### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1902.

# Coroner's Jury Finding in Fulton Accident

SWITCH IS NOT SAFE

GUILD LOST HIS LIFE

storman and Conductor Excreised Due Care, but Unfortunate Passenger Was Thrown Under Wheels.

That switch No. 3 of the City & Suburban Rallway Company, at Fulton, is dangerous and unsafe was the opinion of the Coroner's jury inquiring last night into the circumstances connected with the death of Poter Claud Guild, 19 years old, of Twenty-third and Nicolal streets. The dence showed that Guild was thrown aday night, from car No. 66; that he fell inder 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 Hos-

In framing their verdict, the jury said in closing "that Motorman Brumley and Conductor Walker exercised due care, and that it appears to this jury that said ewitch 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 must have opened the switch in question; that the motorman cent on his car, believing the switch to be closed, and that the jar or joli resulting from the car suddenly leaving the main line for the switch 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 Hos-pital. Motorman Brumley testified: "The accident happened at switch No. 2, oneuarter of a mile this side of Robse's Park. and the car was running at the usual rate of speed, which was not excessive. slowed down as we approached the wlich, and expected to find it closed as isual, but, as it afterward turned out, the switch was open and we ran into it. he car was crowded with people, and mue of them were standing on the platforms and the side steps. As the car en-tered 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 ar, and the latter did not leave the track. and I offered her my handkerchief. Just about this time Motorman M. Naegle, of car No. 67, came running up and said that there was some one under my car. I did not know this, and when I booked I saw a man lying across the track. I backed off my car and assisted the man, Guild, to Naegle's car, and Naegle 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 vestile, 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, so far as

saw, when the accident happened." Conductor Walker largely corroborated Conductor Walker largely corroborated Brumley, and stated that he thought there were 52 passengers on board the car at the time. The witness did not know why 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

warning, some passengers persist in ridulton, especially late at night. Charles H. Carter, of Porter street, one cially late at night. of the passengers thrown from the car steps when the car entered the switch, stated that he was thrown 30 feet distant, and on that occasion wore a new suit of clothes he had bought the previous day. G. Walden, Rolley Moon and Joseph Shriber also testified.

by sea and who were already cultivating this rich soll. Before the slow infiltration of the Amer-MRS. DYE BACK FROM EAST Before the slow infiltration of the Amer-ican element the remains of the Euro-pean domain disappeared. Napoleon had sold Louisiana, Spain ceded Florida; Texas annexed itself after a valu at-tempt at independence. The work was completed by force. The United States defeated Mexico; their armies took pos-session of Monterey and Vera Cruz and camped in the City of Mexico; the war batted invo years, cost 5000 men and 800-

the Spanish Ambaasador, Congress that year had solemnly recognized, even be-fore it actually existed, the sovereignly of the Spanish communities of South America, in revolt against the mother country, and this recognition had taken on the character of a distinctly anti-European manifestation. The following year President Monroe, commenting upon the occurrence, had formulated the fa-mous doctrine which bears his name, and which long remained the fundamental charter of the American policy.

This document has been the cause of nuch discussion; it requires, indeed, long discussion to find in it any obscurity. It asserts with a distinctness accentuate by the act to which it served as a corol accentuated lary the determination, if not the right, of the United States to appoint themselves protectors of all the American states, and to intervene between them and Europe on every occasion. The War of Secession and the long crises which preceded it alone prevented this policy from being established in practice and translated into action. Moreover, peace was hardly established when one saw the Washingestablished, when one saw the Washing-ton Cabinet call for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops, with an energy in which there was more of anx-iety to preserve the Mexican Republic and independence than of grudge against Napoleon III for his ill-timed offer of mediation between the North and the South. So soon as this pressing danger had been averted it became necessary to repair the evils resulting from the Civit War; there was a need of great public works. The laying of the trans-Atlantic cable, the construction of the rallroad from New York to San Francisco, the

they called at times the trans-Atlantic Bismårck entertained on this subject vast projects; for which credit has been deniet. Today it occupies an uncertain position. The United States gave but a meager support to the recent Pan-American Congress, and they seem scarcely to notice the in-

creasing friendliness, so full of import, which is growing between Spain and her old emanchated colonies; perhaps the ap-proaching redemption of the Panama

to shape itself, toward which he tends un-must have been tampered with by some inknown person. Dr. Locke textified that Guild's death ad ensued through injuries which caused bemorrhage of the right lung. Motorman Kaegie stated that, in spite of repeated varning, some passengers persist in rid-ng on top of trolley cars coming from fullon, especially late at night. creasing bonds of sympathy which are croasing bonds of sympathy which are continually growing closer between Engall the same. And, besides, it is not with England that there is the greatest intercourse. England is the old mother, whose arro-gance formerly brought discord into the family: there are young brothers and sisters born since the quarrel came to an end. With these there is the yre full of respectful admiration for the law of the brother. brother. Washington doubtiess foresaw this certain evolution when, in his im-mortal will, he warned his compatriots not to be carried away by their own feeigs. "A nation," he said, "which per-its itself to indulge either in love or in ngs. hatfed toward another nation becomes in some sort the siave of its own par-sion." Whom could he have had in mind when he wrote these words if it were not that mother country which he still loved and whose prestige and hostility he equally dreaded? , The England of that day has become the British Empire, and the British Empire, in turn, is on the way to become-the Anglo-Saxon confederation. In this second transformation the United States find themselves much more deeply in-volved than is believed. What strong ties between nations are afforded by the same language, and the same habit of thought, one uniform way of looking at life and one identical conception of moral and of social duty! Against the power issuing from such a mass, salt pork or cotton could nover have the last word; their claims, for that matter, are always changing, and a commercial understand-ing, which today is hard to attain, will tomorrow perhaps be within easy reach. In any case, destiny is little by little urging the United States to the first rank of the giant group; they are no longer free. A few years more, and this situation will be apparent to the light of day. Let anyone then attack Australia, jot South Africa be threatened. let mishap befall Great Britain, and you will perceive that, according to the pic-turesque phrase which is repeated at banquets, "Blood is thicker than water," and that the star-spangled binner has become par-excellence the flag of the Anglo-Saxons.

HER LEWIS AND CLARK HISTORY IS IN HANDS OF PRINTER.

Untiring Efforts of Well-Known Oregon Authoress to Secure Data

 camped in the City of Mexico; the war hasted two years, cost 55,000 men and 800,-000,000 frances (\$150,000,000, but it ended with the irestly of Guadaloupe-Hidaigo (1855): that is to say, by the cession of New Mexico and of all the Pacific region. At the price of great labor and effort, well served by the indomitable energy of its adventurers, and under the sput of s public opinion which had gone wild on the subject of grandeur and enterprise, the wise Republic of Washington had become is for return to oregon, and says many peoperature is gore and whole colonies are coming here to take up timber claims. Mrs. Dye stopped a farma would it now pursue?
As entry an 152 it had ekcetched out the chief lines of its future action. At the suggestion of the head of the state, and nowthistanding the infigurant protests of the Spanish Ambasssdor. Congress that book, which will be handled by A. C. Mc-Clurg & Co., the firm which published her "McLoughilin and Old Oregon." An agree-able surprise greeted her in Chicago by the news that her "McLoughilin" had gone into its fourth edition, and her publish-ers are already planning for a fifth edi-tion, 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 his-torical work of the kind she has just com-pleted. 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 15,000

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 30 years. This correspondence is in the hands of the State Historical Society. She remained there about 10 days and worked hard taking She next went to Kansas City, notes. 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 incl-dents that happened at the time of the expedition, and these papers contain valuable material. President Jesse, of the un versity, is interested in Oregon, and was out here on a visit last Summer. Mrs. Live also met at Columbia College Will iam Switzler, the Missouri historian, who became interested in her work and rendered her great assistance. He i best authority on Missouri history. He is the tory. The State Historical Society of Missouri has Its center at Columbia. and its colle has recently been enriched by a \$30,000 gift Philadelphia Exposition, the revision of the customs tariff, occupied the attention of the American people until James Blaine came to remind them of their con-ther and the society of the society. Mrs. Dye was in St. Louis a week visit-

Mrs. Dye was in St. Louis a week visit-ing John O'Fallon Clark, the grandson of William Clark. She then went to Madi-son, Wis, where she spent the Summer, Madison is the great historical center of the West, and boasts of the Draper colprojects; for which the treatment of the press of the Draper col-to him, but personal recollections make it impossible for me to entertain a doubt on this subject. His premature death and his somewhat imperfect means of action prevented Blaine from giving the full measure of his power. After him the idea ityed on. Mathematical Society was started, and State Historical Society was started, and in about 1853 the society sent for Lyman C. Draper, of Philadeiphin, who was even then well known as an antiquarian, to come and take charge of its historical col-lection. Draper remained there the rest of his life about 20 years and most in the set oid emachatics concess; perhaps the approaching redemption of the Panama Canni and the difficulties which will result from the concession to an American com-pany of a vast territory on the Upper Amazon (a concession for which Brazil bit-terly reprosches Bolivia) it may well be that these events will result in the resthat those events will result in the res-toration of Monroelsm, but, for the mo-ment, Monroelsm has lost strength. The fact of the matter is that, before Uncle Sam's gaze, a new role is beginning to shape itself, toward which he tends un-consticuted which he tends un-



## 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.

So soon as 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 may often prove fruitful in error and injustice-ah ambition to shed its rays afar and to act upon other races, to dominate them if possible, at least to win them over to its views and to make them share over to its views and to make them share its aspirations. Such is the genesis of every foreign policy. Self-interest has doubtiess provoked wars, and will do so again, but it has never been sufficient to supply the groundwork of a foreign pol-icy: and where does one find in history icy; and where does one find in history the people which has been content simply to make money and has made no sacrifices on behalf of loftier ideals? Does such an one exist today? It certainly is not the American people. We French have been grossly mistaken with reference to them. For a whole century we have ignored their young universities and despised their military exclude. military exploits. We, their natural teach-era, have, through indifference, neglected a profitable task, and have left it to others. Far more to satisfy a baseless dy-nastic caprice without a future, we have run the risk of losing all the benefit of the ervices formerly rendered by a La Fay-ette 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 be-

fore-the United States had a foreign pol-icy; and for this reason it is absolutely to ask oneself today if they might not have done without; the fact is that they did not do without one.

This policy was first colonial, then con-tinental, and finally universal. It requires a mental effort to picture to aneself the 12 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 continent back of them, the Americans of that day were in some sort a fragment of Europe in exlic. They had fied from her, and yet they lived upon her, moral-iy in particular. The French revolution weakened the tie; they approved neither its excesses nor the desperate struggle maintained against it by the Kings. Lit-Its excesses nor the desperate struggle maintained against it by the Kings, Lat-ile by little they withdrew their glance from the ocean, and, turning toward the interior, began to colonize. For what other name can be given to those daring ramps, embryons of future cities, or to those persistent clearings, effected under the threat of the Indian tomahawk, across the unknown denths of the new world? Time CARD, STEAMER T. J. POTTER from the ocean, and, turning toward the interior, began to colonize. For what other name can be given to those daring camps, embryons of future cities, or to the unknown depths of the new world? The accession to the Union of the first state without a shore marks an impor-tant date in the trans-Atlantic annals. Very soon, the colonization gained through which it was thought that the Mississippi communicated with the Pacific Cocean. It even took the foot intering the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in crossing the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in crossing the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans of the Sterz Americans for the children to the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans who successed in constants the Rocky Moni-tans and the Sterz Americans (C. R. & N. Ce.

And you may be sure that at Washing-ton, for the defense of that flag, in the future cannon will go off very easily,

#### **Rival Magnates Meet.**

CHICAGO, Aug. S.-President J. C. Os-good, 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 W. Gates was a passenger on the same train. Mr. Orgood says his trip East has no bearing on the contest between himself and the Gates party for con-trol of Colorado Fuel.

### TIME CARD, STEAMER T. J. POTTER.

volumes are devoted entirely to the Clarks. After Draper's death he was suc-

got access to all of 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 reading the proof sheets of her history. As yet she has not de-cided upon the title for her book, the sub-title of which will be "The Story of Lewis and Clark" and Clark."

## WILL WORK BENEFIT.

#### Correspondent Thinks "Timber Reserve" Will Help the State.

PORTLAND, Aug. 35 .- (To the Editor.) -Noting the opposition to the proposed "timber reserve" in Eastern Oregon, I wish to suggest some facts worthy of conwish to suggest some facts worthy of con-sideration 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 advan-tage to this or that individual should be allowed to shape the policy of the Gov-ernment in this matter. Public policy, in its most extended application, should be that, controlling this question. The matter that, controlling this question. The water-sheds of the John Day, Powder, Burnt and Maiheur 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 per-manent 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, unmarket when demanded by the trade, un-der such regulations as will insure a con-tinuous growth of the forest. So manipu-lated, the result cannot fall to be of vasi benefit to the greatest number. While small areas may be temporarily with-drawn from the operation of the land lo-Aman areas may be temporarily with-drawn from the operation of the land lo-cator and timber shark, vast areas will be made to blossom as the rose, where thou-ands 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 care little, unless speculators on a large

scale, when the reservation would be very last thing desired, as it takes the important prop that sustains their house; and this class is vociferous in its opp

### Lace Curtains

One of the Million

I have used Pearline to-day for washing lace curtains and like it very much. Washed easier and cleaner than with any soap used be-fore. I like it very much. Mrs. Rev. J. D. E.

The sheep, cattle and stock business will oppose this reservation to some extent, in their short-sightedness, as they will be found later to oppose all irrigation schemes that threaten to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Another sources of opposition to this re-serve, to be made as the basis of all irri.

state is the private nierest now exploit-ing irrigating propositions under the Carey act, whereby large areas are to be appro-pristed by a monopoly, who of course will fight all competitors in their line.

today on Judge Kohlsaat and adomitted 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 \$750,000 and the claims amount to about \$50,000.

#### gers bearing \$3.00 per thousand (az.)

\$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.

#### Distribution will be made as follows: )

| To the(1) person estimating the closest                     | 5.000.00<br>5.000.00<br>2.500.00<br>2.500.00<br>2.500.00<br>20.000.00<br>15,000.00 |  |
|---|--|--|
| to cach one boz of 50 "Cremo" Cigars (value \$2.50 per boz) | 75,000.00  |  |
| 35.213 persons  | 142.500.00   |  |

## Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates.

(One "Florodofa" band counting as 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 \$8.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps were purchased, appears below :

In December, 1900, 467,092,208 Cigara. " December, 1901, 479,312,170 " " January, 1903, 496,983,717 "

In March, 1909, 516,599,027 Cigars, " April, 1902, 516,885,163 ." " May, 1902, 523,035,907 "

" February, 1903, 445,495,483 " 12 Statestines In case of a tie in estimates, the amount effered will be divided equally among these entitled to it. Distribution of the awards will be

made as soon after January 1st, 1008 as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December. Write your full name and Peet Office Address plainly on peckages 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 . . FLORODORA 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 "Florodors," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Norse Shoe," "Spear Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T." "Master Workman," "Pipor Heidslock," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Rozor," or "Planet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box Front.

Sond each estimate on a separate ploce 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.

land had estimated a number of town-ships in this proposed reserve, and were just ready to launch a profitable business in locating. Pendleton, Baker City, La Grande and Burns all have persona sim-llarly interested. These lands are valuable; the reserve will injure rather than benefit present owners. The sheep, cattle and stock business will

tion. No less than three concerns in Port- gating schemes by the Government in the announcement is made today of the seri- Sands, president of the company, called

private ends and selfish motives and selfish call condition. As president of the quorum of twelve. President of the quorum of twelve. President of the church in the original resources it can develop to be for the president of the church in the selfish call be a critical condition.