

The Oregonian

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Portland, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1908.

A LETTER AND A REPLY.

The Oregonian prints the following letter, and gives it a frank reply. The letter is not written, as you will see by its orthography and syntax have been corrected as far as possible. But the writer evidently has been brought up in the Jefferson school, and in his mental operations is a victim of words and phrases. There are many like him. First the letter; then the reply.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(To the Editor.)—In this morning's (Sunday) Oregonian there appear two remarkable editorials, to wit, "The Tendency of the Government," and "Simple Story." One at least of your readers would be pleased to have the Oregonian make the real position of the Republican party as it stands, and the "simple story" of the "consolidation" of the party. It is known to all Americans that the Republican party does not believe in a representative form of government.

The highest and proudest of that party was a yet Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton was a lifelong foe to the republican form of government. He believed in his power to create a ruling class for this country. The Oregonian knows this, and the editorials in the Oregonian are written to be in complete accord with the Hamiltonian idea of government. Evidently the editor was not entirely frank in the statement, "Mr. Chamberlain was not the choice of the majority." The Oregonian should have stated that the majority of the party for any office could be more clearly indicated than by their votes. Does the Oregonian like Senator Ferguson? He has sent the idea of the people making known their desires to the Oregonian. Does the Oregonian waste so much ink in telling your readers the real position of the party you are trying to mislead? And which did you and the party stand for?

T. R. STEVENSON.

The Oregonian has no hesitation, and will find no difficulty, in defining what it means by a strong, efficient, centralized government, as against a weak, inefficient government of state sovereignty and decentralization. In this difference lies the whole history and politics of the country, from the beginning till now.

The Government of the Confederation was loose and inefficient; everything depended on the states, each acting for itself and each jealous more or less of all the rest. A committee of states held them together during the Revolution; but even during that trying period there was continual want of co-operation and no means of enforcing it. After the achievement of independence chaos ensued; Congress had no real power; it was the crisis of the Republic, or of the group of Republics that formed the center of the confederation. It became necessary to form a strong central government, if everything was not to be lost. The ending of the war had let loose all the forces of disagreement and disunion. The situation was one of disorder and anarchy; nothing less. Two parties arose in the country on this situation, one for a strong central government, the other resisting the demand outright, or contending for a weak plan that would have afforded little or no improvement or relief. On one side it was a National party; on the other a States Rights party. Washington was the leader of the former; Jefferson was the leader of the latter. As early as 1783, Washington wrote to Hamilton: "Unless Congress shall have powers competent to all general purposes, the distresses we have encountered, the expense we have incurred, and the blood we have spilt will avail us nothing." Hamilton was the real center of the party. He made solid establishments within to perpetuate our Union, to prevent our being a ball in the hands of European powers, banded against each other at their pleasure, in fine, to make our independence truly a blessing. This, it is to be lamented, will be an arduous work; for to borrow a figure from mechanics, the centrifugal force is much stronger than the centripetal force in these states—the seeds of disunion much more numerous than those of union. I will add that Your Excellency's exertions are as essential to accomplish this end as they have been to establish independence.

Jefferson was the soul of the effort to preserve the "rights of the states," and prevent "consolidation of the Union." He was afraid of the consequences of "centralization." He feared, and then he hated, the virtues of a settled constitution, with grant and establishment of central power. It was his notion that the world could be governed by phrases, and he was a phrase-maker. "The policy of his life," says a not unfriendly historian, "was to toss phrases into the ears of mankind; like Homer's Calcas to Cerberus." His fears for "the liberties of the people" made him an enemy of all government strong enough to enforce any real authority. Shortly after the effort for stronger government—in Washington's words, "Consolidation of the Union"—began, Jefferson was sent an Ambassador to France, where he remained till after the formation and adoption of the Constitution; but his lieutenants in America generally opposed it, and it never could have been carried through without the active support and great influence of Washington, whose desires and purposes were made effective chiefly by the address and arguments of Hamilton.

While the Constitution was in course of formation, and even after its completion, Jefferson's letters show that he now held one view and now another. Most of his followers in Virginia were against it, and a mighty effort was necessary to carry it. Finally he wrote to Madison that he wished that nine states might accept it, and four withhold their ratification, so as to prevent it from going into effect till the rights of the states might be better secured. But

by strenuous efforts the Constitution was carried, and then he set himself to undermine it. Hamilton wanted a stronger government, but he was for representative government, not for monarchy. The plan he spoke for was tentatively merely, and was partly merged, by the common method of compromise, into the general plan. He proposed a House of Representatives, a Senate and a Governor or President, all elective; but President and Senators were to hold through life or good behavior. This last was not contented for in expectation of carrying it; for it was Hamilton's deliberate purpose to overthrow the mark, and terrify the champions of loose confederation with the formidable aspect of an alternative which was vastly more disconcerting. The policy had good results. It disposed the opposition to acceptance of stronger measures than it otherwise would have accepted; and the present Constitution was the result of compromise thus obtained. Yet Hamilton foresaw and predicted that it would be attacked by some group or groups of states, acting in concert, which actually happened, as the great Civil War attests, and he doubted whether the Constitution, in the form it finally assumed, would have power sufficient for its own preservation. But the growth of National sentiment, in the period between the formation of the Constitution and the outbreak of the Civil War, resolved that doubt; yet it was a mighty struggle.

Yet, though the Constitution would not prove strong enough for enforcement of National authority Hamilton supported it; the most powerful of the papers in the Federalist were written by him, for exposition of its principles and to urge its adoption; and it was to his efforts alone, against the opposition, that the State of New York, whose powerful aid was necessary to its adoption, was induced to accept it. Partisans of Jefferson's ideas in New York bitterly opposed it; and Hamilton's fight against Clinton, which resulted in success for the Constitution, was one of the most striking achievements of his political career. In Virginia also the Constitution was carried only after a powerful struggle against those who were afraid of "consolidation." Jefferson himself never spoke or wrote a word in favor of its adoption, but discouraged it rather; and after his return to America began immediately to set up constructions of it, that would have nullified it, and which did finally bring on the great Civil War.

The partisan idea, started and propagated by Jefferson, that Hamilton was an enemy of the Constitution, wanted a King, and opposed the Constitution, is the only one among the followers of Jefferson and the disciples of his theory of government. So far as it survives it is but a party cry. Hamilton was a patriot in every instinct of his nature and fiber of his being. He was a soldier of the Revolution, the trusted friend and counselor and secretary of Washington, and the Virginia hero, the end of the struggle and led the assault on the first redoubt at Yorktown; while Jefferson never was a man of vigorous action, but was a cunning and skulking politician, both in war and peace, and did nothing for defense even of Virginia, of which he was Governor, but allowed the state to be overrun by the enemy, and took himself off in the most cowardly manner from every scene of danger. He had no power of organization, was helpless in emergency, and was merely a shallow political theorist, gone daff through the fear that the men who had fought the battles of the Revolution for liberty would be driven into the arms of the British. He hired a rascal named Freneau to malign Washington, then made a record, in glowing way, over Washington's rage at the repeated attacks, and set down in justification that Freneau had helped to save the country, when it was "fast galloping into a monarchy." In his Mazel letter, Jefferson, stung by the success of the British, made a personal attack on Washington's Administration and its leading measures, and babbled further about "monarchy." The letter, unexpectedly published in Europe, brought to a final end the hitherto friendly intercourse between Washington and Jefferson. Washington wrote to Monroe that the circumstances were such that he could neither avow nor deny the letter, but weakly wrote to Washington a denial that he had communicated this letter or anything of the kind to the public prints. Interest in these matters is nothing, and we may be sure to show that Jefferson was beside himself, always on the subjects of "liberty" and "monarchy," when talking of his political opponents; and his name has carried the stuff on down to our time. He was always cultivating in his brain a crop of "monarchical opponents," but what he was cultivating in fact was the dissolution of the Union and the great Civil War.

The Confederate government, first at Montgomery, then at Richmond, feared, and then it hated, the virtues of a settled constitution, with grant and establishment of central power. It was his notion that the world could be governed by phrases, and he was a phrase-maker. "The policy of his life," says a not unfriendly historian, "was to toss phrases into the ears of mankind; like Homer's Calcas to Cerberus." His fears for "the liberties of the people" made him an enemy of all government strong enough to enforce any real authority. Shortly after the effort for stronger government—in Washington's words, "Consolidation of the Union"—began, Jefferson was sent an Ambassador to France, where he remained till after the formation and adoption of the Constitution; but his lieutenants in America generally opposed it, and it never could have been carried through without the active support and great influence of Washington, whose desires and purposes were made effective chiefly by the address and arguments of Hamilton.

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Jefferson was a most subtle and unscrupulous political opponent. He either believed or affected to believe that the men who had achieved our independence entertained designs against the liberties of their country and intended complete subversion of the states. Some think he was entirely obsessed by this idea; others, that he was merely "working it up" for party ends. Whether it was one motive or the other, or a mixture of the two, he resolved on a counter stroke; he drew up the Resolutions of 1798, which were intended for nullification of the Constitution, and became later the basis of the secession of 1860-61. If

ever it was true that the evil a man does lives after him, it was true in the case of Jefferson, who was the author of the chiefest and greatest of the political evils that have tried and cursed America. Jefferson's dangerous and destructive principles, enunciated in his Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, and promulgated subtly throughout the country by his partisan arts, drew from Washington a long letter addressed to Patrick Henry, the last of Washington's extended compositions on public affairs, in which he deplored these efforts to undermine and overthrow the Constitution, and predicted the impossibility of maintaining the Government if these efforts and purposes were not arrested and rejected. Jefferson afterwards became President, and since the Government was in his hands, he carried out his intentions against the Constitution; but the seed he had sown continued to bear fruit. Thirty years later secession was threatened openly, justifying itself by Jefferson's principles, but was averted at that time only by repeal of an act of Congress at the command of South Carolina. Thirty years later still, secession was actually declared by many states, who cited as their warrant Jefferson's interpretation of the Constitution as a "compact" between the states, which any one of them or any group of them might set aside at their pleasure. This was the Civil War.

Thus, the historical outline. The Democratic party still professes to be the party of Jefferson. Doubtless it is. The Solid South, the heart and spirit and purpose and reliance of the Democratic party, still believe that Jefferson's interpretation of the Constitution as a "compact" between the states, which any one of them or any group of them might set aside at their pleasure. This was the Civil War.

The livestock show. The magnificent display of livestock now on exhibition at the Pacific National show in this city, and the wonderful strides Oregon is making in the stock industry. The Oregon exhibits contain some of the best blood in the country, and the fact that there are also elaborate entries attracted from a large number of other states shows clearly the importance this state attaches to this great industry. The big exhibit barns are filled with all classes of livestock, which in numbers and quality is fully equal to the exhibit made at the Lewis and Clark Exposition three years ago.

The advantages of such an exhibition cannot be overestimated. The interest cannot be only awakens a healthy rivalry among the breeders now prominent in their respective lines, but the exhibits serve to stimulate a desire on the part of the small farmer and dairyman to improve the quality of his herds and flocks. It is generally acknowledged that it costs no more to produce and bring to maturity high-grade animals than a scrub, while there is a vast difference in the value of the two. The livestock show, coming at a time when the largest packing-house plant west of the Rocky Mountains is under construction in this city, is of special interest, for it demonstrates that the Pacific Northwest can produce the best stock in any section of the world.

Now, our friend may know what we mean by strong centralized and efficient government. Now, what it may have means to the state in the Pacific Northwest, and which did finally bring on the great Civil War.

The partisan idea, started and propagated by Jefferson, that Hamilton was an enemy of the Constitution, wanted a King, and opposed the Constitution, is the only one among the followers of Jefferson and the disciples of his theory of government. So far as it survives it is but a party cry. Hamilton was a patriot in every instinct of his nature and fiber of his being. He was a soldier of the Revolution, the trusted friend and counselor and secretary of Washington, and the Virginia hero, the end of the struggle and led the assault on the first redoubt at Yorktown; while Jefferson never was a man of vigorous action, but was a cunning and skulking politician, both in war and peace, and did nothing for defense even of Virginia, of which he was Governor, but allowed the state to be overrun by the enemy, and took himself off in the most cowardly manner from every scene of danger. He had no power of organization, was helpless in emergency, and was merely a shallow political theorist, gone daff through the fear that the men who had fought the battles of the Revolution for liberty would be driven into the arms of the British. He hired a rascal named Freneau to malign Washington, then made a record, in glowing way, over Washington's rage at the repeated attacks, and set down in justification that Freneau had helped to save the country, when it was "fast galloping into a monarchy." In his Mazel letter, Jefferson, stung by the success of the British, made a personal attack on Washington's Administration and its leading measures, and babbled further about "monarchy." The letter, unexpectedly published in Europe, brought to a final end the hitherto friendly intercourse between Washington and Jefferson. Washington wrote to Monroe that the circumstances were such that he could neither avow nor deny the letter, but weakly wrote to Washington a denial that he had communicated this letter or anything of the kind to the public prints. Interest in these matters is nothing, and we may be sure to show that Jefferson was beside himself, always on the subjects of "liberty" and "monarchy," when talking of his political opponents; and his name has carried the stuff on down to our time. He was always cultivating in his brain a crop of "monarchical opponents," but what he was cultivating in fact was the dissolution of the Union and the great Civil War.

Our Seattle visitors. Opportunities afforded Portland men of visiting Seattle. Seattle neighbors are almost as rare as white blackbirds, and for that reason the informal reception at the Commercial Club last evening was exceptionally pleasing to Portland people and apparently so to their guests. Seattle people are too busy to do very much visiting except in localities where they have financial or business interests, and their interests do not lie in this direction, we are seldom favored with their presence. There are few, if any, business men in Portland who have not paid frequent visits to Seattle, but there are comparatively few of the Seattle business men who ever visit Portland.

Portland capital is and has for many years been largely interested in Seattle financial and industrial enterprises, but until quite recently there has been nothing reciprocal in the situation. Within the past year, however, there has come a change, and Seattle investors have found in this city a most attractive field for investment. It is firmly stated that there is no sentiment in business, but the statement is only partly true. Business relations encourage social relations and tend to cement friendships which are of advantage to individuals as well as communities. There has been for many years considerable rivalry between Seattle and Portland, and among the Seattle people who were unacquainted either with Portland or our people a wrong impression regarding this city has become rather firmly entrenched.

Something of this nature may also be prevalent to a certain extent in Portland, but it is not so. People know more about Seattle than Seattle people know about Portland. The two communities have so much in common, however, that establishment of closer social relations cannot fail to prove beneficial to both cities. The Seattle men are active, energetic business men, and the fact that they have built an efficient city for which they are entitled to great credit. We admire their enterprises and enjoy their company and regret that their visit was so brief that they were unable to see more of the city and its inhabitants.

An impending calamity. Forsaking for a moment the Oregonian's habitual course of temperate optimism, let us contemplate a possible catastrophe. Each age has its own horrors. There is a fashion in misery as there is in bonnets, and the calamities of one generation are as impossible to its successor as a last year's coat. Who would have thought that the skyscraper would have created an epidemic of beauty in New York skyscraper by an alarm of fire worth while to a panic, running hither and yon with miles of pink ribbon and clouds of feathers trailing after them, vainly seeking to escape a danger which fortunately proved to be imaginary.

Suppose it had not been imaginary. Suppose a city of skyscrapers should be overtaken by one of those cataclysmic conflagrations which sweep away a metropolis in a day, and suppose the flames were at the height of their fury at that time in the forenoon when the tall buildings are most populous. How would the inmates escape? The buildings are out of all proportion to the streets which they overtop. The streets were planned as to width for structures of six or seven stories, and even then they were crowded in times of excitement. How shall a multitude ten times greater flow through when deadly perils urge them forward? Were Cassandra now alive she would predict that a world-astounding horror is impending because of the disproportion between the population of our skyscrapers and the width of the streets. But Cassandra is not alive, unless it be in the spirit land, and if she were here nobody would believe what she said. So it is best perhaps to hold one's peace and avoid the penalties of unpopular prophecy.

Judge Webster in his Hood River speech on good roads stated that the next Legislature will be asked to make laws providing, among other things, for "the employment of state and county prisoners in the construction of roads." Inasmuch as the last Legislature passed a law providing for the employment of county prisoners on the roads and the County Court refuses to employ them for that purpose, a new law would be superfluous. A law compelling the County Court to obey the present law might help somewhat in relieving the taxpayer's burden for prisoners now being idle in the County Jail could have built considerable road during the present fine weather had they been worked as the present law directs they shall be worked.

The Bryan organ called upon The Oregonian in loudest tones and with many jeers to go over the registration lists and verify, if it could, that men formerly Democrats had registered as Republicans. The Oregonian went over the list for this city, found a great many, and published the names. Now the Bryan organ is howling about that, and calling it an outrage. But some people are mighty hard to please. In the meantime, it doesn't explain how it expects Bryan to carry Oregon when the Republican registration for this year is 80,921 and the Democratic registration 23,758.

Another Alaska salmon ship has been lost with a full cargo of packed fish. If the disasters of this kind continue with the same frequency that has been noted in the past, there will not be enough of the enormous pack left to have any visible effect in breaking the Republican registration. Before the underwriters are called on to pay for such large quantities of salmon at a time when the consumers were expecting to buy the fish at a slight reduction in price, a big salmon pack does not necessarily mean cheap fish—if it is returned to the waters in cases.

Two Wheeler County stock rustlers have been sentenced to the penitentiary for their part in the "better stock movement" which has culminated in the Pacific National show secured much of a hold in Oregon. It happened not infrequently that the average Oregon horse was hardly worth stealing. Both justice and livestock seem to be showing better quality than was in evidence on the range a few years ago.

Philadelphia, from October 4 to October 19, will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the city. It will be a great and notable event, exceeding in festivity and display everything of the kind ever attempted in America. It will be great, not merely in display, but in historic interest and will attract the attention of the whole country.

With the cholera, reducing the population of Russia, drought parching the New England States and forest fires devastating a number of Eastern and Middle Western States, the pure air and glorious climate of old Oregon in these dreary September days are more attractive than ever.

After many years the Northern Pacific has discovered an inviting field between Willapa Bay and the Columbia River. At the present rate we shall soon have to use armed force to prevent railroads from making further conquest of Portland.

Former Chicago Baseball Hero Loses His Money Playing Politics. "A sour-faced old lady with false curls, false teeth, false hopes, false promises and a false face is this woman they call Dame Fortune," yesterday mused Adrian Anson, for many years captain of the Chicago National League baseball team.

The "Cap" is broke. He is stretched upon a financial rack that has roared many a stout heart to groan, but not the "Cap." If he is broke he is also lame. "Well, you don't think that you are out for good, do you?" asked a friend. "The old baseball warrior, who many times led the Chicago team in a seemingly fortuitous ninth-inning rally, was startled by his shoulders and turned toward the questioner. "Say, do you think I am giving up? Well, you don't know me. Give up, we would say, not! I have a few more innings to play and you can bet I am walking to the plate with my war-club in my hand and that I'll avoid the penalties of unpopular prophecy."

However, Anson is pretty hard hit at this. His last haul from the old lady whom he accuses of treating him so harshly came in the form of two suits to foreclose mortgages for a sum of \$100,000. He is now being held by Mrs. Anson and himself on the South Side.

When the "Cap" had to retire from a game of pool and billiard hall above the La Salle theater on Madison street, near Clark. The pious thrived and was filled with large crowds at the office. Then for some reason the crowds began to fall off. Finally he was pushed into politics. Some men make money out of politics. Anson did it. He was named that he did not understand. He was elected City Clerk the first time Mayor Dunne ran. This party very little of the money. The pool and billiard hall went from bad to worse. He became practically broke, and he found himself owing more than a year's rent. That finished him. However, he says he isn't done yet, the thousands who used to see him in the Westchester box are not yet, then out believe that he will make good again.

SAYS NEW YORK IS NOW SAFE Hughes' Victory Said to Be Helpful to Taft. Raymond's New York Letter to Chicago Tribune, Sept. 14.

By the nomination of Governor Hughes at Saratoga, on the first ballot by a total of 327 votes out of a membership of 1000, New York has definitely broken the deadlock of the party. By the same token it seems hard to figure out how Mr. Bryan can hope for an election to the Presidency when he knows that the 39 electoral votes of New York are registered in advance against him.

Hughes has been nominated for a second term as Governor of New York, not because he had a personal machine behind him, but simply and solely because he represented a certain popular idea, the effect of which is certain to be demonstrated at the election in November. Every practical politician admits that if Governor Hughes had been denied a renomination the result would have been a great and most disastrous defeat for the plain voters of the state as to give the Democrats a fair chance of carrying it. Now that he has been put in the chair by his party, the registration of "better stock movement" which has culminated in the Pacific National show secured much of a hold in Oregon. It happened not infrequently that the average Oregon horse was hardly worth stealing. Both justice and livestock seem to be showing better quality than was in evidence on the range a few years ago.

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Officers of the Standard Oil Company duplicate know whether Governor Haskell has served them, and doubtless they won't tell.

Without specific mention in the National party platforms, Standard Oil has developed into no inconsiderable National campaign topic.

Marine Note.—The oil-tank steamer C. N. Haskell is reported homeward bound to Oklahoma with a heavy list to port.

Let us hope that Bryan won't try to make a National issue out of Colonel Stewart's acerbity of temper.

Twenty-five per cent saving in fire insurance will go a long way toward meeting other local taxes.

Senator Foraker will reply later, when he catches his breath. Poor Foraker!

As for President Roosevelt, he has no difficulty in determining who the Real Heir is.

WHEN HARRIMAN GOT BACK. Breezy Fiction About His Interview With Lady Grant's Men. New York Journal of Commerce. Hero worship has gone to such absurd lengths that Wall street would not be surprised to read something of this kind in the morning newspapers: Edward H. Harriman, commander-in-chief of the American railroads, reached his office at 9:50 yesterday morning, after his triumphal procession across the continent. In the mountain fastnesses of Oregon his dynamic brain had recast the railroad map of the United States. He has returned all impatience to put his plans into execution. Striding through the corridor and past the outer offices, he went direct to his private room, where he found that his staff could see fire in his eye. Immediately, the electric bell on Secretary Miller's desk burred furiously. The wisecracker had created a commotion in the coast and was surveying a map just compiled for him by a corps of experts—a map portraying the Harriman plan for 1908-1910. There was no sign of courtesy when the secretary entered.

"Send for Morgan, Hill, Gould, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, McCrea, Ripley, Harshbarger, Underwood, Have Kruttschnitt on hand."

"Yes, sir."

"Also summon O'Gray. I find I shall want the Standard Oil Corporation to back Europe yet? Didn't I know I had returned? How dare he squander his time that way? One month does me, but—I shall see Morgan about this."

"What hour shall I name?"

"What hour? Why, at once, of course. If I'm busy, let them wait. Order the car of town and get on special train instantly. Have all lines cleared. Go. Did I mention Schiff? Very well, notify him, too."

J. P. Morgan, somewhat out of breath, was the first to arrive. William Rockefeller came next. George J. Gould was all a-tremble as he floundered into the chamber that was not yet august sanctum of him whose word makes or breaks fortunes. Cornelius Vanderbilt bleated apologies for the absence of the other members of the board, but promised to obey Mr. Harriman's orders to the letter. James J. Hill, not so fleet of foot as of a roebuck, hurried along the minutes of the Harriman-stared council. Jacob H. Schiff, instead of taking a seat at the end of the form, along with the others, made for Mr. Harriman's room, but was told the great one was not yet ready to receive his visitors. At 11:55 a subordinate appeared and announced that Mr. Harriman had overlooked the Panama Canal and it would take him particular half an hour to check control of it. The gentlemen were at liberty to take 45 minutes' recess for lunch.

"Sit down," grunted Mr. Harriman, as they all stood at attention on entering his presence. Some—notably Messrs. Gould, Vanderbilt and Harshbarger—hesitated a moment in familiarity. Without further ado, Mr. Harriman began: "I have drawn up my program for the next 12 months. I am not at all satisfied with the way things have been running. I find I shall be obliged to take over a good many more roads. Also, it occurs to me that the Steel Corporation has become a necessary adjunct to the program. Mr. Morgan, I'm sorry the Judge is not here to receive orders; inform him he will report to me in future. The American Locomotive Company and the Car and Foundry Company can also be utilized by me; I have arranged for their transfer to my name. Colonel Coffin is doing well with the Pennsylvania Electric Company; I'll leave him alone for the present. Now, for more serious business."

"The Erie Mr. Morgan, has been frightfully bungled. You may consider yourself relieved of any further responsibility. Mr. Vanderbilt, I'm sorry you are the only one who has not been on duty. My investment in New York Central has not fulfilled expectations. However, I have decided to increase it considerably. I shall have to go to Europe next summer if you have a mind to. I shall henceforth manage the Central Mr. Kruttschnitt, look after the necessary rearrangement of traffic. Mr. Gould, you see where your astuteness has landed you. Stick to polo. I find you can use it as well as the necessary rearrangement of traffic. Maryland. Also (Mr. Gould gasped) the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & Iron Mountain system—Mr. Harshbarger, you shall have a word to say on this action, so that you run clear from Chicago to the Gulf. Presumably, I may have to take over the Western Union so as to be able to send my program to you over my various systems. However, you can retain it for the present." Mr. Gould expressed grateful thanks.

It had been noticed that Mr. Hill was fidgeting uneasily in his chair. Nor did the pain he evidently felt come from his injured leg, which he had just given Mr. Hill, began Mr. Harriman, looking very severe, "you have dared to compete with me. All right, please cease your banking relations with Mr. Hill—and Mr. Schiff, you of course, know where you stand. I have also had a word to say to leave it as at St. Paul, which hereafter will keep you in your place. Mr. Rockefeller, have the last bid by New York and Ohio will be more closely looked after by me in future, for I find their earnings are very unsatisfactory. Northwestern is doing fairly well. I shall have to leave it as at present. Now, Mr. McCrea, you will be glad to learn that I have not included the Pennsylvania in my list. I intend to wait until you have given me your extensions—or until they finish you; I have doubts on this point. The Pennsylvania and the Lackawanna will probably require my attention in the near future. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schiff will please remain for instructions regarding the new financing to be done. The rest of you I bid good day."

Sight Restored by a Habbib's Eye. New York Herald. Much interest was aroused among physicians by the announcement of the successful grafting upon the eye of a young man who had been blind since his 9th year.

The case was reported to the medical board by Henry R. Leaser, of 4 West Ninth-third street. According to his account, the patient, a man of 24, had been without useful sight for 15 years, because of a disease of the cornea known as leucoma. After the operation, Dr. Leaser said, the patient is able to count fingers at a distance of 12 inches. He is able to read a newspaper, and is able to go about unattended.

Specialists in optical surgery say that while the transplantation of the cornea is one of the oldest of plastic operations, it is not common or often that it yields such good results as in this case.

Laugh About His Age Brings Death. New York Dispatch. While laughing at a joke a friend was telling at his expense about his age, Charles C. Taylor, was stricken with apoplexy as his train was entering the Grand Central Station at New York and died almost instantly.

Parson Marries 1400 Couples. Philadelphia Record. Rev. Joseph S. Evans, pastor of Goshen Baptist Church, Borough of West Chester, Pa., in celebrating his 77th birthday, figured out that he has married 1400 couples.

Would Fine All Non-Voters. New York Herald. Mayor George C. White, of Glen Ridge, N. J., proposed to pay every man who votes in that place \$1 and fine those who fail to vote \$15.