SCENT A BATTLE

Democratic Warhorses Sniff to No Avail,

FOR PEACE IS IN THE AIR

County Central Committee Apportions Delegates.

CONVENTION WILL HAVE 253

List of Judges and Clerks Prepared for County Clerk's Approval--Opposing Factions Meet in Harmony.

It was a meeting of true-blue Democrats last night—brethren who constitute the County Central Committee of their party. They prepared a list of judges and clerks for approval of the County Court, and made the apportionment of delegates for the next county convention. Then they went home under the twinkling stars and to bed.

But it took many times longer to transact this business than to tell of it in print. Two and a half hours were consumed at the work. Several times the gentlemen seemed to be treading on a volcano, for fire and brimstone scented the air just a trifle. Two or three patriots, in speaking, betrayed pent-up fires within. But brotherly affection triumphed, and things turned out just too lovely for anything.

Two factions had their sachems all trimmed up for trouble should an explosion occur. But Alex Sweek, chairman of the committee, steered with careful hand. Senator Sweek was elected chairman two years ago by a close vote. His policy has been watched closely by his rivals, and they have sometimes complained that the and his friends were running things too much in star-chamber, as Joe Simon used to do in the Republican organization. But Chairman Sweek conducted the meeting last night in so fair a manner as to give his rivals no chance to attack.

Rival Chiefs on the Watch.

Newton McCoy and G. H. Thmas, said to be chiefs of the malcontents, were on the watch. They lifted up their voices once or twice, or perhaps thrice, but their real spokesman seemed to be L. T. Peery, who jumped to his feet oftener than they but refrained from stirring up trouble.

"We fight?" said Newton McCoy, just before the ceremonies began. "No, I don't think it will be necessary to fight. Any complaint, you ask?" and the gentleman nodded mysteriously.

"We'll see," announced G. H. Thomas, as a foreword of his policy, "and if certain things transpire, well—er—ah—I'll have my say."

"There's something up," whispered General Killfeather, uneasily sniffing the air. "I can smell it," and Pat Powers grew nervous, too.

Just then a brother whispered in the ear of the General. "Huh," responded the General, "I thought you know why Napoleon Davis isn't here. Why, he's turned Cincinnatus: got a ranch, you know. And the other warhorses? They're snoring so loud you'd think they had knock-out drops."

Three Score and More.

Such a collection of notables as that of last night rarely gladdens the eye. High potentates and low rubbed their coat buttons together. At least three-score were there, and visitors besides. The brilliant lights on the wall were dim amid the splendor of so many celebrities. All were well fed and well groomed, as evidences of Republican prosperity. They smoked good cigars, too, and after the meeting paid 25 cents each to the secretary for the pleasure of being on earth.

Among the guests of honor was State Senator Milton A. Miller, of Lebanon, one of the most notable warhorses in the state. J. E. Cronin, last time Democratic candidate for Governor of North Dakota, was there by proxy; also Dr. J. P. Goray, a distinguised leader of the host in Boston. M. J. Malley brought two proxies in his pocket, those of R. J. O'Neil and Dennis Crowley. James Gleason represented both himself and C. B. Williams. G. H. Thomas was armed with the proxies of Harry Schoof and W. E. Thayer, and thus had three votes for emergency. Phil Harris was even better equipped, for he brought proxies of J. V. Lankin, J. W. Grussi and Sam Mooney. C. E. S. Wood was represented by H. B. Adams, J. S. Keller by George L. Curry, Charles Hirstel by John Montag, Larkin Young by J. E. Chamberlain and C. H. Raffety and W. H. Grindstaff by J. C. Havely.

Among the other gentlemen of quality who flitted about were such distinguished patriots as: John Manning, District Attorney; H. B. Nicholas, Oglesby Young, D. M. Donaugh, John Van Zante, R. D. Inman, Johnson White, Frank Schlegel, J. E. Worth, Ed Welter, A. P. Nelson, H. Grimm, W. T. Vaughan, J. P. Wager, J. B. Ryan, Henry Gray and others till a spectator couldn't rest.

"They're a solid lot of millionaires," exclaimed James Gleason, delightedly. "I mean in regard to principles."

General Killfeather Fearful.

But General Killfeather was fearful. "For heaven's sake," he cried, "is this all of us," and shivered, for full in the face of the committee, glared a relic of by-gone days, a sign on the wall, left there by some flunkey's oversight:

WE OUGHT TO MEND OUR WAYS.

The legend caught the eyes of the other gentlemen one by one and if they were not terrified anyhow, they grew sober. But presently the sound of Chairman Sweek's larynx rose above the superstitious voice within:

"Gentlemen," he shouted loudly, "the committee will now came to order," and the meeting began its business.

The roll call revealed the presence of proxies, whereat Henry Gray jumped up nimbly and cried:

"I'd like to have a committee examine the proxies."

The other gentlemen were likewise of the opinion that if any bogus proxies had been smuggled in they should be thrown out. That's what Chairman Sweek thought, too, so up went the proxies to the desk of Secretary J. B. Ryan for examination. But it was a false alarm; the proxies were genuine.

The law entities Democrats to an inheritance of one judge and one clerk on each election board in each precinct. Therefore, the committee proceeded to choose eligibles for appointment by the County Court. A big buzz ensued for a full hour. Representatives of the precincts got together as to their respective wards and nominated eligibles. Tremendous was the labor.

In the first place, many gentlemen didn't know their precincts; in the second place they didn't know how to find out, and in the third place they didn't know who lived in the precincts. But Chairman Sweek was on hand with maps, which he gallantly passed around to all the brethren.

"It's a hard job," commented D. M. Donaugh, after the tribulation was over, and John Manning sighed deeply as if a heavy load had been lifted from his shoulders, too.

"I wonder," remarked General Killfeather, "if Jack Matthews will appoint those judges and clerks?" But nobody had any information to give in reply, and events swept on.

First Whiff of Brimstone.

So far not a whiff of brimstone had escaped up through the floor. But now when the chair led on to the next order of business, appointment of delegates for the next convention, the tension grew a little nervous. Chairman Sweek read off the apportionment, which he recommended for adoption. Several members hailing from precincts outside of town wanted additional delegates. George L. Curry, of Woodstock, insisted on having two delegates for his precinct instead of one, and was successful.

Umatilla, Fairview and Mount Tabor were also allowed one additional delegate each, on protest from their representatives. L. T. Peery at first didn't like the apportionment, but when it was fully explained to him, withdrew his objections. Members from country precincts were careful to see that they were accorded a satisfactory number of delegates, and Mr. Peery was their spokesman. The apportionment is based on the number of votes cast in 1902 for George E. Chamberlain for Governor. Each precinct is to have one delegate at large and one for every 50 votes or major fraction thereof. The apportionment is as follows:

Apportionment of Delegates.

Precinct.	Votes.	Delegates.	Precinct.	Votes.	Delegates.
1	147	4	43	130	4
2	66	2	44	124	4
3	172	5	45	151	4
4	229	6	46	171	5
5	163	4	47	168	4
6	148	4	48	93	3
7	157	4	49	121	4
8	142	4	50	166	4
9	294	7	51	127	4
10	226	6	52	157	4
11	210	5	53	136	4
12	104	3	54	128	4
13	78	2	55	107	3
14	126	3	56	116	3
15	123	4	57	44	2
16	135	4	58	30	2
17	144	4	59. St. Johns		2
18	118	3	60. Columbia		1
19	132	4	61. Mt. Tabor		3
20	59	2	62. So. Mt. Tabor		2
21	97	3	63. Woodstock		2
22	104	3	64. Lents		2
23	94	3	65. Kligaver		1
24	90	3	66. Montavilla		3
25	117	3	67. Russelville		2
26	112	3	68. Rockwood		2
27	129	4	69. Fairview		3
28	133	4	70. Troutdale		3
29	130	4	71. Gresham		3
30	44	2	72. Powell Valley		2
31	129	4	73. Hurlburt		1
32	125	4	74. Bridal Veil		2
33	77	3	75. Reeders		1
34	60	2	76. Willamette Sl.		1
35	89	3	77. Holbrook		1
36	56	2	78. Linnton		2
37	62	2	79. Sylvan		2
38	102	4	80. Mt. Zion		1
39	113	3	81. Bertha		1
40	122	4	82. W. Portland		1
41	94	4	83. Riverdale		1
42	147	4			

AMERICA CAN INTERVENE.

Panama Proposes to Give It Authority to Maintain Order.

PANAMA, Jan. 27.—At today's session of the constitutional convention Dr. Amador proposed the following article be included in the constittuion of the republic:

"Should public peace or constitutional order be disturbed in any part of the Republic of Panama, the Government of the United States may intervene to restore peace and order in the event that the United States, by treaty or convention, shall have assumed or expressed the intention of assuming the obligation of guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of this republic."

Dr. Amador spoke eloquently on this matter, and the proposition to incorporate the article was approved by a big majority. Another measure by which the convention ratifies all the acts of the provisional governing junta, including the ratification of the canal treaty, was also approved this afternoon.

Reyes to Return to Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Information reached here today from New York that General Reyes, the Colombian envoy, will sail from that city on Saturday next on the steamer Valencia for Barranquilla, whence he will proceed immediately to Bogota. Several of the Colombians who came to Washington to assist him will return to Colombia with him, including General Ospina and General Caballero.

Since General Reyes' departure from Washington, he has had no communication with the State Department. The most interesting piece of news which will be communicated to General Reyes on his arrival at Barranquilla is his expected election to the presidency of Colombia.

The return of General Reyes to Colombia, it is felt here, will have a beneficial effect in restraining the jingo element, who still resent the action of the United States on the Panama question.

Asks for American Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Formal application for the recognition by the United States of the Morales government in Santo Domingo was made to Acting Secretary Loomis today by General Juan Francisco Sanchez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Morales party, who is clothed with special powers as a Minister to Washington. Mr. Loomis told his callers he felt obliged to await further reports from Minister Powell before acting on the request.

Exiles From Santo Domingo.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 27.—The Red D Line steamer Caracas has arrived here from Curacao, bringing a number of rebel exiles from Santo Domingo, among whom is General Martinez.

FAINTS WHEN SECRET IS TOLD

Mrs. Kennedy Unnerved by Recital of Her Secret Marriage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Lulu Prince Kennedy, on trial a second time for the murder, in January, 1901, of her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, local contracting agent of the Merchant's Dispatch Transportation Company, collapsed in court today. Mrs. Kennedy had been in tears all morning, and when her mother assumed the stand and admitted the defendant had been secretly married since her conviction for the murder of her husband, she fainted, and it was necessary to carry her from the room.

A few days before he was killed by his wife, Kennedy brought suit to have their marriage set aside, alleging that Miss Prince's father and her two brothers had forced him to marry her. She was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. The Supreme Court recently reversed the decision on a technicality. It developed today that she remarried John Kramer, a local lawyer, several months after her conviction. She killed Kennedy because he refused to live with her.

Will Prince was convicted and served a sentence in the penitentiary on the charge of conspiring with his sister in the murder of Kennedy, and Albert K. Prince, another brother, who was drowned in the recent wreck of the steamer Clallam, off Victoria, B. C., was indicted on a similar charge.

Mrs. Lottie Westinghouse.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Lottie Westinghouse died at her home four miles south of Salem tonight, aged 78 years. She leaves three sons and two daughters. Funeral from the residence Friday, conducted by Rev. P. S. Knight.

CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A MULE!

STEAMER IS MISSING

ALASKA PASSENGER COASTER IS OVERDUE.

Zaolin Believed to Be Lost Between Windham Bay and Juneau--Government Lumber Order.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 27.—The little steamer Zaolin, for the past five years operated on the mail route between Juneau and Sumdum, is believed to have been lost, with all on board. Great alarm is felt at Juneau, because the Zaolin is very much overdue and a number of Juneau people are known to have been on board.

While definite information is lacking, it is believed at Juneau that at least half a dozen passengers were on the vessel when she left Windham Bay. Her crew numbered six men. Advices from Juneau unde. date of January 20 state that the Zaolin on that date was 12 days overdue from Windham Bay, at which place she was sighted by a steamer which afterwards made Juneau.

Citizens of Juneau and the owners of the Zaolin made up a fund and chartered the steamer Rustler to prosecute a search for the overdue steamer. Owing to the great violence of the weather recently along the Southeastern Alaska coast but little hope for her safety is entertained. She was built in San Francisco in 1883, was of 41 tons gross, 61 feet in length, 13 feet in beam and 4.8 feet moulded draft.

GOVERNMENT WANTS LUMBER

Advertises for a Steamer-Load for Shipment to Manila.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—The chief quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia has advertised for bids on 2,410,000 feet of Oregon or Washington fir lumber for shipment to Manila. The lumber is to be used in the construction of Government buildings at that place. The bids will be open at noon, February 3. All the lumber must be "merchantable" under the Pacific Coast standard for grading lumber for export. The deliveries are to be at Portland, San Francisco or any point on Puget Sound within easy reach of ocean-going vessels.

The specifications call for the following quantities and sizes:

Two hundred thousand feet board measure, 1x3 strips ⅞ thick, assorted lengths, rough; 100,000 feet board measure, 2x6x44 long, rough; 10,000 feet board measure 8x8x30 long, rough; 100,000 feet board measure, 2x4, assorted 12 to 30 long, rough; 600,000 feet board measure, 2x8, assorted, 12 to 30 long, rough; 500,000 feet board measure, 2x10, assorted 12 to 30 long, rough; 500,000 feet board measure, 2x12, assorted 12 to 30 long, rough; 200,000 feet board measure, matched ceiling, ⅞x5½, assorted length 14 to 24 feet; 200,000 feet board measure, matched flooring, ⅞x3½, assorted lengths, 14 to 24 feet.

VESSEL AT AUCTION.

Bark Rufus E. Wood Sold for Only $2250.

The auction sale of the bark Rufus E. Wood at San Francisco resulted in a small price being secured for the well-known vessel. A crowd gathered at the appointed hour in front of the Merchants' Exchange, some with the intention of adding to their holdings of ship property, and more to see what was going on.

Edward S. Spear & Co. were auctioneers and when the sale opened ran up against a primary bid of $700. Such a sparring for opening is never encouraging, but before the bidders were fairly aware of what was happening the bid had been raised to $1,900; then it went forward to $1,700, when trouble began. By slow stages the price advanced to $2250, and the bark became the property of Captain T. P. H. Whitelaw. He is congratulated on obtaining the vessel at the price.

FIVE MONTHS OVERDUE.

Eventful Voyage From Ilo Ilo to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—After a voyage replete with stirring incidents, the British bark Juteopolis has dropped anchor at the Delaware breakwater, five months overdue from Ilo Ilo, Philippine Islands. The vessel's cargo of 4000 tons of sugar has so depreciated since her departure last April that it may show a loss of $50,000.

Storm after storm was encountered, until the crew, worn out by overwork, found it almost impossible to navigate the craft, which was brought into port after shipping men had given her up as lost.

AWARDED BIG DAMAGES.

Chinese Government Wins Suit Against Canadian Pacific.

The steamer Victoria, which has arrived at Victoria, B. C., brings news that the Chinese government won the suit brought against the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of India on account of the collision with the Chinese man-of-war Quangtai in August last, when the Chinese commander and a large number of his crew were drowned. The Empress being the overtaking steamer, was hold blameable and the assessors will assess the damages due the Chinese government. The amount awarded is said by those who arrived on the Victoria to have been £95,000. The Canadian Pacific appealed the case.

Cargo of La Fontaine.

The French bark La Fontaine will not begin discharging her Antwerp cargo before Saturday. She brings 2950 tons of freight, an important part of which consists of 285 steel beams, each weighing 2000 pounds. The bark also has a large quantity of iron and steel bars, 525 tons of coke, 6500 casks of cement and 55 tons of ochre. She is consigned to Meyer Wilson & Co., and is chartered for grain outward by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The bark is lying at Columbia dock No. 1.

Many Coal Barges Go Aground.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27.—Three miles of coal barges belonging to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal Company and loaded with coal are aground and going to pieces near here. Two hundred men are at work trying to save them. It is estimated the loss will be $500,000.

The men in charge of the fleet say the danger from the heavy ice now running out is practically over.

Steerage Rate War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A rate war has been begun on steerage business between New York and Mediterranean ports. Thus far, according to the lines concerned, the cut affects only eastbound traffic, and has made no change in freight charges. Tickets are now $5 less by Italian lines and $4 less on the German ships.

All who are interested in removing power from self-constituted bosses and lodging it in the hands of the people should make haste to sign the petition for the direct primary nomination bill to be enacted under the initiative at the June election. Copies have been placed in the County Clerk's office and with C. E. Lockwood, room 12, Breeden building, Third and Washington.

Failed to Secure Bill of Health.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 27.—When the Norwegian bark Sorata, which arrived at Tacoma today, enters at the Tacoma Custom-House she will be fined $5000. This heavy penalty will be imposed for failure of the master to procure a bill of health from the American Consul at Callao.

Columbine Goes to Shoalwater Bay.

AsTORIA, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—The lighthouse tender Columbine crossed out this morning for Shoalwater Bay to replace some buoys there.

Marine Notes.

The schooner Mabel Gale will be inspected Saturday. This is the vessel that was fined $500 for failing to secure a renewal of her certificate before leaving San Francisco.

The only sailing vessels working in port yesterday, besides the schooners, were the Marechal de Turenne, discharging general cargo at Mersey dock, and the Glenesslin, loading lumber at the Eastern & Western mill.

The French ship Vercingetorix, which will soon come to Portland to load grain, has been dry docked at San Francisco to be cleaned before sailing north.

The British ship Rajore, from Shields for Portland, was spoken January 5 in 5 south, 33 west.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Jan. 27.—Arrived down at midnight and sailed at 9:30 A. M.—Steamer Despatch, for San Francisco. Sailed at 3:45 P. M.—Schooner Viking, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather clear.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Sailed—Steamer Aurelia and schooner Virginia, for Portland.

San Pedro, Jan. 27.—Arrived—Schooner Salvator, from Columbia River.

San Francisco, aJn. 27.—Sailed—Bark MacMahon, for Queenstown. Arrived—Steamer Wyefield, from Nanaimo; steamer City of Puebla, from Victoria; steamer Rainier, from Bellingham; steamer San Mateo, from Tacoma; schooner San Buenaventura, from Coos Bay; schooner John A. Campbell, from Port Gamble; schooner Fred E. Sanders, from Gray's Harbor; schooner Defiance, from Gray's Harbor. Sailed—Schooner Coronado, for Gray's Harbor.

Hoquiam, Wash., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Sailed—Schooner Fanny Adele, from Aberdeen for San Francisco. Arrived—Schooner Emma Utter, from San Francisco for Aberdeen.

Tacoma—Sailed—Steamer Mackinaw, for San Francisco; steamer Leelanaw, for San Francisco.

Hong Kong, Jan. 27.—Arrived—Lothian, from Portland, Or.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggistsrefund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

ETCHINGS OF WHISTLER

ART ASSOCIATION DISPLAYS THEM AT LIBRARY.

Finest Works of Great American Artist Lent by W. M. Ladd for the Public to See.

During the Winter there have been hung in the Art Association's rooms at the library a series of exhibitions of etchings, beginning with Albrect Duerer. Later Rembrandt and Seymour Haden were put up, and yesterday a fine collection of the etchings of Whistler was opened to the public. All these pictures are from the private collection of William M. Ladd, who kindly lent them to the Wednesday art class to use in its Winter course of study.

Americans have a right to feel a pride in the work of Whistler, as the great painter-etcher who died last July in London was a native of Lowell, Mass. The greater part of his life was spent in Europe, and his etchings show a strong liking for the sunny canals of Venice, the meadows of Holland and the old inns and the shipping along the Thames.

Miss Henrietta H. Failing, the curator of the Art Association, who is herself a very good authority on artistic matters in general, and who is especially interested in etchings, thinks that Whistler's work will rank in the future with that of Rembrandt and Sir Seymour Haden.

"Instead of seeming in advance of the time, as Whistler did once," Miss Failing remarked yesterday, "he seems now to be conservative—other artists are coming to see as he did."

A comprehensive criticism of Whistler's work is given in the December Atlantic Monthly by Royal Cortissoz, who says:

"If there is one thing more than another, which is demonstrated by Whistler's etchings, it is that in them he enjoys absolute control of his needle, that here is a master from whom no secrets of technique are hid. It is not simply that he is letter perfect, so to say, that he abides by every canon of the art. It is that, from beginning to end his style, seems to have been so sinewy, so strong, so wonderfully buoyant.

"At the outset his line is forcible and clear. It is often deeply bitten, and, while he knows well what to omit, he gives one an impression, notably in the Thames set, of objects patiently observed and very carefully noted. In later Venetian studies he skims the copper with a lighter hand, leaves out a great deal more detail, secures the tenderest atmospheric effects and in brief, refines his art without losing any strength.

"His style is unique. No etcher in the past, not Rembrandt or Claude; no one in his own time, not Mery or Haden, ever saw his subject quite as he saw it, or handled it quite as he handled it. All these masters have qualities which he lacked. We have observed how Rembrandt outsoars him in intellectual and spiritual grasp. Whistler could never interpret landscape as Haden has interpreted it. But in strength and beauty of line, in brilliance of style, Whistler's etchings form a body of work with which the masterpieces of Rembrandt and Haden are alone worthy to be grouped."

Fourteen prints from the Thames set, mentioned by Mr. Cortissoz, are exhibited in the collection at the Library, and it is interesting to compare them with the later work, which has been arranged principally on the north wall and on the screens.

In the exhibition there are many charming studies of the human figure. There are lacemakers busy in pleasant doorways, people chatting under shadowy arches in Venice, and several delightful children.

"Annie Seated" is an interesting study, and "Fumette," "Bibi Valentin" and "Bibi l'Alonette."

"The Forge" is a good example of dry point, which it may be stated for the benefit of the uninitiated, is an etching produced by engraving upon a clear copper plate, upon which no wax has been spread.

"An Unsafe Tenement" and "A Street at Saverne" are notably good, and a beautiful study of an interior is "The Kitchen," one of Whistler's first published etchings.

Very beautiful in shadow effects are the night studies of the foundry workers and of the palaces in Venice by moonlight. Whistler has quaintly named these "Nocturne—Furnaces" and "Nocturne—Palaces."

In the second nocturne the old tile-roofed buildings are dimly outlined as to windows and doorways, and the reflection of the light walls in the dark water of the canal is admirably caught.

One of the most interesting studies is the square of St. Mark's, with its hundreds of fluttering pigeons, and another equally interesting picture, but of very different expression, is "Battersea Bridge," in which the treatment seems almost Japanese.

The present exhibition, which is open to the public on Thursdays and Saturdays, will remain in place until April 1.

DANGER IN CORPORATIONS.

Judge Grosscup Shows It to Be the Stifling of Opportunity.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—The principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Illinois County and Probate Judges' Association today, was Judge Peter Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago. His subject was, "The Next Great Step in American Politics, the Repeopleizing of Our Country's Industries."

After expressing his confidence in the continuance of prosperity and his friendliness to honest corporations as "civilization's way of wielding large masses of capital," and his friendliness to law-abiding labor unions as the embodiment in organization of the natural law of self-preservation, the speaker sketched the present complaints of employers, employes and the general public, and upon the relations of employers and employes, said:

"It has come to pass that instead of peace, the standing relation between them is that of war. They look upon each other, not as neighbors or copartners, but as belligerents. When they sleep, it is upon their arms. When a truce comes and indemnity is laid, it falls, not on the belligerents but on the outside public—the great neutral, who, up to that time, supposed it had only a moral interest in the conflict."

Calling attention to what he designated "the most recent phenolnena in industrial evolution," the rapid withdrawal of the great middle body of our citizenship from ownership in the industrial properties of the country, the speaker said:

"During the last 23 years the capital deposited in the banks of the country has increased nearly $10,000,000,000. This capital largely has come from men in the ordinary circumstances of life. It measures the capital detached during this period by that class of our citizenship from active proprietorship in the industries of the country. It marks a tremendous shift in the personnel of active proprietorship. The shift is due to the sense of insecurity the people feel in the ownership of corporate property, as corporations, under existing state policies, are now permitted to be organized." The organization of some of these was described as being like charts in geology.

"At the bottom," said the Judge, "is a stratum of bonds, next a stratum of stock, another stratum of bonds, on top of that more stock, then more bonds, then preferred stock, and at the top of all common stocks, until all reasonable expectation is outrun. Corporations like these succeed only in successful times.

"When we recall that outside of the country and city real estate more than one-half of the property of the country is now corporate property, the ultimate effect of the existing stage policies respecting the organization of corporations—the free-for-all, go-as-you-please policy—upon active proprietorship by the active people at large is clearly discernible. Here, then, is the other paternalism—a paternalism more dangerous to republican institutions than the labor unions—the paternalism that, narrowing active ownership to the few who, by acuteness of experience, can fathom the intricacies of corporate organization, leaves to the ordinary run of people no choice respecting their savings, other than to spend them as they are gathered, or to lend them to the masters of the corporate machinery.

"I have no fault to find with the corporate legislation of the last Congress. To the extent that it will get together the data on which to build a future National policy respecting corporations, it is constructive legislation. If it stops at that or, what is more likely, if it turns its whole thought to what is known as publicity—to the turning inside out of the affairs of present incorporated enterprises, and those that shall come after them, leaving it to the 45 states to organize as corporations are now organized, those that do come after the legislation will have wholly missed the mark. What is to be sought is not so much publicity as prevention. The great aim, the transcendant aim, should be to make this a proprietorship widely diversified among the people."

In concluding, Judge Grosscup said:

"Big corporations are here to stay. Labor unions that abide by the laws are here to stay. To deal with them as one would deal with mad dogs, is to ask public opinion itself to go mad. But these interests, corporate and personal, one and all, must be brought under the full domain of the law. They must be allowed to trample no man's rights on the ground. They must be allowed to shelter successfully no man bent on robbing his fellowmen. They must, and they can be made the open door to opportunity; the door through which every American, great and small, may with reasonable security secure his ambition to share in his country's prosperity, and in the freedom of his country's laws."

MEANS INDUSTRIAL WAR.

Cummins So Regards the Conflict Between Capital and Labor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—Governor A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, addressed the Kansas Bar Association here tonight at its annual meeting. His subject was "The Rights of Man." He said in part:

"The present situation between labor and capital is tending toward war. Out of that war will come the settlement of the question of man and master. The Government must restrict this trend of organization. Organization is all right, but it must be looked after by the lawmakers and lawyers of the country."

Regarding corporations, Governor Cummins said they must be sustained, as they belonged to the development of the age. Previous to the banquet Governor Cummins was entertained at dinner by Governor W. J. Bailey.

BLOODHOUNDS FURNISH CLEW.

Man Arrsted in Kentucky for Murder of Indiana Woman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—A man giving the name of Harry Behr, who says he is from Memphis, was arrested here today on suspicion that he was connected with the murder of Miss Sarah Schafer, the teacher at Bedford, Ind. His clothing bore blood stains and his face had been scratched.

Behr was arrested at the home of Roger White, a negro. The detectives allege the evidence is strong. Behr's collar, vest and hat had bloodstains on them, and there are fresh scratches on his face. He says he received the scratches in the recent election fights. Behr manifested an intense interest in the Schaefer murder, and it was his conduct that caused the negro to inform the officers.

Behr told the negro and his wife that the blood got on his clothes from beating a woman. In his pocket papers containing an account of the Schaefer murder were found. Yesterday he arose from a sleep as though in terror, and when asked what was the matter said he had murdered a woman.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

E M Laughlin, City
A W Williams, S F
L B Knight, Minn
A W Frater, Seattle
W Emery, do
Mrs Emery, do
J F Wickersham, Chg
Miss Walker, Seattle
Mrs W Stevens, do
C L Stebbins, do
G W Dorman, St Paul
W D Duke, Frisco
L F Daly, Dallas
A W Williams, Chgo
F B Allen, N York
W Skelton, do
P Lintenberger, Astoria
W J Reed, Oakland
F I Dunbar, Salem
W W Ridehalgh, Astoria
P von Niendorff, S F
W Brinkerhoff, Chgo
Mrs N J Halpin, do
Miss Wilson, do
D E Folsom, Montana
Mrs Folsom, do
G Hellenbrant, Spokn
W H Barker, Astoria
F W Pettygrove, S F
G M Ormsby, S F
T Griggs, St Paul
Mr Bowman, Seattle
Mrs Bowman, do
W E Crumback, S F
F D Bradley, Chgo
H C Sharp, Philadelph
W H Newhall, Chgo
G M Piper, Los Angls
C H Bingham, Seattle
C W Adams, do
C A Carpenter, S F
Mrs Carpenter, do
S Well, do
H S Mitchell, Seattle
F W Wood, Dayton
L S McCloud, S F
Mrs McCloud, do
W G Williams, B C
F A Noble, do
I Invig, New York
T Witt, Frisco
A Husband, St Paul
A Davenport, N Y

THE PERKINS.

Mrs D K Welch, Astor
Miss N Welch, do
R N Enery, Idaho
C H Seals, do
H J Lyman, Goble
Mrs Lyman, do
I J Masson, Tacoma
E Pitwood, Seattle
J W Burns, do
L S Phelps, do
D B Brown, do
E L Little, do
W Burghardt, Salem
E C Hanson, Dallas
C F Fisher, Monmth
D M Smith, Corvallas
H B Clahnan, Troutdl
D S Kain, Salem
K L Stanton, City
Mrs Stanton, do
A Michael, Bak City
J O Shaw, do
H White, Seattle
Dr Burness, do
P A Doyle, Hoquiam
C T Rogers, Michigan
J A Tyrs, McCoy
C M Coe, Seattle
R L Bybee, Montana
L L Hubbard, Tacoma
J E Brown, Slayton
W Meeker, Frisco
Mrs K E Adams, Maryville
Mrs Carrie Adams, do
A C Ruby, Eugene
O M Williams, do
Mrs Williams, do
D Smith, Washn
A B Smith, do
F E Williams, do
W R Fowler, do
A H Wolfe, Goldendl
Mrs Grayson, do
J B Duranga, Wasco
C Butler, Port Twsnd
C Butler, Jr., do
J H Mason, Tacoma
J W Anorige, St Paul
Mrs Anorige, do
W F Chase, N Y
T E Hill, Ashland
J V Smith, Chgo
Mrs Smith, do
Miss Smith, do
A M Strode, Idaho
C W Bean, Indiana
Mrs Bean, do
D T Clarke, Denver
J B Tullinger, Sheridn
Mrs Tullinger, do
H Rubers, Wisconsin
R R McDonald, do
S W Reutner, Minn
E A Bennet, Washn
M F Leach, Tillamook
M Mason, do
C W Sherman, Frisco
P D Hallister, do

THE IMPERIAL.

A N Smith, N York
G W Phillips, City
E Powell, Kas City
G E Stockton, Astoria
Dr J A Ragan, do
J M Edmunson, Eugn
M Gorman, Cathlamet
M Winter, City
J L O'Brien, do
A F Hacks, Jr., Tacm
Mrs Hacks, do
W D Simpson, St Paul
T J McClellan, Tacom
Mrs McClellan, do
Mrs J H Brown, Los Angeles
Mrs F Beck, do
O E Leet, Falls City
A F Carpenter, Seattle
H Wiles, Astoria
E M Rands, Vancouvr
W J Houser, Seattle
C D Quinland, Boise
H Stimpson, Kas City
G F Majors, Frisco
F J Miller, Albany
H N Peacock, Buffalo
Mrs Peacock, do
M H Sprague, Washbn
C B Simpson, do
Agnes Sutherland, Silverton
A L Kinsely, Corvallis
W A Lieber, Frisco
C M Coe, Seattle
E K Miller, Seattle
T Gahgan, Pendleton
Mrs T Gahagan, do
O D Ranks, Roseburg
Mrs Ranks, do
W Cochran, do
Mrs Cochran, do
D C Minto, Salem
Mrs Minto, do
Mrs J W French, The Dalles
Carmel French Bolton, The Dalles
J Keating, Spokane
H Stapleton, Salem
Mag Palmer, do
Carrie Palmer, do
Dr Crowley, Monmouth
Stella Crowley, do
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