the society has thousands of valuable manuscripts. Mr. Draper was in the habit of taking his little rifle and going into the Alleghenies, hunting up pioneers, taking down their recollections and getting old documents. He went through Kentucky and gathered much material of the kind. In this he was fortunate, as the War of the Rebellion destroyed much that was valuable in the way of pioneer history which was making more history another sort. The war interfered with Draper's work, but he still kept on whenever he could get hold of anything, so the Draper collection has come to be the greatest, and no one can write a history of the West without consulting it. Many volumes are devoted entirely to the Lewis and Clark expedition, and it is succeeded by Reuben Goldthwait, who has become noted as an editor of historical documents. He was invited to edit the original journals of Lewis and Clark, and permitted Mrs. Dye to make use of them, so that after a year of waiting she finally got access to all the Lewis and Clark material in his possession.

Mrs. Dye left Madison for home August 16. She will take a much-needed rest and spend her time reviewing the proof sheets of her history. As yet she has not decided upon the title for her book, the subtitle of which will be "The Story of Lewis and Clark."

WILL WORK BENEFIT. Correspondent Thinks "Timber Reserve" Will Help the State. PORTLAND, Aug. 25.—(To the Editor.)—Noting the opposition to the proposed "timber reserve" in Eastern Oregon, I wish to present some facts worthy of consideration in the premises. We have great expectations from the irrigation of desert lands in the state, the possibilities are great, and nothing of a personal advantage to this or that individual should be allowed to shape the policy of the Government in this matter. Public policy in its most extended application, should be that, controlling this question. The watershed of the John Day, Powder, Burnt and Malheur Rivers should be under the control of the Government, if we hope to realize on the irrigation proposition, and there is but one way to do it.

Timber reserves do not mean the permanent withdrawal from the market of this product, but only its protection from fire and slaughter, and ultimate use in the market when demanded by the trade, under such regulations as will insure a continuous growth of the forest. So manipulated, the result cannot fail to be of vast benefit to the greatest number. While small areas may be temporarily withdrawn from the operation of the land locator and timber shark, vast areas will be made to blossom as the rose, where thousands of real producers may find homes and opportunity to build up the trade and commerce of the state. The fact that Dick Tom, or Harry got certain lands that they may be able to use as base for some speculative end should not enter into consideration. They may or should not be little, unless speculation is large scale, when the reservation would be the very last thing desired, as it takes the important step that sustains their house; and this class is vociferous in its opposition.

Rival Magnates Meet. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—President J. C. O. of the Colorado Iron Fuel Company, passed through Chicago today en route to New York. He left this city on the Lake Shore limited, and by a coincidence, John G. Carter was a passenger on the same train. Mr. Ogden says his trip East has no bearing on the contest between himself and the Gates party for control of Colorado Steel.

TIME CARD, STEAMER T. J. POTTER. This week the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer T. J. Potter will leave Astoria for Astoria and Ilwaco as follows: August 28, 9 A. M.; August 27, 9 A. M.; August 29, 9 A. M.; August 30, 1 P. M. Baggage must be received at Astoria street dock 15 minutes before departure. Ticket office, Third and Washington. The Potter will make her last trip this season, leaving for Ilwaco on August 31, at 1 P. M. Returning, leave Ilwaco Sunday, the 1st, at 3 P. M.

PORTLAND-CHICAGO. Three hours and thirty minutes (only) is the time of the "Chicago-Portland Special" on the Oregonian Iron Fuel Company's line, every day at 3 A. M. Ticket office Third and Washington, O. R. & N. Co.

Lace Curtains. I have used Pearl-line-to-day for washing lace curtains and like it very much. Washed easier and cleaner than with any soap used before. I like it very much. Mrs. Rev. J. D. E. One of the Millions.

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\$142,500.00 WILL BE GIVEN AWAY IN JAN. 1903 TO SMOKERS OF THE BEST AND LARGEST SELLING BRANDS OF CIGARS IN THE WORLD!



HOW MANY CIGARS will the United States collect Taxes on during the Month of December, 1902? (Cigars bearing \$3.00 per thousand tax.)

\$142,500.00 will be given in January, 1903, to the persons whose estimates are nearest to the number of cigars on which \$3.00 tax per thousand is paid during the month of December, 1902, as shown by the total sales of stamps made by the United States Internal Revenue Department during December, 1902.

Table showing distribution of prizes based on cigar tax estimates. Includes columns for person number, estimate, and prize amount. Total prize pool is \$142,500.00.

Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates. (One "Florodora" band consisting of two bands from the 5 cent cigars mentioned; and no less than 100 bands will be received at any one time for estimates.)

Information which may be of value in making estimates—the number of Cigars now bearing \$3.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps were purchased, appears below:

Table showing the number of cigars purchased in various months: December 1900 (467,062,308), December 1901 (479,312,170), January 1902 (466,983,717), February 1902 (445,493,463), March 1902 (516,599,027), April 1902 (516,835,163), May 1902 (523,033,907).

In case of a tie in estimates, the amount offered will be divided equally among those entitled to it. Distribution of the awards will be made as soon after January 1st, 1903 as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December. Write your full name and Post Office Address plainly on packages containing bands. The Postage, or Express charges on your package must be fully prepaid, in order for your estimate to participate.

All estimates under this offer must be forwarded before December 1st, 1902, to the F. LORODORA TAG COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

You do not lose the value of your bands. Receipts will be sent you for your bands, and these receipts will be just as good as the bands themselves in securing Presents. One band from "Florodora," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Norco Shoe," "Spear Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T.," "Master Workman," "Fipor Heidsack," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Razor," or "Planet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box Front.

Send each estimate on a separate piece of paper, with your name and address plainly written on each. Blank forms for estimates will be mailed upon application. Illustrated Catalogue of Presents for 1903 and 1904 will be ready for distribution about October 1st, 1902, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents, or ten tobacco tags, or twenty cigar bands.

announcements made today of the serious illness of Brigham Young, president of the Mormon Church. President Young, who has been on a trip through the Jackson Hole and Teton Park country in Idaho for his health, has been operated on for dropsy, and is said to be in a critical condition. As president of the quorum of twelve, President Young is next in line for the presidency of the church. CREDITORS MAY GET FULL SETTLEMENT. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A plan is on foot by which creditors of the Elgin Creamery Company may have their claims settled in full. Attorney Popenhusen, with Obediah Sande, president of the company, called today on Judge Kohlsaat and submitted a proposition that certain persons, as yet unknown, should purchase all the property of the company at a price which will more than satisfy all outstanding claims. The nominal value of the assets is \$250,000 and the claim amount to about \$250,000. RECREATION. If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Union depot at 9 A. M. for a short trip up the Columbia, returning if desired, by boat from Cascade Locks. Tickets and particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.