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THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Southern politics since the war have not been cheerful to contemplate. Carput-bug rule supported by negro votes was so exceedingly corrupt that most people excused, if they could not jusify, the Southern whites for going even to the extreme of Kuklux eccentricities to be rid of it. Nor have many Northerners seen with bitterness or deep regret the ingenious amendments to the Southern state constitutions adopted, by which ignorant negro domination is made forever impossible. The trouble is that In their long fight against black untrol the Southerners have warped their minds. They have taken little or no interest in the questions which the rest of the Nation debated and divided upon. The negro question filled their whole mental horizon and shut out everything elmo.

This question has become with them what allenists call a "fixed idea." Their rners thus strangely posblame the Southerners for resorting to ing clauses in the state constitutions, of the negro race for other and more substantial prosperity than comes through office-holding. During the first | Bend country. years following the war, to get an office ceive of to rise in the world. Now he ing to become a heavy taxpayer according to Booker Washington's beneficent evangel; but he may become a povelist, tician. Politics is no longer the solitary hope of aspiralg negroes. There solitary public activity of the Southern

While the negro figured weightfly in could pose us the champion of white rule and Anglo-Saxon civilization, and, with some show of justice, could accuse dry goods. any white man who went over to the Republicans of being the enemy of his that lamentable period which has now closed, few Southern whites, compara-The Republican party in the recon-Its numbers have been small, its intelligence mediocre, and its character, chimera being exorcised, why intelli-Dixon's line should not differ on public in sight. questions and join different political parties; while, on the other hand, the ong and almost undisputed domination of the Democrats has resulted in many and great evils. It is not a good thingfor any party to rule too long without

vigorous opposition. ers themselves are beginning to see this. The young men, especially, are from voting, care nothing for educaposed to question the omnipotence of In Richmond, for example, the discontented element were counted out at the

either North or South, as the promoter | visitors, while their deep-set eyes posiof education; but in Virginia its record is making excellent campaign material for the new white man's Republican party, which is displaying singular vigor in that venerable and decrepit commonwealth. The educational efforts of the Democrats in Virginia have made the common schools a nest of extravagance and corruption. For example, a certain book which sells elsewhere for 25 cents costs the Virginia schools 75. With a population 400,090 less than Virginia, Kansas enrolls 14,000 more children in her common schools, and employs 2000 more teachers. Virginla employs one teacher for every 40 pupils; Kansas, one for every 31. In the year 1900 Virginia had 100,000 illiterate native whites born of native parents: in the same year Kansas had almost exactly one-tenth as many.

Its educational record in Virginia la not the worst the Southern Democratic party has to show. North Carolina, for example, has 18 per cent of its white males born of native parents liliterate. and 20 per cent of its white females; but the Virginia statistics are bad enough. No wonder intelligent whites The sight of them is good for Oregon are revolting from the rule of such a party. The present Republican nomi-William A. Kent, whose father, a Democrat, held the same office in 1889. And not merely intelligent whites are leav- grain, and with just enough for our cating the Democrats, but, what must Republicans, members of the first fam-ilies, real F. F. V.s. are joining them. George A. Revercomb, Republichn can- Good luck to the stock show! didate for Attorney-General, is such a person. Surely, with men like him oming over, the Republican party in Virginia can face the future with complacent confidence

A LINE TO PUGET SOUND?

The Tacoma Ledger takes the view that the "almost absolutely certain result" of construction of the North-Bank Railroad will be extension of "the Harriman line from Portland to Puget Sound." Perhaps. We hope so. If Mr. Hill has violated the "gentlemen's agreement" between himself and Mr. Harriman by crossing the Columbia to Portland, the latter is certainly justified in causing the old Union Pacific dream of moving on to Puget Sound to be realized. A. Union Pacific line from here to Seattle would doubtless pay. But, under the Harriman scheme of things, that is no real incentive for building a new road anywhere. If so, we should long ago have had the wheat and other products of Central Oregon rolling into Portland over a Harriman railroad; we should have had a railroad to Coos Bay; another into the Wallowa country; another into the Klamath region, and yet another, perhaps, to Til-

The Harriman idea is that the way to build up a country, and make its popu- have never been nor ever will be neces Harriman influence will be busy for a from fourteen feet at low water to more from coming down the Columbia. Of Columbia River the nineteen-foot chan-Hill will know that Mr. Harriman is to thirty feet in 1895. The results se still alive-and kicking. Meanwhile it cured, wherever the waters of the river the true strategy of the situation is for that in the minds of those who have him to make a bold flanking movement to Puget Sound.

# A RAILBOAD AND ITS PROMISE.

Completion of the short line of rallway from The Dalles to Dufur, a disthought upon it is of the nature of a tance of thirty miles, is an event of proper bounds. It now seems that it is mania; their feeling hysterical much importance to the farmers and an absolute necessity that the jetty on To them negro rule is a "beckening tradespeople of that section of Wasco the south side of the mouth of the Coshadow dire," a chimera, a nightmare. County. It may seem insignificant to lumbia River be supplemented by a those unacquainted with co nessed, an educated negro is necessarily have handleapped the endeavor of these a negro politician. A darky in good settlers; but it is in reality a matter ciothes is a darky seeking office, possi- of great importance, present and pros bly aspiring to a white marriage, pective, to the people of that and adja-Henry the idea of any sort of progress | cent sections of the state. While the for the colored race is intolerable to vast and resourceful region known as them. So long as there was serious Central Oregon, of which The Dalles is danger of negro rule, nobody could the supply and market point, is barely touched by this short railroad line, its extremes to prevent it; but that danger | building is but the beginning of what scarcely exists today. The disfranchis. is to follow-the entering wedge, so to speak, that will soon drive the road on for one thing, render it illusory. A still and out to the yellow pine district but better safeguard is the new aspiration twenty-two miles farther on, and in due time into other sections of Southern Wasco County and into the famous

Settlers have been, during all of these was the only way a negro could con- years, dependent upon the stagecoach as a means of travel and upon freight knows of many ways, the chief one be- teams for moving their crops to market and the return of their merchandise Many are able to recall conditions simtiar to this in the Willamette Valley a poet, a college professor, a mathema- prior to the coming of railroads, yet we had the Willamette River and from a very early period used it for transis no longer any good reason why portation purposes. Still there are those anti-negro politics should form the among us who recall the long process of hauling wheat from some of the middle counties to Portland and the return, camping one, two or three Southern politics, the Democratic party nights on the way, according to the distance and the state of the roads, with the Winter's supply of groceries and

Such conditions meant isolation, expense and a waste of time that were own race. As a matter of fact, during discouraging and irksome. So far removed are we from this period, however, that it is difficult to appreciate the tively, did join the Republicans, and disadvantages under which the people certainly not the best of their class. of Southeastern Oregon still labor in this line. The situation is to them more struction area has existed to hold the Pederal offices, and for nothing else. perating. This little spur of rallroad thirty miles long is the first indication to them that relief is at hand. Naturupon the whole, discreditable. Still ally they are gratified at the promise there is no good reason, the negro that the building of this road conveys, and look forward with assurance that zent and upright men below Mason and the good time so long coming is at last landowners as may desire to irrigate

THE GREATEST STOCK SHOW This Exposition is a wonderful place It undergoes more changes than a kaleldoscope. A day or two ago we were welcoming Missouri and her Governor According to a correspondent of the The air was full of history, and of poll New York Evening Post, the Southern- ties, past, present and future. Presto. the scene changes. Today the interest Is centered at the other side of the lake. growing restive under the political con- A weary way it is, by the Bridge of trol of the old-style Democratic bosses. Nations, past the Government buildwho, so long as the negroes are kept lings, across the Northern Pacific track, and into the stockyards. All the world tion and very little for honest elections.

The tricks and wiles which were so the show will be crowded. It deserves with half measures, as far as the show will be crowded. It deserves original project is concerned, seems disfranchising amendments were box, with its tiers of seats on either adopted have been found equally useful side, replace the auditorium, and acagainst those whites who seemed dis- commodates a great assembly. There will be paraded, in full dress, horses the Democratic bosses within the party. from Indiana and Ohio, from California and the other Panific States; cattle of cevry name and quality. Here Oregon primaries in the orthodox Southern is bound to shine. The long rows of style, though, the victims being white stalls are full of sheep and hogs. Let

tively wink at one.

Last night the animals were in dishabille, being curried and rubbed, and stroked and petted, by their various attendants. Cross the lake, and one was in a new, old, world. Hay was pervading, carrots being sliced for supper, nightclothes and blankets being put on lest a breath of cold air might bring on cough and fever, and poor coat, and loss of condition. What did these people care for peace in Manchuria, Secretary Taft's journey, or Philadel phia's revival, or grafts in municipa life, or any of the other topics on which we think we know the world revolves? The great questions were when the judging was to begin, whether such a cow or bull that beat us at St. Louis was here, whether the long journey was not too much for one's pet sheepin abort, the world, this world, revolved on an animal axis. So, by this eager absorption in one thing, the best that there is in it is got out and the world gains. These aristocrats of the stable. barn and pen, should they not be welcomed, for they surely are worth it? eyes, and will fill many with a quite wholesome ambition, even if all cannot nee for Lieutenant-Governor is Captain aspire to own one of these creams of the cream. But if fortune has favored us with good prices for our wool and tle to give a show for more than bread surely be much more flattering to the and butter for the next year, why, then let us throw prudence to the winds and venture high enough to take one home.

BIVER MUST BE IMPROVED.

At Cellio and the Cascades the Columbia River, bearing seaward the ac cumulated waters of a thousand streams, pours through gorges so narrow that the depth of the channel is practically unfathomable. The streams which pay their tribute to this mighty river are fed by everlasting springs or by the eternal snows on many a m tuin peak of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. With its upper reaches and tributaries draining an empire of such vast extent, the immensity of the stream as it nears the ocean is more easily understood and accounted for. The waters of this wonderful stream, when unconfined by natural barriers or by barriers erected by the hand of man, will wander at will over wide stretches of sand or marsh. great areas, they naturaly show but little depth.

At Celilo and the Cascades are nunerous places where soundings fail to Coffin Rock, below Kalama, the channel is over 100 feet deep, and below Walker's Island for many miles there is a channel from 40 feet to 75 feet in depth These are natural channels, where artificial methods for deepening the river lation contented and prosperous, though sary. At St. Helens the jetty built not numerous, is merely to prevent the many years ago penned up the waters other fellow from building into it. The of the river until it scoured through while trying to prevent the Hill road than thirty feet. At the mouth of the course it will avail nothing; but Mr. nel of 1885 was deepened by the jetty will not occur to Mr. Harriman that have been confined, are so satisfactory observed them closest there has never been doubt as to the practicability of securing a permanent channel of any

desired depth in river and on bar. The water is in the river in abundant plume and the problem of a deep channel rests entirely on confining it within attions that | similar improvement on the north sid "swash" channel and numerous other shallow channels through which the waters of the Columbia wandered untrammeled, it received some assistance from the rocky precipices of Cape Hancock. As the structure continued seaward it soon cleared the Cape, and, with no barrier west of the Cape on the north side, the river again widened out and the thirty-foot channel that had been scoured out in 1895 began fill-

The Government engineers now rec ommend the construction of a north letty, which, if built on the same lines as the south jetty, can confine the waters of the mighty Columbia in any width of channel desired, and, as experlence elsewhere on the river has the narrower the chanproven. nel the deeper the water in it will be. Portland and the entire Columbia basin are on the eve of a remarkable era of industrial and transportation ac tivity. The benefist resulting from this activity will be partly nullified unless the Columbia River is kept open at its entrance with the best channel that can be secured. Such a channel will float the largest vessels built, and an earnest effort should be made to secure the appropriation of a sum sufficlent to carry out the engineers' plans for the improvements needed.

NEW MALHEUR IRRIGATION IDEA. Prompted by desire to reduce the

lien on their lands below the \$42 per acre Government estimate, residents the Malheur country have evolved the scheme described in the Washington report of September 11. These landowners petition the Government to construct the enormous dam which is to form the artificial lake 12 miles long at the head of the canyon, and to charge the cost on all the lands "capable of being irrigated from it by a pro rata lien"; then to leave such their lands by water there stored to unite in such groups as should be agreed on by them, and at their joint expense, to construct canals and lateral ditches to lend the water onto their lands. The petition is reported to have 21 signers, but the acreage they individually and collectively own is not stated, The plan of the Government Engineers, as shown on the published maps, in volved construction of two canals, one on either side of the Malheur River, a costly, but seemingly necessary work Whether these landowners propose to build these canals, or what plan is suggested in substitution for them, is open to such objections as usually rise in efforts to divide up what is easentially one connected whole. Whether the cost of piece-meal work, in hands of those to whom the saving of every dollar in construction is admitted to be of the first importance, will be either substantial or cheap in the long run may admit of serious doubt. The whole men, seven of the election manipulators us not forget the donkeys. In such an suggestion seems to have arisen from were indicted by a grand jury. The Democratic party does not shine, ously. Their great ears flap at their age to be included in the Government

plan would not stand the \$42 per acre extra cost. If so, then it seems to follow that the acreage of suitable lands to be benefited by irrigation under the new proposition would be so largely reduced that even a total expenditure could hardly be borne by them. It is hard to distinguish ele-

ments of success in this novel project. The New York World is mournful over the fact that a suitable fusion candidate to run against McClellan cannot be found. It suggests half-heartedly the hope that Jerome may yet be induced to change his mind, because Roosevelt had to change his mind in 1909 and accept the Vice-Presidency; but the World knows that Jerome wants another place and the people want him to have it-the District Attorneyship. That is the difference between the Jerome situation now and oosevelt's in 1900. Continues the World:

Scarcely half a dozen names have so min as been mentioned in connection with an of-fice of more power and importance than the Government of the states. Of these names not more than half belong to men who could be considered even available in the loosest political sense of that word. Yet the City of New York has a population greater than that of the entire country at the time the Constitution of the United States was framed. In the convention that drafted the Constitution were George Washington, Ben-jamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Roger Sherman, Rufus King, Rob-ert Morria, Thomas Miffila, Charles C. Pinck-ney, Gouverneur Morris, Jared Ingersoll and Edmund Randelph.

Yet none of these men was ever Mayor of New York; nor was Theodore Roosevelt, though he tried to be, Perhaps the New York that wouldn't have a Roosevelt deserves a McClellan.

Chicago is lawless and reckless. Ac cording to the city statistician's report for the first six months of this year, \$1 persons were killed and 995 injured by personal violence. During the same period last year 45 were killed and 390 injured from the same cause. This alarming increase is charged against the protracted teamsters' strike and the laxity of the police department. In the first six months of 1905 there were 352 accidental deaths and 3716 persons injured by accident, as against 93 killed and 553 injured in the same period last year. Most of the casualties were due to recklessness in the running of railroad trains, street-cars and automo biles and criminal disregard of life and Where distributed over such limb by drivers of vehicles. The gory record is in large part a natural consquence of the anarchic and intolerable traffic conditions which have so long been permitted to exist. For personal show the great depths reached. At safety, Chicago is perhaps the worstmanaged city in the world.

The Uintah reservation lands, reently thrown open to settlement and eagerly sought by some thousands of land-hungry Americans, must for the most part be irrigated before they become productive in a profitable degree. This condition was well understood by the landseekers, but it did not in the least cool the ardor of their desire to possess them. Neither did the facthat all of the land lies at least 40 miles from a railroad discourage them. They had only to look at what has been accomplished, first in production and next in railroad building in other semi-arid sections of the great plateau, to see what the result will be on the Uintah reservation a few years hence. The land is there and some 1600 heads of families have entered into formal possession of it. Industry and irrigation will do the rest.

Secretary Taft thinks the recent riots in Japan had no anti-American motive. A few churches were destroyed, but they were not all American. Mr. Harriman had a little trouble, but he simdammed up the old south channel, the ply happened unfortunately to be caught in a storm center. The Secretary traveled over a good part of Japan, but he had no trouble whatever. This is doubtless the true situation. The mob was angry and wreaked its vengeance where it could. Whenever an American got in the way he had to get out as best he could.

Renewal of Dr. Gladden's fight against "tainted" money gives point to a remark by Phillips Brooks, the famous Bishop of Massachusetts. This distinguished preacher was offered a sum of money by a layman with the predatory observation: "If you don't mind money won at cards, doctor, it is yours," to which Brooks replied: "My dear sir, when this money has done the work I mean to put it to, it will have redeemed itself," which remark seems to be based on sound sense and excellent morality.

President Palma, of Cuba, stands for re-election on his record, which is excellent. Present prospects favor him, but the election is four months away and his opponent is a hustler. Palma has had enough of office, so he says, but yielded to the wishes of his friends. at the same time challenging his ene-So long as he remains at the hend of Cuban affairs, his official influence may be depended on toward maintaining the amicable relations between the island and the United States.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been heard from again. He fell from his horse yesterday while parading in front of King Edward. We are not suspicious, because there is a well-grounded belief in this country that Sir Thomas never drinks anything stronger than tea. But it is something of a shock, all the same, to learn that Sir Thomas rides a horse just about as well as he sails a yacht:

The Navy Deparament is to invest \$15,000 for literature to equip several new warships soon to go into commis sion. It is intended for men as well as officers. Jackies as a rule are fond of reading, especially fiction. Such voiumes are so constantly thumbed that they soon get beyond repair; yet reports agree that this predilection does not lessen the men's efficiency on deck.

That times have changed since authors starved in garrets is proved by the case of the woman who wrote "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." She has

Rain has fallen in Kansas City and vicinity every day but one in September. Hence the raging Kaw. Here in Oregon we had almost forgotten that It ever rains anywhere.

Three Japanese commissary agents have been discovered to have swindled the government out of \$160,000. Now we know it was a real war.

### OREGON OZONE

Crops of Two Kinds. The hen-How is the corn crop going

to be this year? Farmer Ben-What's that to you? The hen-Well, I should cackle Don't you know that I am interested in corn because I have a "crop" of my own to look after?.

The Joke Was on Him. "Mother, who is that gay gentleman cross the car who looks so happy?

asked the inquisitive kid.

"Reginald, Jear, that is Mr. De Wagg, the famous joke writer." "But, mother, I have always read that joke writers are very sad and solemn-looking persons."

"So they are, as a rule, my dear," replied the parent, "but Mr. De Wage has just received word that his wife has presented him with twin babies and he is trying to play a joke on himself by looking happy."

#### Cruelty to Tramps.

Those who believe in the enforcement of the law should get after the Chief of Police of Brookline, Mass., with a big stick. The chief steadfastly refuses to obey a state law which provides that no person shall be permitted to sleep at the police station in his day clothes; that each visitor, in short, shall have a bath' before retiring and shall be provided with a clean nightshirt, Many tramps apply for shelter at the police station, and the chief has determined that he will cease providing dainty "nightles" for them. They must sleep in their clothes or sit up," says the chief. This is getting to be a harder and harder world for the poor tramp. But perhaps the Brookline hoboes may be able to effect a compromise with the Chief of Police. No doubt they will be willing to let the chief keep the legal bath if he will provide them with the legal nightie. How can a hobo be expected to preserve his dignity in the vicinity of Boston without a nightshirt?

#### Added-An Ad.

A little old man in a little old town (His name it was Johnson, or Smithkins, or Brown,

Something-or-Other) conducted a store. Where weeds grew up tall in an inch of the door.

A dapper young man came along there And said: "If you'll let me I'll make

this store pay." "Go ahead," said the little old man (Mr. Brown Or Something-or-Other), "and don't

you fall down." This dapper young man had ideas to He poked them in here and he put them

in there:

He stuck them all over that store and its stock-Whereat Mr. Brown had a fit and a shock.

But when he recovered, the weedlets no more Grew up to within half an inch of the door:

That house was the Rome of that Itttle old town, For all roads led straight to the store

of old Brown, "Well, how did you do it?" he asked of the man

Who'd eased up the pressure, who'd tries and beneficial to the trade of both

"Twas easy enough; I but added an Said the easer, "and told this old town

And now there's a store in this little old town, Conducted by one who is called MISTER Brown; And no one forgets now the name of

this man Who runs his old store on a newfangled plan. ROBERTUS LOVE.

# SIMPLE LIFE FOR OFFICERS. Gen. Corbin Again Argues Against

Luxury in Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.-Only the 'simple life" is possible for young army officers, according to Major-General Cormerchandles. We hope it will not prove to be necessary that the preclous heritage of a century of peace and mutual respect shall be bin, commanding the Philippine Division. In his annual report General Corbin says' there is too frequently evidence that there are officers in the service not mindful imports. of their obligations. The number of complaints on this point, he says, calls for drastic treatment. The General then lays down these principles: "The moment an officer begins living

beyond his means he should be subjected to discipline. Young officers joining the service should be admonished that for them only the simple life is possible. The moment an officer is possessed with an acontrollable desire for any other life. ic, as a duty to himself as well as to his regiment, should separate himself from the service and enter the fields from which the material rewards admit of more luxurious living."

There are now 18,375 troops in the

Philippines, including 5181 native scouts, and General Corbin recommends there be no reduction of this force. He says orditions as to peace in the island are better than any time since the American occupation, with the exception of Samar. A reduction in expenditure amounting to \$1,500,000 is reported as having been acmplished during the administration of General Corbin.

# Fled Twenty Years Ago.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Sept. 18.—(Special.)

The suit of Alexander Melville to recover his share of the estate of his parents rime 20 years ago and fied the country, forcing his bondsmen to pay up. After the estate was settled, he suddenly put in an appearance and demanded his por-tion, which had not been allotted to him. The settlement avoids a long suit at law. All the parties reside in Montesano.

Propose to Erect Big Brewery. OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 18-(Special.) -Portland capitalists who are associated with Councilman Rudolph Koerner, of this city, are negotiating for a desirable business property in this city where it is proposed to erect and operate a large brewery that will involve an outlay

Carmencita to Be Sold.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 18.-The seal-Dufur, Wasco County, may now consider itself on the map of Oregon, and part and parcel of the activities of the state.

Noticity in section in the seal in the sea

# TO AVOID TARIFF WAR.

Banquet.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.-A farewell dinner under the auspices of the American Asso-ciation of Commerce and Trade in Berlin was given at the Hotel Kaiserhof tonight to Frank H. Mason, the retiring American Consul-General, who has been appointed to the same position at Paris. All the prominent people of the American colony and numerous representatives of the German commercial interests were present besides many American Consult to German besides many American Consuls in Ger-many, in behalf of whom Frank S. Han-na, Consul at Madgeburg, presented to na. Consol at Mangeours, presenta-Mr. Mason a silver loving cup. A hand-some testimonial of regard was also pre-some testimonial of pany some testimonial of regard was also pre-sented to Mr. Mason on behalf of many of his Berlin friends by P. Herrzenberg. Charlemagne Tower, American Ambas-sador, presided. He proposed the health of President Roosevelt and then that of Emperor William, and that of the mem-bers of the imperial family.

Director von Koener, head of the De-partment of Foreign Commerce in the Foreign Office, who was delegated to repetween Germany and the United States Government were manifold and rested on a firm basis. No two countries in the a firm basis. No two countries in the world had made such progress in the past few decades as Germany and the United States. He closed by wishing all prop-perity to the United States.

## Desires McKinley's Policy. Privy Councillor Goldberger, who is one

the close advisers of the German government in commercial matters and the author of a book on the United States en-titled, "The Land of Unlimited Possibil." ties," insisted that the United States and Germany belonged together economically each supplementing the other. missed the idea of any militant he commercial rivals of both cos He admitted that the majority of the American people desired at the present time to maintain the high protective tariff and were opposed to commercial treat-tes with unconditional most-favored-nation treatment for long periods. Germany, on the other hand, as a consequence on the other hand, as a consequence of her present policy, must terminate its existing agreement with the United States, otherwise it would be quitting the paths of its commercial policy as already constitutionally determined on, and would be acting contrary to the spirit if no the text of the treaties already con with seven European countries. These, the speaker said, were economic facts which must be understood and which could be dealt with without acrimony. Herr Goldberger pleaded for a recipro ity treaty in the sense of McKinley's last political utterance, but said that so far as possible equal advantages must be given. He urged fair play in exchange and administering whatever arrangements might be made and added that he hoped the forthcoming negotiations for a treaty would bridge over all economic differences between the two great nations.

#### Tower Hopes for Reciprocity. Mr. Tower, after dwelling at length or

the personal aspects of Mr. Mason's departure, said: The present time is most favorable for the purpose of commercial intercourse, because there is a very strong interest felt by Germa-in the affairs of the United States. It purpose of commercial inter growing and friendly interest, constantly tending toward sympathy with the United

States and to a good understanding. The relations of the two countries have never been as good as now. Mr. Mason is leaving us at a time when his further assistance would be most useful here. I regret especially his departure at this time, for a discussion is likely to take place within the next few months involving the subject of the trade relations between the United States and Germany, in which very great interests are concerned, and I feel no effort should be spared on either side on the occasion to protect them from the unfortunate concerned.

For my own part I have been most careful to keep the Government of the United States informed regarding the situation in Germany, my single hope and desire being that an

Both Must Make Concessions. Mr. Mason said that the present harmony in the commercial relations of Ger-many and the United States was creditable and profitable to both countries, and how to preserve it was a subject near to the hearts of all present. The speaker

continued: The problem is a serious one and a com one, and let us frankly recognise its diffi-culties. Its solution will probably invite con-sessions on both sides, and may be very difficult, especially on the part of our government, to harmonize with existing laws and established economic principles; but we all hope that, with patience and good will on

both sides, a satisfactory arrangement may ultimately be reached.

I cannot forbear to express my fervent hope that the present flourishing reciprocal trade, which we have all labored to build up, may expand, and that the ebb and flow of scientific education, esthetic and literary thought between Germany and the United States in the instinctive touch of intellectua brotherhood between two great and progressive nations may never be broken by any dispute over the tariff schedules or the valuation

## sacrificed to a disagreement over duties on Working Under Atlantic's Bed.

The Levant mine, which has just de-clared a big dividend, is situated near Land's End, England. It goes down virtually for 2109 feet, and there it is worked laterally under the bed of the Atlantic. The works are now over a mile from the base of the cliff. It has produced tin, copper and arsenic for 85 years.

Farm for Jim Bridger's Daughter. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18 .- An 30-acre farm in the Uintah reservation, Utah, has been awarded, at the direction of President Roosevelt, to Mrs. Virginia Hahn of this city, daughter of Jim Bridger, the famous scout, who discovered Salt Lake, Mrs. Hahn's mother was a Ute Indian.

# Senators to Visit Centralia.

CENTRALIA, Wash. Sept. 18.—(Special.)
—Judge Dysart received notice today that
Senators Piles and Ankeny would be in
Centralia next Friday afternoon, and that
they would probably hold a reception while in the town.

# Floater Found in the Harbor.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Sept. 18.—(Special.) -The body of an unknown man was found floating in Gray's Harbor this eve-ning. He is thought to have belonged to ship, though no person has been

Bidding on Fraser River Salmon.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Sept. 18. (Special.)-Fifty thousand sockeye salmon, at 10 cents each, were shipped to-night to the Blaine canneries. The Fraser River cannerymen are hostile and have agreed to raise the price to 12% cents.

#### GREAT STIMULUS TO TRADE Plea for Reciprocity Made at Berlin Reduction of Russian Tariff Creates

Demand for Machinery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.-The removal of retailatory duties on American imports has already proved a great stim-ulus to American trade here. The agents of American houses have wired directions for the shipment of engines, pumps and other machinery as soon as the order rescinding the duties takes effect.

This prompt action of the agents is necessary in order to land goods at Crun. stadt before the close of navigation, so as to avoid the heavy costs of milroad transshipment from the ice-free ports in the Southern Baltic, and also to take advantage of the favorable rates under existing treaties, as before navigation is reopened the new and higher scale of duties based on the treaty recently made with Germany will be in effect. This treaty provides increases ranging from it to 20 per cent on machinery. The result of this increase, however. purejudicial to American trade than would equivalent retallatory duties, as the increases affect all nationalities resent the imperial government, made the and as Americans, since the opening of first address. He said that the relations the peace negotiations and the favorable reception received by the Russian bers of the peace mission in the United States, are rapidly regaining their old status in commercial and industrial cen-

> The Baku disasters will indirectly be a benefit to American commerce, as it will stimulate the trade to American pumps. which are largely used in the oil dis-

> TARTARS ATTACK NEW POINT

#### Surround Elizabethpol and Kill or Capture Armenian Fugitives.

TIFLIS, Sept. 18.-General Shirinkin, commander of the troops, today received a telegram from the officials of the cop-per works at Elizabethpol, requesting him o send Cossacks to that district telegram says that the district is surbands of Tatars and that property and the lives of the employers

are in imminent danger.

Five wagons filled with Armenian refugees from Shusha were attacked by Tatars. Most of the refugees were killed and women were carried off. Similar out-

POLAND TO BE REPRESENTED

#### Commission Divides People of Troublous Kingdom Into Classes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.-The olsky commission has elaborated the onditions governing the representation of the people of Poland in the National The voters will be divided nto three classes, the first to be com posed of landed proprietors, the second of members of cantons owning from three to 30 acres and the third of urban turned from Poland.

#### Armenians Denounce Russia.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The Armenian-imerican citizens of Boston and the viinity held a mass meeting last night to protest against the massacres of Armen-ians in the Caucasus. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Russian author tles and holding them responsible for the death of thousands of innocent persons. he local officials were charged with having actually incited the disorders and encouraged Moslem fanaticism.

By seizing the weapons of the Armen lans," the resolutions declared, "the Russian authorities deprived our compatriots of their means of self-defense, and furthermore did not use their military power to protect them against the attacks of Tartars, but on the contrary, allowed nate consequences of a disagreement between the leaders of the Turks to go unpunished.

"The Russian government, in entire dis-

regard of international law, permitted the entrance into its territory of armed the entrance into its territory of armed Kurds to join the Tartars in their murder and plunder.
"We protest against this barbarous state
of affairs in the Caucasus and appeal to the humane sentiments of the American people and government to bring pressure

### to bear upon the government at St. Pe tersburg and put an end to the

Russia Will Have a Cabinet. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.-The project for the formation of a cabinet, which Emperor Nichelas ordered the Solsky ommission to examine, contemplates the formation of a body to be called the ouncil of Ministers, which would be under the presidency of a Premier. The later will be the Ministers of War, and Foreign Affairs, and the court officials would have the sole right of report ing to the Emperor. The ministers would be appointed on the nomination of the premier, and no administrative me would become effective without the permission of the Council of Ministers, sane

#### tioned by the Emperor. Cholera Shows No Advance.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.-The official bulletin issued today says there were 10 fresh cases of cholera and five deaths from noon Saturday to noon Sunday, and three new cases and one death from noon Sunday to noon today, making the totals 202 cases and 71 deaths.

The new cases are one each at Rasten-burg, Lebus, Posen, Schubin, Czarnikau, and Breslau; two each at Stettin and Grandenz and three at Marienburg. A certainty seems to exist now in the Health Office that the danger of cholera spreading has been overcome and that the number of new cases announced from day to day will dwindle until the infec-

State of Siege in Polish Town. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18,-The Emeror has ordered a state of siege to be octained in the town and district of

Bielostok owing to the disturbances there. Outrages Continue at Baku.

BAKU, Sept. 18.—Serious outrages con-tinue here and many of the shops remain closed. LIPTON KICKED BY HORSE

Yachtsman Injured at Great Review by King Edward.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 18.-Sir Thomas Lipton, who is honorary colonel of the Second Lancashire Engineers, was thrown from his horse during the review of Scotch Volunteers today by the King. Sir Thomas was leading his regiment besir Inomas was reading his regiment be-fore King Edward, when his horse sud-denly became unmanageable and he was thrown heavily to the ground. Sir Thomas was kikeed in the face by his horse. Sir Thomas' injuries consisted of a cut in the mouth and a bruised arm. He was unseated owing to a sudden awerve of his horse, although he is a good rider. The King sent an equerry to Sir Thomas hotel to inquire about his condition,

The troops comprised the greatest mus-ter of soldlers under arms in Scotland since the battle of Flodden Field.

Emporis Cut Off From World.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—A special to the Capital from Emporia states that railroad tracks and telephone and telegraph lines have been washed out in all directions from that city.

Kalama School Opens.

Kalama School Opens.

Kalama School opened this morning with a total enrollment of 224. Six teachwith capital this morning and proceeded to Holy-road Palace, whence, attended by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff, he rode to the parade ground in King's Park, where nearly 40,000 Scotch Volumteers marched past His Majesty. Enormous numbers of visitors from all parts of Scotland and the north of England witnessed the review, which is expected to assist in counteracting the extreme irritation felt in volunteer circles over recent worrying regulations of the War. KALAMA, Wash., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—
The Kalama School opened this morning ritation felt in volunteer circles over rewith a total enrollment of 24. Six teachOffice,