

NO ACTION ON BIDS

Fireboat Question Referred to Executive Board.

WOODEN HULL MAY BE CHOSEN

Offers Range From \$45,250 for a Wooden Boat to \$92,000 for a Steel—No Bid Received From Seattle.

Although two new bids in reply to the advertisement for a steel fireboat were submitted yesterday to a meeting of the fireboat committee of the Executive Board, those present were unable to decide the whole issue by referring the question to the Executive Board without making any recommendation whatever. It looks now as if a wooden fireboat would be built after all probably in this city. Supervising Architect F. A. Ballin has received instructions to prepare specifications for a wooden boat, and to submit these at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

In reply to the advertisement for revised proposals, two new bids were received yesterday—from the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, of this city, and W. A. Boole & Son, of Seattle.

The offer is made by the Willamette Iron & Steel Company.

First—We will build a twin-screw steel fireboat in accordance with your plans and specifications for the sum of \$100,000, or at the same cost equipped with locomotive fireboilers for the sum of \$112,500, delivery from hull to six months from starting of contract.

Second—We will build a wooden twin-screw fireboat in accordance with your plans and specifications except for the wooden hull and wooden deckhouse, for the sum of \$45,250.

Or with the locomotive fireboilers for \$48,500, delivery six months from date of contract.

In case of your acceptance of any of our bids, your present supervising engineer would not be satisfactory to us.

The San Francisco Bid.

This is a copy of the letter sent by W. A. Boole & Son, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., if built of steel throughout, \$92,000, delivery to be made in nine months.

If constructed with wooden deck and house, steel hull, \$50,000, delivery to be made in nine months.

If constructed of all wood, \$25,000, delivery to be made in eight months.

Each of the above figures is inclusive of the pumps specified in your advertisement. You will kindly consider the certificate of deposit for \$200,000, which we have in your possession to be our guarantee of good faith.

In order to make their offer more emphatic, Messrs. Boole also sent this telegram:

Submit our figure steel, throughout, \$102,500, delivery eight months, deck and house in steel hull, \$50,000, same delivery; all wood, \$25,000, delivery eight months. Above prices inclusive city pumps.

PASSAGE IN MACAULAY.

The Three Sisters, Where Bacon and Salsbury Families Join.

Interest in the history of Francis Bacon, always existent, has been revived by Lord Salsbury's death, as the history of the Cecil family touches upon that of the Bacon's.

The second wife of Sir Nicholas and mother of Francis Bacon was Anne, one of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, a man of distinguished learning, who had been tutor to Edward VI. Sir Anthony had paid considerable attention to the education of his children, and they were all well educated and happily married.

Their classical acquirements made them conspicuous even among the women of fashion of that age. Katherine, the second daughter, was a noted Latin Hexameters and Pentameters, which would appear with credit in the Musee Ritonense.

Mildred, the wife of Lord Bursleigh, was described by Roger Ascham as a young woman of England, Lady Jane Grey always excepted. Anne, the mother of Francis Bacon, was distinguished both as a linguist and as a theologian.

Three old women, who corresponded in Greek with Bishop Jewel, and translated his Apologia from the Latin so correctly, that neither he nor Archbishop Parker could suggest a single alteration.

She also translated a series of sermons on fate and free-will from the Tuscan of Bernardo Ochino. This fact is the more curious, because Ochino was one of that small and audacious band of Italian reformed monks, who fled from Wittenberg, of Geneva, by Zurich, and by Rome, from which the Socinian sect deduces its origin.

Lady Bacon was doubtless a lady of highly cultivated mind after the fashion of her age. But we must not suffer ourselves to be deluded into the belief that she and her sisters were more accomplished than those women who are now living. On this subject there is, we think, much misapprehension.

We have often heard men who wish, as almost all men of sense wish, that women should be highly educated, speak with rapture of the English ladies of the sixteenth century, and lament that they can find no modern damsels resembling those fair punners of the sixteenth century.

They are, in fact, very different things. The English ladies of the sixteenth century, and the women of the eighteenth century, were not only very different things, but they were also very different things.

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WINS JAPAN'S AID

Colonel H. E. Dosch Successful on His Mission.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBIT WILL COME

Oregon's Commissioner to Osaka Exposition Returns From Orient With Assurances of Favor Toward Lewis and Clark Fair.

Colonel Henry E. Dosch, who has had charge of the Oregon exhibit at Osaka, returned to Portland last night, bearing the promise of officials of the Japanese government that the St. Louis exhibit to be made by Japan will be transferred to the Lewis and Clark Fair. In addition he has assurances from some of the leading manufacturers of Japan that they will

home "tabby," he exclaimed in speaking of the results of his financial management. "I am glad that I was able to do so, though it required careful management. Out of the \$2000 expended all the expenses of the exhibition were defrayed. What entertaining was done I did at my own expense."

Oregon was the only American state represented at the Osaka Exposition. Not even the Federal Government made a display—a fact that Colonel Dosch regrets. But of the effect of Oregon's participation he is enthusiastic.

The Osaka Exposition was originally planned as a domestic affair," he explained last night, "but the interest taken by the merchants of Japan and the opportunities of outside firms resulted in the erection of a foreign samples building and a general invitation to the world to assist in making the fair a success. Oregon's showing in that foreign samples building was so extensive that the building was referred to most frequently as the 'Oregon building,' a practice that I encouraged as much as possible.

"The people of Japan took a great interest in our display, and the effect cannot help being beneficial to Portland and Oregon. Particular interest is felt in all kinds of manufactured goods, and I am sure the way has been opened to Oriental markets for Oregon products. The heavy increase in orders from Portland firms indicates this, and by a judicious handling of the trade it may easily be developed extensively.

"Japan is intensely interested in all things American, and I regret that the Federal Government did not make a display in the foreign samples building. Still, the fact that our Government was not represented worked to the advantage of Oregon, and so we profit by it.

"Japan will reciprocate by participating in our Lewis and Clark Exposition. I have talked with ministers of that country, commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and prominent business men. They are all in favor of participating in the Lewis and Clark Fair, and I have the assurance of those in charge of the matter that they will be represented.

"I had no literature with which to push my work on behalf of the Lewis and Clark Fair, but I kept the Exposition advertised through the Japanese papers and by large placards, printed in Japanese characters and suspended about the space occupied by our Oregon exhibit. Moreover, I talked Lewis and Clark Fair to whomsoever I could, and found the Japanese willing to listen and eager to assist us.

"The fact that no effort has been made to secure the co-operation of Korea is, I believe, a mistake. Of course, it may be that matters had not progressed to a stage where representations could be made, but I am sure Korea should be asked to participate, and I believe work should be done in that direction. The promotion of our trade relations with that country is a matter of importance."

"The story of the success of the Osaka Exposition has been told by Colonel Dosch in his reports to the Lewis and Clark Fair directors. It was open for six months and the attendance was unusually large. The fair is the fifth of its kind attempted by Japan, and was the most successful ever held.

Colonel Dosch had a pleasant trip across the Pacific, and arrived in Portland last night eager to be at work again to close up his affairs in the Orient. He went immediately to his home after leaving the train which brought him from San Francisco.

There are about New York City today 1200 millionaires, as against 200 20 years ago, and 25 in 1850. There were no millionaires in the city the year ago.

Judge J. M. Dickinson, senior counsel for the United States Government before the Alaskan boundary arbitration commission, is a railroad lawyer of national reputation, and for the last two years has been general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad. Judge Dickinson is a Southerner by birth, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, of Leipsic University, in Germany, and of Harvard University. He was Assistant Attorney-General under Cleveland's second administration. He sailed for England August 21. The commission will convene September 1.

MAY BUILD AT ST. LOUIS

HISTORIC FORT CLATSOP MAY BE REPRODUCED.

Sentiment in Favor of a State Structure That Would Advertise 1905 Fair Grounds.

Unless old Fort Clatsop is reproduced at St. Louis as the Oregon State building, there is not much likelihood the State Commission will undertake the erection of a building. The plan of reproducing Fort Clatsop is the only one under consideration by the State Commission, and the only plan that would not call for more money than the commission feels able to set aside for the purpose.

The committee which is to pass upon the building project met yesterday afternoon, but it did not arrive at any conclusion. The Fort Clatsop project was the only one under consideration, and the members of the committee felt that was the only project they would have to consider.

The State Commission has not yet learned whether the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will sanction the plan to reproduce Fort Clatsop. While it is felt the Exposition managers

will unquestionably approve of the project, the possibility that they might refuse it is open, and attract attention until a definite reply to an inquiry is received.

The question of cost and the details for the erection of the building are to be worked out by a special committee. The commission decided three months ago that it could not spend more than \$400 for the purpose of erecting a state building. It is very likely that the cost of a building to represent the old Clatsop fort will not exceed \$500, and if it is found this estimate is correct, the commission is in a position to supply the funds.

It is out of the question to erect an expensive building at St. Louis, or to undertake to duplicate some of the other buildings planned by states which have appropriated a liberal sum for the purpose. In these states, too, aid has been furnished by the different commercial organizations and county governments.

Even though an expensive building were possible, members of the State Commission believe that a reproduction of Fort Clatsop would serve a better purpose than the raising of a stately edifice that would be in many ways similar to other state buildings. Fort Clatsop has a historical significance no other state building could have. Since the building erected by the explorers Lewis and Clark for the winter of 1805-6, it is believed its reproduction at St. Louis would have the effect of drawing attention to the approaching centennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

The strongest inducement to the State Commission to erect a building at St. Louis has been the offers of co-operation in advertising the state. Numerous offers have been received from business and transportation companies who are willing to spend thousands of dollars in advertising literature, provided the State of Oregon has a building from which this literature could be distributed. This point was brought out at a conference between the State Commission and representatives of the railroads who were asked to advertise the state at St. Louis. The sentiment grew at this meeting that the State Commission could probably effect a saving in its expenditures for advertising purposes if a building were provided.

Originally the sentiment of the State Commission was strongly opposed to the erection of any state building. The commissioners, while they set aside a small sum that might be used for the purpose, were inclined to believe that better results could be obtained if the money were spent for general advertising. The proposal to reproduce Fort Clatsop and the latest offers relative to co-operation in advertising have worked a change in sentiment, but it is still an open question whether a majority would vote for an appropriation in any event, the report of the committee having the matter in charge will have to be favorable.

The committee, yesterday afternoon decided to gather the figures on the building immediately and meet again before the State Commission is called together next month. At that time the building question will probably be settled.

BY NO MEANS RARE.

Odd Skull Found in Oregon Known to Anatomists.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 25.—"The recent finding in Oregon of a human skeleton with horns attached to the skull has caused much interest among anatomists generally," said a scientist of the Smithsonian Institution the other day. "However, it is a fact well known to anatomists that bony excrescences upon the face and body of human subjects are by no means rare, and were also known to the ancients."

"That woodlark deity, the Satyr, depicted with goat-like ears, budding horns and a short tail, did not grow altogether from the imagination of the ancients either as to horns or tail. "In the olden times horns were symbols of power and wisdom. Michael An-

COMRADES IN THE CIVIL WAR, WHO MET IN PORTLAND AFTER FORTY YEARS' SEPARATION.

EMERSON AND JACKSON

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Emerson and Jackson, two of the great figures of the American Civil War, met in Portland after forty years' separation. The meeting was a remarkable one, and the two men talked for hours of their shared experiences and the changes that had taken place in the country since they last met.

Emerson, the philosopher and writer, and Jackson, the general and statesman, were both present at the meeting. The two men had not seen each other since the end of the war, and their reunion was a highly anticipated event.

The meeting took place in a quiet room in Portland, and the two men talked for hours. They discussed the war, the changes in the country, and the lives of the people. The conversation was a remarkable one, and the two men talked for hours of their shared experiences and the changes that had taken place in the country since they last met.

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INDIVIDUALITY

A distinguishing quality of Gorham Silver

It cannot therefore be mistaken for the mediocre productions of nameless makers. To give a present of Gorham silverware implies good taste on the part both of the donor and the recipient.

All responsive jewelers keep it.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who resigned from the faculty of Cornell University to take up the duties of the University of California.

Wife of New York Newspaper Man.

PASADENA, CAL., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Edward W. Hitchings, wife of the owner of the New York Commercial, died here today at the family home. Her newly-born baby also died. Mrs. Hitchings was 22 years of age. She was the daughter of George Nicholson, of New York.

MUNSEY NOW OWNS PAPER

Colonel Brown Sells His Interest in New York News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—On application of counsel for Frank A. Munsey, Justice Davis in the Supreme Court today signed an order vacating the temporary injunction obtained by W. L. Brown restraining Munsey from selling the New York Daily News at auction. At the same time Justice Davis signed an order discontinuing Colonel Brown's suit. When asked what these orders meant, Attorney Charles E. Rasmussen, who represented Mr. Munsey, said:

"Mr. Munsey has acquired Colonel Brown's entire interest in the Daily News."

Mr. Rasmussen declined to make public the terms upon which Mr. Munsey acquired the interest. He said, however, that Mr. Munsey would continue to publish the paper, by purchasing the 40 shares of stock of Mr. Brown. Mr. Munsey became the sole owner of the plant.

Astoria Hose Team Will Enter.

ASTORIA, Aug. 26.—(Special)—Fred Brown, captain of the Astoria hose team, which won all the first prizes in the hose team events during the regatta, received official notification today from the Multnomah Club that two New Year regattas would be held during the Portland exposition next month. Mr. Brown immediately wired that the local team will enter the regatta, and the boys will begin training at once.

Avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Liver Pills regulate the bowels and cure you.

NOTED EDUCATOR DIES.

Martin Kellogg, Ex-President of the University of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Martin Kellogg, ex-president of the University of California, died at the Waldorf Astoria in this city shortly before noon today, as the result of an operation performed several weeks ago to relieve a combination of stomach and liver troubles.

Mr. Kellogg was born in Vernon, Conn., in 1828. He was highly educated, graduating from Yale with the degree of A. B. in 1850, and the honor of being elected a doctor in his class. Later he came to this state, and for 40 years was associated with the University of California. He served as president of the institution for six years, and his illness was finally compelling him to resign the presidency, which he did in 1899. He was succeeded

Advertisement for Gorham Silver, featuring an image of a silver piece and text describing its quality and availability.

Advertisement for Benjamin Ide Wheeler, mentioning his resignation from Cornell University and his role at the University of California.

Advertisement for the wife of a New York newspaper man, mentioning her death and her husband's profession.

Advertisement for Munsey's ownership of a newspaper, mentioning the acquisition of Colonel Brown's interest.

Advertisement for the Astoria hose team, mentioning their success in regatta events and their participation in the Portland exposition.

Advertisement for Carter's Liver Pills, warning against harsh purgative pills and highlighting the benefits of the product.

Advertisement for a noted educator, Martin Kellogg, mentioning his role as ex-president of the University of California.

Advertisement for the Swift Specific Co., mentioning their products and their location in Atlanta, GA.

Advertisement for Schlitz beer, featuring the Schlitz logo and text describing the quality of the beer.

Advertisement for Schlitz beer, mentioning its status as a 'poor crutch' and its benefits for various ailments.

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