# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OR., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1906.

#### COLONEL BAKEB.

It seems that Easterners visiting the Capitol at Washington experience difficulty in remembering who the man was that Baker's statue commemorates Kansas City and New York papers speak of him as "a man named Baker," with no recollection of what he did. A. Chicago paper, better informed than its contemporaries, gives a brief account of the Oregon Senator and concludes some reflections upon the transitoriness of fame with the remark that "the country is fortunate which has so great a wealth of patriots that men like Baker are lost in the crowd."

multiplicity of our patriots doubtless conspires with other causes to make Americans forget all but three or four names connected with the Civil War. From a school history where we have just searched in vain for Baker's name Halleck is also missing. Oblivion scattereth his popples over all of them and their destiny is to be forgot-

How many revolutionary beroes are well known to this generation? Does reader thrill at the name of Ethan Allen? Is he quite clear about Israel Putnam's title to eternal fame? Who was Molly Stark? Emerson, looking back across the gulf of time, saw some \* half-dozen figures which seemed to grow larger as the centuries advanced. Sir Thomas Browne predicted that none would ultimately escape oblivion. The multitude of the forgotten dead vastly outnumbers all that live, he truly laments, and what has happened to them must happen to all. Mark Twain teering at glory in "Innocents Abroad, foresees a time when the encyclopedias will speak in three lines of fine print of Uriah S. (or Z.) Graunt." Ade ridicules the aspirations of Rameses for earthly immortality, and sees in mighty avenue of granite sphinxes at Luxor only a pathway to oblivion. Such a man as Colonel Baker will be disappeared from national recollection It is a high privilege and sacred duty of each state and city to cherish the memory of their dead. Sad is the destiny of that community which has had no heroes or has forgotten them. Some memorial to Baker in one of the parks would be a fine thing for Portland. A tablet such as Boston erected on the Common to Lieutenant Shaw with an inscription inspiring the young to emulate his deeds, would prove to a forgetful world that Oregon's hero is not forgotten here and show that the state is worthy of his fame.

SUFFERING FOR SINS OF OTHERS.

The livestock men have undoubtedly been severely hurt by the blow to the packers, and it is quite natural that they should feel aggrieved at the President over the injury they have suffered. The public, in sympathy with wise the relentless war which the livestock girl. men have been waging against the packers, will naturally regret that the former have been injured in the present controversy. It is, however, another case of "Old Dog Tray," and the livestock men, innocent of any wrongdoing, are obliged to suffer for the iniquities of the beef packers, with whom they have much th common. It is, of little mistress; whose bristling hair and course, impossible to strike at one bared teeth resent fancied or real afbranch of the industry without injuring other parts of it, which are to a large extent dependent on the prosper ity of the branch that is under fire. This is the reason that President Hagenbarth, of the National Livestock Association, protests in such vigorous language against the publicity being given to the nefarious practices of his anent enemies, the packers.

Representatives of the packing interests estimate the loss to the industry by the recent disclosures at \$150,000,000 This vast sum is only the bealinning. for competitors in Europe are making the most of their opportunity by starting an active campaign against all American packing - house products. With a lessening demand from Germany and Great Britain, which in the past have been such large buyers of American meats, it will be impossible for the livestock growers to avoid suffering in company with the big meat trusts, whose revolting practices have caused the trouble. The pity of it all, and the feature which will excite the sympathy of the public for the stockgrowers, lies in the fact that in the end all of the enormous loss will be passed on down to the shoulders of these men,

who can least afford it. For many a year the livestock men have been fighting the packers to secure a more even distribution of the immense profits of the great industry. the most prosperous times, when the demand for meats reached its greatest proportions and prices were high to the consumer, the stockmen were so completely at the mercy of the packers that but few of them were able to make money. For these men the present blow, directed at the packers but going over their heads and striking the poor stockman, is a severe one,

together with their private car lines, distributing agencies and great real estate holdings, all represent an investment on which they will endeavor to

earn a percentage of profit.

When the output of these big plants is cut down by a decreased demand for the product, the packers, being in bsolute control of the situation, promptly recoup by increasing the cost to consumers, who will still buy, and at the same time cutting down the price on the raw material, which the stockmen are forced to sell at any price fixed by the packers. Unfortunate as it may be for the stockmen, it seems to be onof those desperate cases which require desperate remedles, and if the present exposures result in correcting the abuses which have caused such a profound sensation, the immediate may in the long run be more than offset by the advantages of having the ndustry on a more legitimate basis.

DELAY ON CANAL LEGISLATION.

From the tenor of recent advices from Washington regarding the Panama Canal matter it is quite apparent that a deadlock on the "type" of canal to be built is highly probable. It is quite clear that the Senate is in favor of the sea-level canal, and the Kittredge bill providing for that type of canal was so brief, simple and unequivocal that, when it was reported by the committee on interoceanic canals, there was general belief that it would be rushed passage and meet the approval of the President. Now it is reported that the President and the House will refuse to accept the sea-level type, and, as the dignified Senate can hardly be expected to recede from the stand it has taken, it is feared that matters will. provides "that a sea-level canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans be constructed in acordance with the report and plans of the Board of Consulting Engineers for the Panama Canal created by order of the President dated June 24, 1905."

This board was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Spooner act of 1902. The Spooner act made no provision as to the type of canal to be constructed, and the de-cision of the Senate committee in favor of the sea-level plan would accordingly meet with no obstacles from that source. The dilatory action on this monentous question cannot but provoke a suspicion that beneath the surface is running a current of political manipulation which may sweep the canal project into an eddy where it will remain until the next session of Congress unless a special session should be called in the meantime.

This threatened danger of delay lies in the question of purchasing canal supplies. Ever since Secretary Taft placed himself hopelessly out of the running as a Presidential candidate by ecommending purchase of canal supplies where they could be bought the cheapest it was feared that the "standpatters" on the tariff would force reversal of that economical policy. There is now a possibility that, in an effort to prevent this threatened breach in the high-tariff wall, they will endeavor to old up legislation on the canal itself until their wishes are granted.

The people throughout the country will take no decided stand on the type of canal to be adopted, but the tariff question is so important an issue that the question of purchasing supplies abroad, because they are cheaper than in this country, is approached with considerable anxiety by the vacillating element that is uncertain as to which road will lead to victory two years hence. There is nothing in the past or present attitude of the high tariff devo tees to warrant belief that they would hesitate to hold up the canal by a contest over the type to be followed, if by so doing they could defer unfavorable action against the special interests which they represent. The canal will drances to which it is subjected are becoming exasperating to those who are nonestly endeavoring to hasten adjustment of preliminary details.

## THE DOGS AND THE GIRL.

Little Elsie Milhoff, 11 years old, cruelly tortured and brutally murdered near Renton, Wash., last week, would have been alive today if her parents had observed one simple precaution. They falled to send the dogs with the girl.

In the development of a new country, when the small boys are few or none in the family, the small girl must of necessity do much of a boy's Getting up the cows at nightfall is a necessary duty. Father is not yet home and mother has altogether too much to do; so the task falls to the little maiden not yet or barely into her teens. The wise parent sends the dogs with the

stouter protector, no truer friend of the little girl than the four-footed brute (sic) who gladly goes with her in work or play; who shows his joy by romping back and forth and running the distance twice over; who grieves not at a hurt, so it comes from the hand of his little mistress; whose bristling hair and front; and the would-be assailant knows why he is there and why the dog has been sent with the girl.

It is the hard and cruel truth of the day that all the villains do not inhabit the cities. The tramp abounds everywhere, and when he becomes a hobo he is a beast of prey. Nothing is sacred to him and a physical hurt is all he fears. Cruel and rapacious as the baboon of the forest, traversing the byways rather than the highways, he too but one remedy-send the dogs with the

# AS THE BREWERS SEE IT.

sincere gratification that since 1870 the consumption of beer in the United States has grown nearly four times as lated to utility; the great spur of granfast as the population. This explains the is left to defend itself while it can why the number of millionaire brewers by the stubborn resistance with which has increased so largely in the period Nature endowed it and capitulate when covered; also why the proclaimed in- it must to the demands of a commer crease of "living expenses" has been ounded as the keynote to so many laborers' strikes.

But these things are merely incidental, and triffing at that. The great fortunes accumulated are the main thing, and next to this is the statement showing that we are a thirsty as well as a great people, 49,459,540 barrels of beer having been manufactured in the States produced 27,000 tons of copper. United States in 1905—an increase of The production during 1905 was prac-1,251,401 barrels over the production of

the previous year. While the United Brewers deplore the legislation instigated by meddlesome people, known as local optionists and anti-saloon agitators, as having inflicted "great injury" upon their indus-try, they display pardonable pride in probably hold its present place in the

confident that it will not be, long before the electors will properly rebuke

## these meddlers.

CHEAP SHIPS, NOT BIG SUBSIDIES. It is announced from Seattle that the olg Hill liner Dakota will be laid up until next October, the freight offerings being entirely too light to warrant operation of such a large steamer. Her subsidy bill is in a critical condition can also be used as an argument in fa vor of the graft. An effort will prob ably be made to show that it is compe-tition of the foreign vessels that makes it impossible for Mr. Hill to keep his big freighter moving except at a loss. Of course every practical shipping man or the Pacific Coast is of opinion that the Dakota and her sister ship, the Minnesota, are too big for the route on which they are engaged, and can never be operated there at a profit. The disadvan tage suffered by American shipownersnot from lack of a subsidy, but by th enforcement of unfair, hampering laws -is strikingly Illustrated in the case of the Dakota and the Teucer, a new Holt liner which has just completed her maiden trip from the Orient to Puget

The Teucer is an 18,000-ton carrier, or slightly smaller than the Dakota. has a capacity greater than the largest cargo that has been carried by the Dakota this year, and she steamed across the Pacific at a gait nearly as rapid as that of the big and expensive Dakota The Teucer cost approximately \$750,000 less than the Dakota, and, unless sh was held for an accumulation of freight thus lengthening the period between sailing dates, she could handle all of the come to a standstill. The Senate bill freight that has ever been available for the Dakota. She is, accordingly from a speed and capacity standpoint the equal of the Dakota, and as a business proposition is so far superior to the Dakota as utterly to outclass the big vessel. The increased cost of the Dakota at a 5 per cent interest rate and s per cent depreciation charge will amount to \$75,000 a year, a sum sufficient to enable the Teucer to be oper ated at a good profit, while the Hill

steamer was showing a loss. It must be remembered that the matter of a subsidy does not enter into this case at all, as the Teucer is an unsubsidized craft operated with no concessions whatever from the Government whose flag she flies. The case of these two ships offers a pretty clear demonstration of the fact that what is needed to restore the American flag to the high seas is cheap ships, and not big subsidies. It never will be possible, in a le gitimate manner, to meet the competi tion of a \$750,000 ship with one that cost twice as much, for the added cost will run against the ship until the end of time. The suggestion that Americans be permitted to buy ships at as low figures as those for which foreigners can buy them is always met with violent objection on the part of the men who are so anxious to "strengthen" our merchant marine with subsidy pap. In the face of plain and practical illustrations of the advantages of encouraging our merchant marine by legitimate methods, this objection discloses the real purpose of the patriots who are so solicitous for the welfare of the American merchant marine.

SAVING THE PRUIT INDUSTRY.

A case is to be brought before the Circuit Court at Oregon City to test the law which empowers a fruit inspector to enter a pest-infested orduly notified, failed to spray his trees. A Milwaukie orchard was entered unand 34 prune trees infected with scale were cut down. The trate owner promised to make the inspector pay for the damage inflicted, and, in pursuance of this purpose, has brought suit for the trees thus destroyed.

The question of clean orchards and perfect fruit in this state is involved in the outcome of this suit. That the owners of orchards will not, in many cases, without compulsion, spray their fruit trees and destroy those that are moss, dirty and useless, is a fact well attested by the infested fruit that has appeared in this market in years past and by the moss-grown, pest ridden trees that abound throughout the Willamette Valley. The orchardist sprays his trees finds his crop at the mercy of his neighbor who neglects to It is manifestly impossible to re-establish and maintain the reputation of Oregon fruit, according to the required market standard, unless these old orchards are destroyed and the newer ones are sprayed at proper times. The thrifty citizen finds spraying his own orchard unavailing while the trees of his neighbors across the way are white with wooly aphis, mottled with San Jose scale, or are a breeding place for the codlin moth.

This statement carries its own evi ience and argument. It follows that Oregon must either abandon its pretensions as a state able to raise fruit as fine as any in the world, or measures to compel indolent, thriftless orchardists to come up to the standard set by the Board of Horticulture for the production of clean fruit.

The rival railroad companies that are trying to circumvent each other in oullding down the Columbia may now, without let or hindrance from Judge Court, Superior Castle Rock with tunnels if they see fit. Each company is allowed to re sume work with its newly sharpened drills-the one on the east and the other on the west side of the great rock and run into each other or parallel each other as the work proceeds, or as the engineers may direct. In the meantime those who but now rent the air The United Brewers, in convention with the voice of lamentation because assembled in Indianapolis, note with of the desecration of Castle Rock for commercial purposes have become si lent. Sentiment seems to have capitu cial age. There is comfort in the reflection that Castle Rock is stonyhearted and will not feel the indignities that a utilitarian spirit heaps upon it, and that two great and persistent hores will not in the least affect its serene temper and lofty bearing.

The production during 1905 was practically 40,000 tons, or more than half of the world's total supply. The value of last year's output was \$160,000,000. The uses of this metal are steadily grow ing. It is estimated that by 1920 the requirements of the world will reach 1,500,000 tons. The United States will The mammoth plants of the packers, the increased product of their plants market. New deposits are opened from ments.

time to time. There are known districts yet undeveloped in the Western mountains, and Alaska is rich in cop-Mexico and Canada are copp countries, and send the United States ore and matte for smelting, and pigs, bars and ingots for manufacture. Unless there be formed a world trust, the price of the metal will probably be kept within reasonable bounds and it is certain with increasing electrical development that the industry will continue to be profitable. There is always the pos sibility that a substitute may be found. yet the day of copper is going to be a long one

Mr. Shively, addressing the Demo ratic convention at Indianapolis, finds n the protective tariff the root of all political evil. Insurance graft, timber stealing, Burton, Platt, Depew, all spring from that one direful source Abolish the tariff and, presto! the country will become pure. This would be nore convincing if one could forget that there is no graft in Germany, though the Kaiser's tariff wall is higher in me places than Dingley's. Mr. Shive ly carries to a ridiculous extreme the Democratic tendency to theorize. tariff produces many bad results. Like all good things, it needs reform from time to time, and it is abused by greedy monopolists. But it is not responsible for all our ills. It did not help Mr. Belmont create the street rallway-gas subway combine in New York, nor did it put the Equitable into Mr. Ryan's hands. How is the tariff accountable for railroad rebates and discriminations?

A child-wife of 15 years appears before a court in this city charging her husband with extreme cruelty, which charge is substantlated by her fostermother. The charge of preliminary cruelty might well lie against the latter in that she permitted a girl of 15 over whom she had control to become a wife The folly of the marriage of a girl of immature mind and body is only equaled by its inhumanity.

Manna rained on A W. Gibbs uperintendent of motive power for the Pennsylvania Railroad-in shape of a graft of 3 to 5 cents on each ton of coal burned by the railroad. The manna came from the coal impanies. Gibbs is said to be a very "nice" man; if he were a franchise grabber living off the public or a bank baron squeezing the poor borrower, he could be no "nicer."

Apparently the Federal brigade that ought Bourne's election either knew Mr. Bourne is not a vindictive man or thought jobs would be parceled out in the same old way after the next Legislature. There have been many examples of Patterson, Matthews, Gowan Dresser, Hall, Bancroft, et al., in this state. The courage of the Federal briwas admirable, if its judgmen was bad.

And now if Cleveland should should or Bryan and make it unanimous-it's not impossible. Perhaps Bryan, from becoming rich and traveling in Europe is not so much of a commoner. Besides strange bedfellows have been seen in Oregon-Governor Chamberlain and C. E. S. Wood; Harry Lane and John Manning; L. T. Peery and George H. Thomas; Pat Powers and Tom Word.

Another and chanter is recorded to he family life of the late Judge C. B. Bellinger in the death of his eldest son chard after the owner, having been Oscar Bellinger was born in Linn County and at the time of his death was 46 years old. The sympathy of the der these conditions several weeks ago community will go out to his mother and other relatives in this city in this further bereavement.

The Indiana Democratic platform pays some unpleasant attention to the grafters, and Orator Shively mentions by name a number of Republican Senators who were "caught with the The Indiana Democrats are goods." never afraid to call a spade a spade, provided it is a Republican spade.

The Oregon Democrats are not even o have a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The state without the resonance of "Josephine" Smith in 1905 and W. R. Bilyeu and Charles V. Galloway in 1903; now it will find out.

Binger Hermann's trial will not comoff until next Winter, and if there shall be a conviction, it may be deferred until after Hawley shall be the state's Repesentative, beginning March 4, Hermann always has been doing things for Oregon.

Woman suffragists will try again two years hence. By that time the men may be so rested from the annoyance of this last campaign that they will feel no resentment at another intrusion of the issue nor at bothersome at the polls.

Down in Arkansas they still call it boodle." Boodle is the old-fashione and nearly forgotten word for "graft. Arkansas is the state where they are still voting and yelling for Jeff Davis, See Little Rock dispatch yesterday.

Those leaders of the liquor association who bet their money on Word were McCredie, of the Clark County (Wash- surprised. There have been tricks in iltics before, only the liquor men are usually sly enough to put up better ap-

> Mr. Napoleon Davis and Mr. Peter D'Arcy are in position to sympathize with the lady that swallowed the gentleman's diamond. What is the ladylike thing for them to do?

> The packers and livestock men who are angry with Roosevelt don't have to eat the embalmed beef and rope sausage and tuberculosis hash. Consum ers are more vitally concerned. Two years ago the Republicans who

went under were Sanderson Reed and James Stott. This year it is only Dr.

Withycombe. That's some little progress, anyhow. Throw out Sellwood in the count How would any other precinct like such treatment? But Sellwood is not wholly

ignored; it has a free ferry.

At least five Democrats wanted those obs in the Sheriff's office which are held by Republicans-possibly more.

Sheriff Bulletin: Mr. Stevens connues to be the latest and newest thing in Sheriffs.

It's about time for Mr. U'Ren to begin hatching a new brood of amend-

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Open the Locks

Independence Enterprise.

Everybody is committed to the opening of the locks at Oregon City. Now who will open them? An Equine Dude J. A. Buchan has a curiosity in the

proved style. Stock Will Be Fat.

John Day News. Range riders say that the ground is the most thoroughly soaked that it has been for years. Miners, farmers and stockmen have a most promising year before them,

#### A Different Prineville Plan-

Princville Review. The Review has a country subscriber who, every time he comes to town with a jag, pays a year in advance. He is already paid up to 1909 and is about due to have another jag.

#### Now, Then, Altogether-Mostly.

Baker City Herald. Now that the shouting is in order you can do your best. If the election doesn't please shout for disgust and if it does please you shout for Joy. There is nothing like shouting to improve the lungs in this high altitude.

#### How a "Kernel" Gets Nutty.

The Dalies Chronicle.
A yarn is in circulation to the effect that strawberries cause insanity. Tomatoes are said to cause cancer, grapes cause appendicitis, apples cause colic and all the good things are pop-ularly supposed to cause something dreadful—excepting the good old Oregon prune, and it isn't to be trusted until it is dried. Please pass the dried prunes and send the strawberries East to your "poor relations.

#### Ten Plants in Oregon.

Bend Bulletin The tea plants received by Henry Hedges last week took right up with the Bend country and are doing very well. Mrs. Hedges potted one, intending to keep it in the house but the plant could not stand the confinement of a warm room, pined for the open air and wilted. Consequently it was transplanted to the garden where it is thriving in the bracing air of Central Oregon

#### Porcupine Bested the Dogs.

Brownsville Times. One day last week Fred Malone's two dogs came in contact with the "real thing." He heard them give the "distress sign" and rushed into the brush to find that his dogs had engaged in "mix-up" with a porcupine, and had gotten the worst of it. The dogs had their mouths full of quills and were in great distress. Mr. Malone went to Murray Barrett's for assistance and the two succeeded in extracting 200 quills. Porcupines are very rare in these parts.

The Walnut in Logged-Off Lands.

G. W. Peters in Salem Journal. The English walnut grows to perection in Oregon. No pests am it; no spraying necessary, and the se-lection of the ground is even of sec-ondary importance, though the soil should be well drained. You don't have to cultivate the land previous to plant-ing. A large proportion of the Prince orchard was simple cleared of its big timber and the young trees planted among the hig stumps. This is another great advantage in favor of walnut tree cultivation in the timbered dis-tricts of the Northwest, where thousands of acres now "logged off" by the timber men can be rendered highly profitable without the expense of clear ing necessary for the growth of grain grasses and fruits.

Tariff Too Much for the Gackwar.

Washington, D. C., dispatch, The Gaekwar likes Washington, D. C., and wants to return to the city at some future day. He is as enthusiastic over the capital as the constituents of a rural Congressman making their first visit to Washington. He likes the broad streets, shaded avenues, the parks, and, above all, the cleanliness of the city appealed to him, so he told his interviewers.

The stately Capitol-Congress house, as he referred to it-also moved the Prince to admiration. He was there yesterday and occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery of the House while John Sharp Williams was making a few additional remarks upon the comparative cost of wire nails, tin plate and other comm Wilson tariff and the ties under the The Prince was deeply Dingley law. terested, and expressed the opinion that John Sharp must be a great man and a powerful orator, but he added by way of qualification that while he was able to understand his words he was not able to

comprehend his meaning.
"That is because," said His Highness,
"I am not familiar with your tariffs and
your other institutions. I should like to

He was informed that no one except "stand-patter" knew all about the tariff, and the Prince's evident ignorance of the term promised to call for too long an explanation in the brief time allotted for the interview, so the subject was changed and the more congenial topic of agriculture was broached

> Chaffee for President. Kansas City Journal.

General Funston's friends, or some of them, in Iola, have suggested his name for the Presidency. This is pardonable, but not admirable. The Presidency is a big place, but it goes more by luck than by merit, and it is a place of brief authority. Much trouble goes with it, and it is not to be sought for by any wise man except as any man of political promi-nence may find himself in the clutches of circumstances which render him possible as a candidate. Funston in the army of the United States for life is a better proposition than Funsten fooling with the sidential buzz-saw for a few unhappy

If the country wants a soldier for Presi dent the best man at hand is General Adna R. Chaffee, retired. He was a vet-eran before Funston was born and is now in the prime of his wonderful strength.

The United States is a fool to deprive itself of the active services of its besttried and best-proved servants-men like Chaffee and Bates who have just retired. The country wants the pleasure of seeing General Funston meet a few more emer gencies in his own masterful manner be fore he gets into the pool where General Miles got so much mud on his uniform. We are sure that Funston takes this view of it—which is a sure sign that his head continues to be as level as of yore.

Doing Good at 91 Years Old. London Poet. Baroness Burdett-Coutis recently cele-brated her Sist birthday. Since, as a girl

of M, the bulk of the vast fortune of the Coutts family was placed in her hands she has labored unceasingly to utilize it for the benefit of mankind. The poor children of the East End of London have dren of the East End of London have been her especial care, while the Church of England has received largely of her bounty. But Baroness Burdett-Coutts' charity has been so varied and extensive that it defies enumeration. Charles Dickens was one of her earliest friends and advisers, and it was under his guidence that she first visited the most squalid quarters of Stepney and Whitechapel, now brightened by her benevolence.

CUTS LOOSE FROM WIFE. Rockefeller Professor Triggs' New Matrimonial Cult.

Chicago Journal and Inter Ocean. Professor Oscar L. Triggs, who severed his connection with the University of Chicago under sensational circumstances that caused a stir throughout the educational world, has reached an agreement with Mrs. Triggs for a permanent separation. horse line, it having a mustache over two inches long and curied in the ap-Whether a divorce will follow has not en made public. The separation is and will remain as complete as any legal mandate could effect, Mrs. Triggs being lo-cated in Paris, France, and the professor in Chicago through an arrangement mutu-

ally agreed on.

When Triggs left the University of Chicago he went to live at the People's Industrial Institute at 1926 Indiana avenue conducted by the Spencer-Whitman Center. Miss Fagan is a physical culture demonstrator, and the interest of the college man in the demonstrator became a matter of comment. This led to unpleasantness in the institute, and Miss Fagan, abandsome voter work her? Shortly a bandsome young woman, left. Shortly after Professor Triggs took up his abode in the home of Miss Fagan at 11½ Thirty-third street.

Oscar L. Triggs was formerly a professor at the University of Chicago, and first gained fame by a lecture in the classroom in which he declared the genius of John D. Rockefeller was in its way as

great as that of Shakespeare.

This lecture made him a National figure. Mr. Triggs gained further notice as a result of an attack on the literary and musical merit of the hymns which are usually sung in churches. He declared the text in certain cases was doggered and the music pretty bad.

On many other subjects he expressed ideas that were decidedly original. He soon found himself looked upon at the university as too radical and indiscreet. Two years ago, therefore, when the university trustees met and considered changes in the faculty, Mr. Triggs' con-nection with the university was severed although students prepared a petition for

Professor Triggs and Miss Fagan's ap-

pearance in the Thirty-third street apartments followed a finale at the People's In dustrial College that was as sensational as the former's exit from the University of Chicago. President Parker H. Ser-combe of the college, which is now known as the Spencer-Whitman Center, is said to have invited Miss Fagan in vain to absent herself from the premises, and to have brought about that denouement by setting her trunks on the front doorstep Professor Triggs almost immediately severed his connection with Sercombe in associate editorship of "Tomorrow," and left the institution without the neces sity of any such strenuous inducements. Triggs then devoted his energies to a publication he termed "Triggs" Maga-sine." He is now associated with Profes-sor J. Milton Jones, who became conspic-uous following his action in divorcing his wife to develop his soul, and his subse-quent marriage to another woman within

The new magazine, to be published by The new magazine, to be published by Professor Triggs and Professor Jones, is to be known as the University Digest, "devoted to the ideas that are influencing civilization." Man's innermost thought is to be the principal theme for discussion in the publication.

Excerpts from the magazine "Tomo row," published by Parker H. Sercombe, head of the Spencer-Whitman Center: "Are you weary of talking the talk and do you want to live the life? You may "Our colony is for the superman and

"If you are impassive to praise or cen-

"If your ambition is not for wealth or 'If you desire a chance to be normal, "If you love art, beauty, comradeship, "If you have poise, "If you have industry, initiative, orig-

"If you can mind your own business, practically and theoretically.
"If you are satisfied to explain, subdue

nd control yourself alone.
"If you do not get booze drunk, or money drunk. "If you regard clothes as incidental to fe and not the whole thing. "If you realize that God no longer denends upon you to kill the devil. "If you realize that the scheme of life left us by our dead ancestors is unfit for the real man—the over man—the future

New York City's \$15,000,000 Building

man-I will join you."

New York Exchange.

By an exchange of deeds between the city and the United States Realty & Improvement Company yesterday, relative to the closing of Thames and Temple streets and the opening of a larger Thames street, the last barrier in the way of the erection of the new Boreel building and the Trinity addi-

tion was recorded.

The twin structures, which, when completed, will represent an investment close to \$15,000,000, will be the most ornate and commodious office building in the world.

The present Trinity building, which

occupies the site of the first office structure in New York, has a floor area of 186,000 square feet, and in the completed twin buildings there will be an area of 552,873 square feet.
Architect Francis H. Kimball has
provided every modern device for the
structures, which will be ready for occupancy May 1, 1907, and will be held as a permanent investment by the company.

### RICHEST BOY IN THE WORLD. Marshall Field Grandson of One Time

Chicago Merchant. London Cable Dispatch.
Unconscious of his vast wealth, young
Marshall Field, the richest boy in the world, is having a good time in London. With his brother Henry, who is 16 years old, and his little sister, Gwendolyne, he is being taken to all the sights and shows by his aunt, who is the wife of Captain David Beatty, of the Royal Navy. The happy party is staying at Claridge's Hotel, the exclusive and expensive Mayfair house, and have a magnificent automobile to take them to the Tower, the Zoo or the Hippodrome. Their mother is

in Paris. The two boys must wonder at the attention they attract, for their movements are watched by eager reporters and photographers, wishing to record the doings of the little multi-millionaires.

An Englishwoman who met the in the corridor after laying in wait for him, kissed him, much to his aston-ishment, and said: "I hope, my child, that you will always make good use of your great wealth."

At present nothing has been decided as to the immediate gducation of the boys.
Two schools have been auggested to Mrs.
Field by Mrs. Beatty. One is a private
school at Wokingham, where the boy of
Colonel John Jacob Astor was educated. and the other is a preparatory school at Eton, near Uxbridge, where several boys with American mothers, including the

sons of Lady Grey Egerton and Lady Cheylesmore, are being educated. Henry and Gwendolyne come in for a share of the \$150,000,000 of their grandfather, the great Chloago merchant, but young Marshall will have the greater por-tion to keep the wolf from the doors of his many residences. There is no great retinue to mark their wealth, just a gov-erness for the two boys and a nurse for the little girl. Both the little boys are unassuming, as all little boys should be, whether millionaires or Princes, and are quite unspoiled-as yet.

## Mrs. Wu Ting-Fang Wins Out.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Once again has Wu Ting-fang, ex-Chinese Minister to the United States, uccumbed to the influence of lovely voman! Only a few days ago his complete conversion to the water wagon and the simple life by Mrs. J. B. Henderson, of Washington, D. C., was announced. And now comes the startling news by cablegram from Pekin of his retirement forever from official life. The reasons given are the failure of his plans to hunanize the administration of justice in China. They may have cut some figure Thina. n the Celestial mind, but the real reason Wu Ting-fang has made known personal friend in Philadelphia, for just received from Pekin he says: "I have been in active public life for many years, and my wife is continually urging me that it is time for me to retire

and earn some rest.

"She says that the wise man ought to know not only to advance, but also to retire in proper time. This seems to me a good advice, and I am seriously thinkand earn some rest.

ng of following it."
And now it would seem as if Mrs. Wu had won out. The little lady, who is said to have the smallest foot in China, has proved more powerful than all the pomp and power of court life.

Chorus Girl and Cornell Flag. Ithaca (N. Y.) Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean. One of the automobile girls in "The Earl and the Girl," which played here Saturday night, paid the highest price for a small Cornell banner that has been recorded in

the history of the university. The performance Saturday evening was the last one of the season, and a crowded house greeted the company. The students clamored for encores. The chorus eight who had been given a great time all day, entered into the spirit of the fun with more than their usual vim, and some of

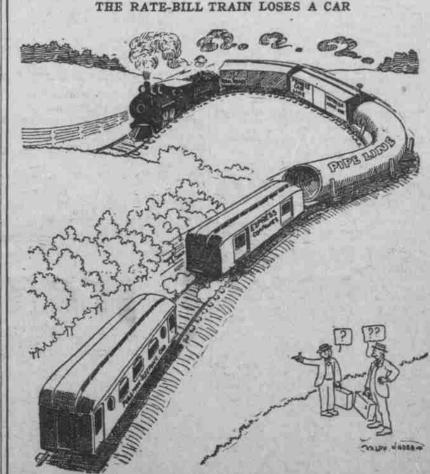
them added stunts that were not on the egular programme.

In the first act one of the prettlest of the automobile girls wound a tiny alik Cornell flag around her shapely ankle just low enough to allow a glimpse when her skirls whirled around in the dance. At the flag's appearance the house went into an uproar. The students shouted and yelled applause. It looked as if the flag had scored a triumph, but when the show was over the prosaic manager fined the pretty girl with the beflagged leg \$18 out

of her week's salary.

There is some talk of taking up a subscription to pay the fine. Kipling on Cheapness of Life.

Chicago Chronicle. Rudward Kipling is indulging his cleverly caustic wit at London banquests. At the Academy dinner which followed the private view of the May exhibition, speaking to the toast of "Literature," he eclared that literature has always stood outside the law as the one calling that is absolutely free-free in the sense that it needs no protection-and he illustrated his point in this fashion: "For inst when, as occasionally happens, a makes bad law or a surgeon makes a "For instance operation or a manufacturer of food makes bad food criticism of their action is by law and custom confined to comparatively parrow limits. But if as oc casionally happens, a man makes a bad book there is no limit to the criticism that may be directed against it, and it is perfectly as it should be. The world re-cognizes that little things like bad laws, bad surgery and bad food only affect the cheapest comm modity that we know about



-From the Chicago Record-Herald. A PECULIAR ACCIDENT HAPPENS WHILE GOING ROUND THE CON-GRESSIONAL CURVES.