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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1905.

PHOTAGE REFORM A NECESSITY.

The ancient order of superannuated bar pliots, appalled by the thought of having to remove their feet from the grate and go out and brave the storms of Winter on the bar, are doing the best they can to prevent shipping coming to the Columbia River. Emboldened by fallure of the Pilot Commission to pay the slightest attention to the grounding of the Oceano in fifteen feet of water, they now go a step farther and warn shipmasters against loading to a greater draft than twenty-four feet. This is two feet less draft than was taken over the bar two years ago, and eighteen inches less than was taken out last Winter, and yet it is generally admitted, even by the pllots themselves, that there is more water on the bar than there was a year ago. There is, of piloting a deep-draft ship over the bar than there is attached to the handling of a light-draft vessel,

It is generally believed, however, that the state law which gives the pilots the right to collect half pilotage on ships which they do not pilot at all, and forces the vessel to take a pilot whether his services are required or not, made these concessions for the purpose of maintaining an efficient service on the the pleasure of the calling if the pilots. like their pilot-boat, could loaf around all Summer and then lay up for repairs in the Winter, but, unfortunately, the demands of commerce will not admit of such a procedure, and, unpleasant as the work may be, some one must handie it. Nearly all of the pilots now on the bar have grown old and gray in the service. In their prime they were willing to take the chances which go with the calling. The work, or profession, was not forced on them any more than was the dangerous work of the fisherman, who, to increase his profits, made his "drifts" right on the edge of the breakers, while his more timid brother, satisfied with smaller returns for his labor, took fewer chances and fewer fish in the safer waters well inside the

But, having accepted his branch license from the state, the pilot becomes in a sense a state appointee, and is answerable to the state for his deeds. When the fisherman becomes afflicted with that malady which the language of the street terms "cold feet," he alone suffers the loss attendant. With the pilot the case is different, for, while he oses a few dollars which he would be paid for the additional foot or two of draft, the port suffers a tremendous loss by the diversion to other ports of vessels which otherwise would come here We have a Pilot Commission appointed by the Governor, but if it has ever attempted to investigate any shortcomings of the pilots or done anything for the efficiency of the service, it has kept the matter from public notice. Portland is approaching a crisis in her shipping trade, and there was never a time in her history when it was more necessary to give shipping entering the river

the best possible service. If a good service cannot be secured withour present compulsory pilotage laws and idle but expensive commission, both should be abolished and the services secured of a number of hardy young bar fishermen, who could at least steer a ship from buoy to buoy until she reached the open sea. The bar pliots who have grown old in the service are entitled to much praise for their work in the past, but we are living in the present, and must keep up with the procession or else drop out of the ranks. Our commercial and financial enterprises did not pause or go out of business with the retirement and death cannot be permitted to put an end to a good pliotage service at the mouth of the river. If there is any more misrepresentation of the depth of water that can be found on the Columbia bar, there will be a protest from the commercial interests of this city sufficiently loud to reach the ears of the

the Japanese and with it the abatement of their hostility to the terms of peace. agreed upon between Japan and Rus-It is probable that the importance of Japan, in the light of her unbroken ane of victories in the field and on the birth. en, was exaggerated in the minds of

slumbering Pilot Commission.

was believed that the nation could have John McLoughlin stands without blot the indemnity asked by insisting upon it, whereas the wiser heads that ruled of all shadow of dishonor. He was in its councils—the "elder statesmen"— dignified, even aristocratic, in his bearsaw that it would be easy to spend the ing, but he was always and everywhere amount of indemnity asked for, and a gentleman. The country over which still, though victorious at Vladivostok he literally ruled during a primitive era and Harbin, be unable to compel the was slow to accord him the honor that payment of the money. As time goes was and is his due, but, having awakon, even the masses in Japan may be able to see, what the world saw at the maining ploneers and their many detime, that the plucky little island empire secured the best terms possible in and with gratitude the great part that the peace conference. The indications he played in the events of his time—the are that they already realize this fact near yet far-away era in which "our to some extent, since an order abrogating martial law at Sasebo, Nagasaki, Tsushima and Hakodate, the chief cities wherein the peace riots occurred, has been promulgated.

SATISFACTION AND-SURPRISE.

Hitherto no complete and accurate statement of the assessed valuation of the banks of Portland, for purposes of taxation, has been published. The Ore-

viz:	in tous
First National	1,282,759,00
Merchants National	381,585.00
Security Savings & Trust	275, 150.00
United States National	304,320.00
Bank of California	293,240.00
Ladd & Tilton	200,535.92
Canadian Bank of Commerce	200,000.00
Portland Trust Company	190,075.00
Oregon Savings Bank	102,240,00
Title Guarantee & Trust	67,500.00
Citigens Bank	25,210.00
Hibernian Savings Bank	33,000.00
Ashle- & Rumelin	20,000.00
East Side Bank	10,200.00
G. W. Bates & Co	10.200.00
What will surprise the read	er, in this

amounts to the sum, only, of \$200,535.92. through the odd figures, \$535.92. Moreber of the firm of Ladd & Tilton, duly and belief.-April 21, 1905,"

All men-which term includes all women-must respect honest poverty. litigation, such as the affair of the Marquam building and the Johnson esby next year.

Moreover, current advertisements of billty of \$5,000,000." Which ought to be reassuring. No doubt it will make the public feel better-at this epochal date in the history of Oregon, when everybody expects everybody to put the best foot foremost.

UPPER AND LOWER RIVER.

"The upper river can wait," said Mr. Wilcox in his address at the Hill banquet Monday. He meant the Columbia River above Portland. He was endeavoring to impress on his hearers the prime importance of a deeper channel from Portland to the sea. The value of Mr. Wilcox's service for a deeper river and a greater commerce everybody in Oregon knows. Yet The Oregonian thinks it does not become the people of Portland at this time to remit in any degree whatever their effort to open up the Columbia River.

A year ago we heard from Chairman Burton, of the House rivers and harcourse, more responsibility attached to bors committee, that we could not have an appropriation for both the Celilo Canal and the entrance to the Columbin River. There was a disposition in Portland to accept the alternative and of course, elect the entrance to the river. But wiser counsels prevalled and Portland insisted that no choice could or should be made. Unquestionably no appropriation for the Cellio Canal would have been made at that time by bar and to induce good men to engage | Congress if Oregon had not taken a deed stand. If Portland co then abandon its purpose to do everything in its power to open the Upper Columbia River, it cannot afford to do it now. We do not think it at all necessary for the success of the great enterprise of opening a deeper channel in the lower river that we change front as to the upper river. We learned last year that the appropriation for Celllo was not made at expense of the river's mouth. No such suggestion or offer will be seriously made to Portland in

Let us get straight about these important matters. Let it be understood for all time that Portland is equally interested in improving the lower river and the upper river, and that it will lend every possible aid to the consummation of both projects. Construction of the new rallroad down the north bank of the Columbia River does not alter the situation a particle. There is not the slightest doubt that the two railroads, north bank and south bank. will agree as to rates, and an open river is the only effective way to lower them or to keep them on a reasonable basis. An open river from Portland to Wenatchee and Lewiston is all the railroad commission or rate legislation in that direction that we shall ever need.

DR. JOHN M'LOUGHLIN,

The name of Dr. John McLoughlin will be honored and his many deeds of philanthropy, mercy and justice will be recalled with fitting words of eulogy today at the Lewis and Clark Exposi-In all the early history of the Oregon Country no other name is so prominent as that of Dr. McLoughlinchief factor of the great Hudson's Bay Company from 1834 to 1846. The interim between these dates covers the enchanted years, so to speak, of the great Pacific Northwest in its heroic struggle toward civilization. Of these struggles Dr. McLoughlin was the central figure toward which converged the varied interests of trapper, settler and missionary, the American citizen struggling toward self-government and the British subject loyal to his sovereign. It is difficult to conceive of a more delicate and trying position than that occupied by the "good doctor," as he was reverently and affectionately hailed, as chief arbiter of many differences that grew out of the complex conditions of those early days. Though death of their founders, and old age and his decisions in many matters-more or less important-were often bitterly protested and his motives were sometimes cruelly misjudged, he continued faithful to the end of his long stewardship, his never-failing mentor being his own sense of right and justice.

> As a British subject, Dr. McLoughlin was loyal to his sovereign; as the head of vast commercial interests, he was faithful to his employers; as a man, he was intensely human and quickly responsive to the call and touch of humanity. When later (about (1869) he became an American citizen in due form, he was as loyal to his adopted country as he had been to that of his

In the white light of history not yet fies. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt irresponsible element at home. It half a century old, the name of Dr. says these evils do exist, and in such to Liverpool costs \$50,000.

ened to a sense of duty, the few re scendants acknowledge with reverence yet young state was younger yet."

THE LAW AND MR. ELLIOTT.

An intelligent and courteous corre-

spondent asks this question: "If The Oregonian states correctly the President's proposed law to regulate railroad rates, why do men like Mr. J. J. Hill and Mr. Howard Elliott state it so differently?" They differ, that is, not from each other, but from the newspaper. This is a fair question, and it will not do to answer it by saying that these distinguished men have not the Roosevelt actually proposes. There are state commerce, delivered last May, which show that he at least knows exargument against something else. It exhibit, is the modest poverty of the what they are not, when no good reason tainty, it is the ultimate triumph of law bank of Ladd & Tilton. Its wealth can be found to condemn them for what they are. The plan which Mr. Elliott It is gratifying to see the sum so closely substitutes for the President's is vulstated. Conscientiousness is manifest, nerable in many places, and the head of the Northern Pacific argues against over, it is thus attested, on the public it with great force of logic. The Pres-records, to-wit: "I, W. M. Ladd, mem-ident's real plan is vuinerable nowhere, and Mr. Elliott could not, and he knows sworn, swear that the above statement he could not, attack it with any success and a similar state of activity is nois true, to the best of my knowledge whatever. To settle once for all what ticeable among manufacturers of bridge Mr. Roosevelt has recommended concerning the regulation of railroad But there are pending many matters in his last message to Congress. "I am of ground for the Wallula Pacific, only to the opinion," he says, "that at present it would be undesirable, if not impractate, which may swell the assessment, ticable, finally to clothe the commission with general authority to fix railroad rates." What could be more clear the bank of Ladd & Tilton assure the and explicit? And yet both Mr. Hill public that the bank has a "responsi- and Mr. Elliott in their public utterances have uniformly assumed that the President desired what in the plainest words he says he does not desire. Turn now to the question what he does actually recommend. We are not left in the dark. The message is absolutely perspicuous. "I do believe that as a fair security to shippers the commission should be vested with the power, when a given rate has been challenged, and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what, shall be a reasonable rate to take its place, the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review." The President then goes on to remark that this legislation which he proposes is the only way to prevent two great evils of opposite nature, but both flowing from the abuses of the present system of deciding controversies over rates. These evils are, on the one hand, the increase of the present abuses, and on the other a demand from the people for radical and possibly destructive legislation. He adds, with that keen insight into the heart of the matter for which Mr Roosevelt has always been remarkable among public men, that in his judgment the most important legislation now needed pertaining to the regulation of corporations is this act to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power thus to fix a controverted rate and to have the revised rate go into

> Now there is no misunderstanding these words; and when we read what the railroad officials persistently make out of them we are driven to believe either that Mr. Roosevelt was disingenuous in stating his recommendation or that his opponents are disingenuous in quoting it. Judging from their past history, their known character and their comparative motives for taking the Nation wholly into their confidence, which is the more likely to be disin genuous, a railroad official or a President of the United States, of whom one may say, as the greatest orator of Rome said to her greatest statesman, that he has already by his achievements made his fame eternal? What has Theodore Roosevelt to gain by lying to the American people about what he hopes and what he wishes? What reward is there for the base indirection of the demagogue to offer this marvelous man that he has not already gained by free courage and noble frankness? Let us not, however, detract from the

and until the court of review reverses

merit of railroad officials. They are men of courage, ability and enterprise. It has been characteristic of such men in all ager, whether as Gothic chieftains plundering the plains of degenerate Italy, whether as robber barons levying tribute upon the commerce of the Rhenish provinces in medieval times, or whether as the English pirates of the Spanish Main, to chafe under the restraints of law and endeavor to set themselves above the rights of their fellow-men. It was seriously argued by Gorgias, the Greek sophist, that, laws being made by the weak to protect themselves from the strong, it was ignoble for a man to obey them when he had the strength to emancipate himself. But let us not wander. Mr. Hill and Mr. Elliott do not wish to be subject to the laws of the United States. They wish to play the part of the benevolent despot in regulating the commerce of the American people, and they use the despot's argument, as old as time and tyranny, that they can rule us better than we can rule ourselves. Perhaps they can, but they may lay it to heart that this Nation will not ultimately accept their rule, and that, so far as they are concerned, the final choice is between submitting to the law and being destroyed by the law, "But there is that is destroyed for want of judgment."

Mr. Elliott's speech has been printed and distributed as part of that "cam-paign of education" which has been waged the past Summer by the railroads against the President of the United States. It is not a brief document, and it is mainly directed against the chimers which has been substituted for Mr. Roosevelt's real recommen dation, but it does also touch the real issue, and in this wise: First, says Mr. Elliott, the evils which the President complains of do not exist. There is no discrimination, no rebate-giving, no private-car evil, no private terminal allowances amounting to rebates; or, if these evils do exist, they are mere tri-

degree as to threaten the welfare of the Nation. Which is the more disinterest ed, the more single-minded and the better informed, the President of the United States or the president of the Northern Pacific? Secondly, Mr. Elliott says that, if the evils do exist, the Interstate Commerce Commission has already the power to remedy them. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no power except to state the facts in a given case and recommend a remedy. It can enforce nothing. Upon this point there can be no disagreement. Elliott admits it in his speech; the President says so in his message; the Supreme Court has decided the point beyond all doubt or cavil. The commission can do absolutely nothing to remedy discriminations and rebates. The only recourse is to the Federal Courts, where, as things now are, the tergiversations and delays amount to a denial of justice. During the whole tortuous course of the litigation the unjust rate remains in force, to the ruin of the shipper and the disgrace of American law, Thirdly, Mr. Elliott says that, if the evils do exist, let them alone and they will remedy themselves, or, if they do understanding to perceive what Mr. not, our benevolent despots, the railroad officials, will remedy them for us. "Let several passages in Mr. Elliott's speech us alone," cried the devil in the synabefore the Senate committee on inter- gogue. "Let us alone," cried the Southern slaveholders. "Let us alone," pleads every unjust privilege, every iniactly what the President wishes, though | quity and every abuse of power; but almost the whole of the discourse is an advancing civilization will not let them alone, and, if there is one event in the is an old trick in the game of politics future history of this country which to condemn both men and projects for may be prophesied with absolute cerover the anarchy of corporations as well as the anarchy of the Haymarket.

The attention of Citizen Gerlinger and Senator Rands, of Vancouver, is called to the fact that nearly all of the steel rail mills in the country have orders booked as far ahead as next August. and other structural steel. It would be a pity to have the roadbed completrates, let us quote his own words from ed, tunnels bored and ties on the be delayed because the orders for stee were overlooked. Incidentally, as all of the locomotive works and carshops are congested with orders, it might be well to advertise the line by putting in application for forty or fifty Wallula Pacific locomotives and a few hundred Wallula Pacific cars, All of these things are needed in the construction of a railroad, fully as much as an occasional bit of right of way at strategic points.

Carry the news to Dr. Jordan. The Victoria sealing fleet is making the best catches reported for many years. One ressel has already reached Victoria with 732 skins, and reports eleven others with much better catches than have been reported recently. The theorles of Dr. Jordan regarding seal life were largely responsible for the Government policy which drove the American sealers out of business or unde the protection of the British flag. Had there been any fact worth mentloning connection with the Jordan theory of "vanishing seal herds," the valuable furbearers would have been extinct years ago. The stupid policy of the American Government in regard to our own sealers has cost us an industry which added millions to the wealth of Canada, and the seals, while more timid than formerly, are apparently fully as plentiful as they were years ago,

The strife between high church and effect at once and "stay in effect unless already shows signs of renewed life. It is to be fed, according to reports, by a number of libel suits-those instruments of secular wrangling that become two-edged swords when drawn by ecclesiasticism. As one Robert Pollock has it-

> This is religion wounded sore, At her own altars, and among her friends.

Perhaps, after all, the most remarkable feature in connection with the life nsurance scandals is that there was a sufficient amount of money to meet the claims of policy-holders when they were The fact that the companies were enabled to make a satisfactory showing of financial strength in spite of all the stealing and grafting that was going on is the strongest possible evidence that the premiums exacted from the public were at least twice as large as they should have been. The opportunity for a few honest men to establish an insurance business on business principles, and with premiums based on the rules of business, and not those of graft, is exceptionally good just now.

"Jailer Wise was unarmed and he ran to secure a weapon," says the news report of an attempted jailbreak at Seattle. According to the story, the jailer was escorting to the jail office a desperate criminal who was under life sentence. The incident discloses a charming degree of confidence on the part of the jailer in a man who awaited only the opportunity to do murder. In most institutions a "lifer" is regarded as sufficiently dangerous to warrant every precaution being taken against his making trouble. Perhaps Jailer Wise was afraid of being arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

The New York Life Insurance Company appears to have bought a lot of buildings all over the country that nobody else seemed to want. The policy-

We may admire President McCall's nerve in saying that he will fight to the death all efforts to shut his company out of Nevada; yet why should anyone want to do business in Nevada?

"Life insurance men never resign they die," sententlously remarks Prestdent McCall. And their pensions live

the assessment. Bits of Odd Information.

Was The Oregonian in error when it

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Stammering is unknown among savage Clergymen stand second in the list of ntors; mechanics first. Vienna glass is being used to fill teeth with.

Man is sick 10 days, woman 20 days, of each year. The King of Italy is presented annually by the Emperor of Austria with 10,000 American cigars.

To run an ocean liner from New York

OREGON OZONE

The Next Immortal Bronze

Alas! another week or so And then the Exposition No more may watch Tacoma grow Above the fence partition

No more shall we behold, alack! Sacajawea's statue, With that pappoose upon her back, So slyly squinting at you.

But, gentle reader, don't despair. In nineteen hundred seven, At Jamestown there's another fair, Our souls with sights to leaven.

Let's go with all our kin and kith

Preserved by Pocahontas! Rome Falls No More.

Newsboy-Great excitement at Lyceum Hall! All 'bout th' big sensation!

Whatever cares confront us,

And look on Cap'n Johnny Smith,

Citizen (excitedly)-What has happened, boy? Here-gimme a paper. Newsboy-Orator at the hall, tellin'

bout th' dangers t' th' republic, made a comparison 'thout mentionin' th' fall o' th' Roman empire! Great sensation! Papers!!!

The Prodigal Son.

"Say, do I look like a prodigal son?" inquired a Portland man who had returned from a month's trip to the East. "Well, I can't say that you do," replied his friend. "My conception of a prodigal son is a fellow who has wandered from his own fireside and spent his all in riotous living who has robbed the cows of their fodder, eaten corn-shucks, and so forth. but why do you ask?"

"Well, they had roast yeal the first meal after I got home, and that evening I was invited out to dinner and was served with veal cutlets. Next morning we had veal chops at our

His Income Satisfactory.

Multimillionaire-Daughter, what inome has that young man who has been alling upon you so often of late? Daughter-Do you suppose I would

asult him by inquiring, papa? I am very fond of him, and-Multimillionaire-I know you are and that is why I want to learn if he

can support you in a style befitting your station in life, or if he is a mere You must find out fortune-hunter. what income he has. Who is he, anyway? Daughter-He is the son of the pres-

dent of a life insurance company and holds a position in theonce; I want to borrow a couple of

Open Letter to E. Hubbard.

million dollars.

our lecture on "The Gospel of Work" three times, and I take this method of dropping you a few chosen lines to let you know that you deliver the goods, so far as my estimation goes; that you hand them out, in fact, with neatness and despatch. But that is not and Rev. L. Riais, curate of St. Patrice, the object of this sketch. I arise to implore you, as you love Justice with a big J. to raise the wages of that boy.

I mean the boy you tell about in your lecture, who was expelled from school ow smolders now and again but for cutting his initials in the desks never dies out. The spark of con- and whose mother yanked him into tention between the two forces or your shop at East Erroarer and told factions in the Church of Eng- you to do things with him, or to him. land only awaits the breath of oppor- You gave him a job carving chairs' tunity to burst into flame. No one legs et cetera, and he did so well that tunity to burst into flame. No one legs et cetera, and he did so well that needs to be surprised, therefore, if the he became a wood-carving artist. He Louise, afterward Sister St. Henri, an nave spoken in the most glowing landing, carefully covered on the Episcopal was doing the very work, in school, bearth in this city a few months ago, that nature fitted him for, only he 3, 1846; Dr. David McLoughlin, who the people without distinction as to needed Roycroft training to make his carving commercially useful.

Now, you say in your lecture: "That boy is still working in the Roycroft shop, and he is drawing a dollar and a quarter a day."

You said that three years ago, when heard you deliver your lecture in You said it last year at St. Oshkosh. Louis, and you repeated it at the Ex-

position auditorium yesterday. Your lecture is mighty interesting. Fra Elbertus, and your theories of who's who and what's what and which is which are measureably satisfactory; but don't you think you ought to raise that poor boy's wages? Think of a boy who has gotten to be an artist in his line still laboring his eight hours per for a measly dollar and two bits! the language of the lamented A. Ward, this is tew mutch-or rather it is too

little. Isn't that boy worth more per dlem now than he was four years ago, when he first went to work for you? Are you going to work the poor lad until his old age at \$1.25 per?

Perish the thought! I confidently trust that when you ome around here to deliver your lec-

Where Children Are Sold:

ry W. Navinson, in Harper's Magazine. On the same steamer by which I reached Benguela there were five little native boys, conspicuous in striped jerseys, and running about the ship like rats. I sup-pose they were about 10 or 12 years old, perhaps less. I do not know where they came from, but it must have been from some fairly distant part of the interior, for like all natives who see stairs for the first time they went up and down them on their hands and knees. They were traveling with a Portuguese, and within a week of landing at Benguela he had sold them all to other white owners. Their orice was 50 milrels aplece (nearly \$48.50). Their owner did rather well, for the boys were small and thin-hardly bigger than mother native slave boy who was at the same time given away by one Portuguese friend to another as a New Year's pres-ent. But all through this part of the country I have found the price of human beings ranging rather higher than I expected, and the man who told me the price of the boys had himself been offered one of them at that figure, and was simply passing on the offer to myself. spoke of "the tin-cup bank"? Look at

Didn't Know What Rain Was.

"Those who are not accustomed to rain are frightened by it," says a writer, "I once saw an Arab rained on for the first time. He was abjectly terrified, and demanded to have his passage paid from the country-Sicily-in which the dread phenomenon occurred. He had been conveyed from the Sahara, I think, by a European, whose servant he was, and he evidently thought his master was behaving abominably to him in permitting him to get wet. By the first steamer he re-turned to his native desert, abandoning excellent wages, and shaking the rain-

M'LOUGHLIN DAY AT THE EXPOSITION

Oregon City Schoolboy, 15 Years Old, Writes an Appreciation of the "Father of Oregon"—Fur Trading at Astoria and Vancouver—Pioneer Days When the Pacific Northwest Was Yet Young—Liberal Views as to Creed and Nationality

(Extracts from this essay on the life of Dr. John McLoughlin show a creditable grasp of the subject and was written as an educationat schibit by John Finucane, 15 years old, a graduate of St. John's Parochial and Yigh School, conducted by the Benedictine Sistery, Oregon City, Or. The article comes at an optortune time. This is McLoughlik day at the Lewis and Clurk Exposition.)

As early as the latter part of the 18th century expeditions were undertaken to explore the Northwest territory of the American continent, and many furtrading posts were established by com-panies formed and maintained in England. Among them the Hudson's Bay Company became the most powerful, and after having absorbed all other smaller companies and amalgamated with its chief competitor, the North-west Company, the former in 1823, obtained virtually full control of all the country extending from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, and from the Arctic regions to the boundaries of California.

A country so extensive in trade required a man of rare qualities and character, and the officers, after many meetings, weighing the merits of the different factors in the British dominion, concluded to appoint Dr. John McLoughlin, at that time in the service of the company at Fort William, near Lake Superior, chief factor and representative. It is my intention to review briefly the life and actions of



Multimillionaire - That will do, this great man. Though he left very daughter. Marry that young man at little in writing concerning himself to once; I want to borrow a couple of posterity, we can say rightly with Horace Lyman in his history gon: "McLoughlin wrote his life in deeds," and again, "Oregon's history Open Letter to E. Hubbard.

Dear Fra Elbertus—I have enjoyed the age of McLoughlin." Many erro-Many erroneous statements have been made by historians in regard to McLoughlin's nationality and early creed. It was many years after his death that authentle facts were obtained relative to both. According to letters dated 1882 and written by some of his relatives Loughila's Riviere du Loup, Canada, printed copies

Information: Dr. John McLoughlin was born at and that when Indians had done any Riviere du Loup, Canada, October 19, harm to Americans, he did not rest 1784. His father was Irish, whilst his until the guilty persons were captured mother (see Angelique Fraser) was of and punished, sometimes even Scotch descent. She was born in the death. parish of Beaumont, below Quebec, and was the daughter of a Lieutenant in the Canadian Militia. Dr. John Mc-Loughlin's name honored for all time on this Pacific Coast, and upon which historians have written in the most marriage; the others being: Marie delightful manner, and old pioneers. and who died in Riviere du Loup, fuly 4, 1885; Margaret McLoughlin, wife

haptismal ceremonies were supplied a only be reached by beat or on foot. The father of Dr. John McLougalin was accidentally drowned on the north side of the St. Lawrence River at La Mal-His wife had his body exhumed October 22, 1812, and transferred to the cemetery of St. Andre. Dr. John Mcoughlin's mother died July 3, 1842, at the age of 83 years and was buried at Riviere du Loup. Of Dr. McLoughlin's youth very little is known. It is said that when he was but 16 years of age dren of this marriage were born

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Cordially sours, in the interests made clear when Paul Morton was made president with plenary powers, before Grover Cleveland and his two associates were appointed to look out for the interests of the policy-holders. The appointment of these commissioners was evidently a blind for the purpose of leading the public to believe an honest reorganization had been effected. The full power is, however, in the hands of Mr. Morton, over whom they have no control. They can neither they have no control. They can neither curb him nor displace him. His power over the affairs of the society is absolute. The testimony of John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, before the committee of the Legislature, shows that the same state of things exists in that company. There has been some talk about dummy directors. Apparently all the directors of these companies are dummies. It is difficult to see how the administration of these and other corporations similarly conducted would be changed if they were simply the personal property of the presidents. personal property of the presidents In the case of the Equitable, this absolute power was used for the benefit of the president and his family and friends; in the New York Life there not appear any evidence of a use of the power for personal gain.

Ocean's Vast Depths.

A French writer in a scientific magazine tells of the great ocean depths of 25,000 to 35,000 feet, the temperature tending toward zero, with perpetual darkness reigning below depths of about 1280 feet. At that level plants deprived of light cannot exist, and the animal life be carniverous. The organ of sight, not being used, has disappeared, and yet there is light even in that sightless world. A German exploring ship found a fish with enormous eyes at a depth of 6300 feet. Phosphorescence is common in these hollows of the sea; sometimes spe-cial organa flash light.

he entered the service of the Northwest Company, and that some time afterward went to Scotland and thence to Paris, France, for the purpose of obtaining a good education, and also to apply nimself especially to the study of medicine. He returned to America to re-enter the service of the Northwest Company, as it seems, perhaps with the intention of becoming its official physician. However, there was very little work for him in this profession, and he afterward took greater interest in the development of the business affairs of the company.
When Alexander McKenzie, the cele-

brated expierer of the river now bear-ing his name, and justly called the "Great Spirit of the Northwest Company," a friend, companion and teacher of McLoughlin, was drowned in Lake Superior. the heads of the company entrusted to McLoughlin all their affairs by appointing him chief factor. At the amaigamation of this company with the Hudson's Bay Company, he was given the same position, his territory extending over the whole north-wesiern part of the American Continent. No sooner had he taken charge of the company's interests, when he introduced great changes in the management and development of the concern His first aim was to establish a central location for all the trade to be carried on in the territory entrusted to him. Knowing Astoria, once the emporlum of the fur-trading business, to be inconveniently located for carrying on trade with the interior of the country, he resolved upon establishing a new post, and for this purpose selected a spot where the City of Vancouplace could be easily reached from all directions on water by means of the tributaries of the Columbia.

Having thus opened a commercial center, Dr. McLoughlin manned old posts with good and reliable men, and within a short period entended the fur trade from New Caledonia to the hounlaries of California. To absorb all the trade along the North Pacific Const. he entered into negotiations with the Russians of Alaska, by seiling wheat in exchange for furs. Under his able management, it is said that the Hudson's Bay Company exported \$1,000,000 worth of furs anually. It is even believed that during the time of his management \$20,000,000 worth of furs were sent from Vancouver to London stockholiers. Thus he showed himself to be man of great foresight and business qualifications.

Though the Hudson's Bay Company. for the purpose of carrying on the fut trade which necessarily had to cease with the settling of the country, opwith the settling of the country, op-posed their servants settling on land, and required them to return at the ex-piration of the time of their service. Dr. McLoughlin was not of the same opinion and encouraged those under alm to settle and did not look with disfavor upon the marriages that his men entered into with the native women of the country. Neither did he put any obstacles in the way to Americans who came to settle in mis region and he procured for Canadians as Americans cattle, hogs, grain, wheat, fruit and seed of all kinds, sometimes

without asking a cent in return. Today we hear his praises from the surviving pioneers of this state who assert that had it not been for Dr. Mc Loughila's help they would have been compelled to leave the country or die of hunger. Of McLoughlin it is of which may be inspected in St. John's also said that he showed himself to be parish records, we obtain the subjoined a true friend of the American settlers by protecting them against the Indians;

died in London, March 1, 1872; Julie creed or nationality, friends and foes Ann McLoughlin, wife of J. M. Michaud. alike, and known to himself to be his

of Simon Talbot, and who died at St. eternal reward September 3, 1857, at George of Cacouna about 1862; Honore Oregon City, and was buried within the Angele, afterward Mrs. Joseph De sacred precincts of St. John's Church Chene, and who died in Riviere du first graveyard. The humble monument Loup, November 20, 1825, and Elizabeth, erected upon his grave calls aim "The who died while young.

We are also informed that Dr. McLoughlin received private baptism in historians tell us that Dr. McLoughthe Catholic Church. There being no lin's outward appearance was quite resident priest at Riviere du Loup, the striking. He was from six to six and one-half feet in height, and the tallest Indian had to look up to him. His month after his birth, November 3. Indien had to look up to him. His 1784, at Kamouraska, which could then shoulders were very broad with a full quaint and courtly dress, and his hair, which had early turned white fell in long silvery locks to his shoulders. bale, and was buried in that parish. Among the Indians he was known as

"White-Headed Chief," White-Headed Eagle." Dr. McLoughlin was first married to the widow of Alexander McKenzle at Fort William, and he married his second wife, a full-blooded Indian woman, at Fort William, where all the chil-

THE OLDEST UMBRELLA?

Kansas City Star

me to part with that umbrella," said Mr. Wilson yesterday, "for it is certainly a relic. I have never lent it, but have lost it dozens of times. But I kept my eyes peeled and always regained the old umbrella. It has been re-covered many times, but the ribs are the same that were put in it 37 years ago. It has the same stick too and it is made of maple. three years ago, and had a piece of gold attached to replace the part broken "In 1868, 38 members of the P nee Library Association of Phila phia bought umbrellas like this for \$5 apiece, the wholesale factory price. No-tice it has eight ribs? Umbrellas nowaday have seven. The Pawnee Club marched in the Garfield inauguration parade in 1881. I carried this umbrella then. If there is another one that has been carried continuously by one man since 1868 I'll wager it belongs to another member of the old Pawnee Club

The Killer.

Edwin L. Sabin, in Lippincott's, A thousand miles, from east to west, I journeyed on relentless quest. he his shaggy way pursued. He swung his head in dazed surprise; My bullet crashed betwirt his eyes I took from him his great domain, Connecting turquoise sky with plain. Aye, canyon, crest and pinon shade; The bouldered pass, the valleyed glads-Within four narrow walls 'tie spread. That eye may gloat and foot may tread. A hero I, in wide belief; I know that I am but a thief.