# THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, DECEMBER 30, 1900.



Between the downfall of the Roman Empire of the West and the beginning of our own century, four Emperors have landed upon English shores, says the Sat-urday Review. The first of these, Bold-win II of Constantinople, though he was the say of the same terms. the son-in-law of the crusading hero Jean de Brienne-for seven long years of war and strain the octogenarian Emperor of the Enst-was at first hardly suffored to set foot upon the coast (April, 1225), as he came without an invitation on the occa-

ion of his first visit. Though given so dublous a welcome, a managed to leave the country £700 richer than he entered it, and when he came a second time-a penniless, fugitive beggar who had been forced to sell the holiest treasures of Christendom, the cross on which Christ had suffered and the crown of thorns that once had circled the Savior's head-he seems to have got nothing at all, even though he now trumped up a tale of kinship to the King (1M7).

### Manuel's Most Royal Welcome.

The next imperial visitor was one of its another kind. It was the last year of the 14th century (1400 A. D.), and Henry IV of England had just supplanted his unfortunate counin Richard II on the throne, when all Europe was startled by the news that Manuel II, Emperor of Constantinople, had alroady started on a pilgrimage to the West to beg the lead-ing monarchs there for aid against the Turks.

His progress was a long, triumphal march. Wherever he went there was rev-elry and feasting. At Venice he was lodged in the palace of a Marquis; at Padua-the citizens turned out with flam-ing torches to escori him to his house; at Paris Charles VI rode out in state to meet him. In England he received a welcome such as never yet had been given to any foreign Prince. At Blackheath Henry IV met him and led him through London in state (December 21). Christmas was spent at Eltham.

There were jousig and ravelries of every kind. The grave Aldermen of London, with their little "some" (soms) to help them, came out to the old Kent manorhouse in Christmas week and "maden him a gret mommyng" (I. e., masquerado with King of Misrule or Unreason in the true old style), for which "they hadde gret thanke." At the tournament Henry's gret thanke." At the tournament Henry's sidest daughter, a little maiden of some nine Winters, was Queen of Beauty; and, in the affected style of the age, strangely clad warriors from every realm of fairy-land presented their homage or ran their courses in the lists before her-Mannel looking down upon this strange scene either in bewilderment or delight. Every one was delighted with the visit. Man-uel had never met with so gracious a uel had never met with so gracious a host as Henry, who, so he wrote to a Greek friend, at Florence, was "full of charms" and "friendly unto all."

## Their Visitor Pleased Them.

The English, on the other hand, could not gaze enough on this spiendid-looking Emperor of 50, this model of manly activity and well-proportioned vigor. They doubtless whispered to one another the tales that came from Paris as to his alnost superhuman agility; how when the 'rench King met him outside Paris, offerng ihm a spiendid milk-white horse, danuel had, then and there, leapt from is own sleed onto the strange courser rithout so much as setting even one foot upon the ground. They wondered at his now-white beard-once of a full, rich golden hue-that fell down in profusion over his broad breast-like the beards of the French heroes in the greatest of all

medieval epics. They wondered at his simple dress of dowing white, and at his plety as mani-fosted in the daily services he frequent-ed-services conducted in his own Greek mague, and not in the foreign Latin idlom o which they were accustomed. And say heard, perhaps, with deeper interest still, rumors of a strange band of "no et" still living in Constantinople who almed descent from Hrilish heroes now ad a thousand years and more-"ne-es" who still, in the far-off metropolis of the East, spoke their own English tongue and still bore in their hands the

VISITS FROM ROYALTY, VISITS FROM ROYALTY, When the server are doubtless written by the Emperor is provided by the legality of another the server are strictly defined, and a sign construction of the server are strictly defined, and a sign construction of the server are strictly of the home. A licentious of the string of the server are strictly of the home. A licentious of the server is a server is a since to guard the server is server in the server is the server are strictly of the home. A licentious of the server is the serve to span of here. He alone of all the Lab-perors we have dealt with had not vis-ited Paris before he came to London. He alone came with the fixed intention of making discord between two realms that both Manuel and Sigismund had longed to both Manuel and Sigismund had longed to reconcile. Once more we have an Em-peror in England. He, too, hus not vis-tied Paris on his way. Is his role, then, that of Charles V, or is it that of Manuel and Sigismund?

# BERNHARDT'S FOOTGEAR. Tragedienne Has 120 Pairs of Shoes,

With Stockings to Match.

beasts." In addition to these outstanding dif-ferences, there are many off-er facts connected with the Chineze and many other neeted with the Chinese and many other ideals which they entertain wholly unlike if not at variance with those of the West. These things will account for the con-tampt which the Chinese feel for the 'outer kingdoms." It is this more case for us to understand th's contempt when we reflect that while they regard the thor-ough knowledge of literature as the sole reason for inc greatest respect, they believe that foreigners are ignorant of that literature: while, on the other hand, they are ignorant of the existence of the great literature of the West, excepting so much thereof as has been translated by With Stockings to Match. For her American tour Sarah Bernhardt brought with her 120 pairs of shoes. All are low cut, with the typical high French heel. Mme. Bernhardt has not a pair of

THE HISTORIC TEMPER

# HOW DRY MUST AN AUTHOR BE TO BE TRULY SOUND?

Criticism of Morley's "Cromwell"-Attractive Qualities in the Great Historians.

There has been a good deal said of late out present writers of history and their sorption in scientific method to the negct of style, says the New York Commer-Acct of style, says the New York Commer-cial Advertiser. The most austers lan-guage is that af a reviewer of Morley's Cromwell in the London Athenaeum. He says it is a good piece of work, but sub-and in taking out the color from our young investigators we sometimes bleach ing in Mr. Morley's personal tastes; it sways the soul-which is an essential part souns up accurately, generalizes auggest-ively, and is almost perfest as regards ar-ively, and is almost perfect as regards arrangement and style, but in spite of this is quite useless and perhaps harmful owing to a certain "slient revolution in English historical methods." Yhe writing of his-tory now requires "a method of investi-

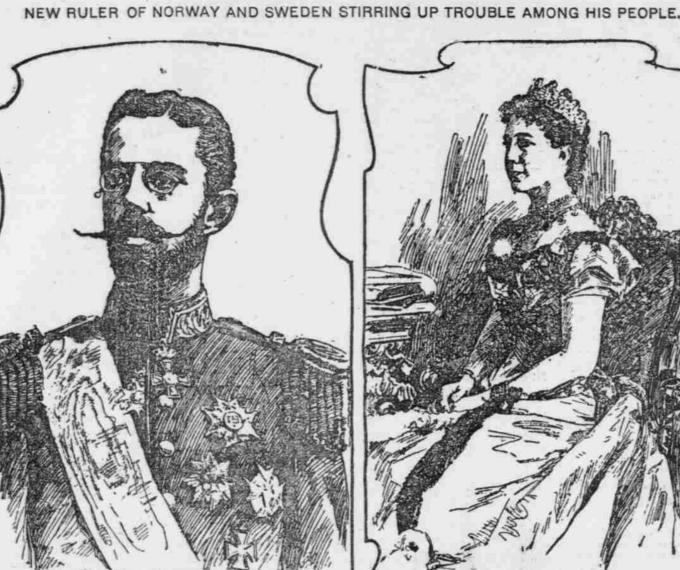
process to go any further than necessary. It is a question of profit and leas. Truth is not always gained in proportion as you lose readers. There is no recipe for a great historian, but it is certain that his greatness will not be measured by what he lacks. The Englishman who is "un-able to read Cromwell's history without reference to modern questions" ought not to be harred out. In order to read his-tory without reference to modern ques-tions he would have to spend his days in a vacuum. If present men strike you a vacuum. If present men strike you merely as "trees walking" you will not be a good judge of the men of the past. It

liberately held from him. Do not abolish Mr. Morley just yet. Herodotus coul never get his doctorate, but let him live. could

# TRIED TO STEAL A BOY.

### Daring Attack of Eagle Frustrated by Telephone Wires.

A huge brown mountain eagle made en



LONDON. Dec. 22 .- Crown Prince Gustav Adolph, the heir to the double crown of Sweden and Norway, is in the King business just at present, and the chances are that it will eventually get him into trouble. His aged and ami-able father, King Oscar, to whom he bears a marked resemblance, is ill and feeble, and Gustav has been appointed Regent. The King has so many aliments that it is thought probable that he will never sit upon the throne again.

Who is Now Practically King of Norway and Sweden

PRINCE GUSTAY ADOL

When Prince Gustav becomes King in name as well as in fact, the world will begin to hear about him straightway, not because he is brilliant and during, but because he is going to get into hot water, which is now in progress of heating for him

The new Regent is 40 tall and good looking with a strong will He has rigid views upon justice, but lacks any great talent for diplomacy, as well as that peculiar magnetism that marks the present King of Norway and Swesen. In 1881 he married Princess Victoria, of Baden-Baden. He already has been Regent twice during indispositions of the King. The members of the Storthing are lying in wait for the Prince, not only because he took sides against them in a recent crisis, but also because of certain passages at arms which they have recently been having with the King. In token of the union of the two peoples, a part of the colors of Sweden were added to the flag of

When she left the steamer on her ar-

character of the Eaglet she must wear

The style varies but little. All e the French, high-heeled slippet

The Impossible Chinaman.

Norway, and this act met with no favor from the Norwegian nation. The Storthing passed three bills abolishing it, and each of them the King vetoed, and by virtue of the triple passage the kingly position was overturned. The Crown Prince not only openly espoused his father's views, but observed that possibly a march of Swedish troops through the Norse country would have a salutary effect. He has always been known to favor Sweden more or less.

who will soon be Queen of Norway and Sweden

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Should the King die trouble would certainly follow between the new monarch and his people, unless Gustav changed his ideas to suit those of the two countries. The Crown Prince is generally credited with having the welfare of his people at heart, but he is an ardent admirer of the Emperor of Germany, and has also

on being utterly without bowels. It is a **ASTORIA OFFERS WHAT?** mistake in view of present tendencies to emphasize very strongly this negative side. The specialist often succeeds in being nothing better than a sort of being nothing better than a sort of maimed man. It is inhuman to wish the process to go any further than necessary. QUESTION ASKED BY INTERIOR. OREGON FARMER. Communication to Baker City Democrat Containing Several Errors,

but Much That Is Sound. Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma are to be wiped off the face of the earth, and Portland is to be made a sidetrack on the Astoria transcontinental railroad.

Tons of paper have been used by Portland and Astoria journals in the Portland and Astoria journals in printing the arguments of these advocates of the proposition of moving the port of ahipment of the Columbia from Port-land to Astoria. The latest addition to this literature is a long article, covering three columns in The Oregonian of the list, by L. B. Seeley. Boiled down, he predicts that unless Portland moves to Astoria the Sound ports will take away all of her shipping; that if Portland will do her business in Astoria she can secure all the trade now going via Spokane and her business in Astoria she can secure all the trade now going via Spokane and other routes to Sectile and Tacoma, and that these cities will become trib-utary to Portland. He says that it is a matter of right and justice that the Astoria people, through its little rail-road, should put their hands in the pocket of the O. R. & N. Co, and with-draw a fat slice of its earnings to pay the Astoria railroad at the rate of 40 conts per ton for hauling the wheat of the Inland Empire from Portland to the ships at Astoria, instead of allowing the ships to take it at Portland, as they are now doing; that Astoria, like New York, is a natural deep-sea port, right at the now doing; that Astoria, like New York, is a natural deep-sea port, right at the ocean, not needing Government expendi-ture of money for dredging; that in 10 years it has cost 70 cents per 10n to han-dle the wheat shipments between Port-land and the sea by ocean ship, as against 40 cents per ton by rail; that in the past 10 years 4,000,000 tons of wheat have gone out of the river at an excess of 10 cents per ton in ships over what it would have cost by rail; he calls on it would have cost by rail; he calls on the Inland Empire to support their boom and tirade against Portland and the O. R. & N., because the producer has to pay the freight rate. But neither this the pay the freight rate. But mather this letter hor any of its hundreds of prede-cessors show how Astoria is going to compensate Pertland or the O. R. & N. for their loss, nor do they present any business argument or statement of facts to prove that ships can load cheaper at Astoria than at Portland, or that the loading there will bring any more busi-ness to that port than now goes to Port-land, or even that ships would make less charter rates from Astoria to Europe than they now make from Portland, or how they are going to make the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Raliroads, which have millions of doilars invest-ed in raliroads in Tacoma and Scattle, and millions in docks and terminals in those cities, go out of the grain bust-ness, tear down their warehouses and stop the vessels from going to the Sound norts which the Astorians asy ate dimicharter rates from Astoria to Europe than

ports, which the Astorians say are simi-larly situated with reference to ocean as is Astoria, and for that reason the Sound will gobble Portland's traffic. In all this chaff there is but one ques-

tion in which the inland farmer is intertion in which the inland farmer is inter-ested-can ships load cheaper at Astoria than at Portland, and would the farmer get any more for his product, other things being equal? We have always been a supporter of an open river to the sea, and believe that water transportation is always cheaper than rall in a new coun-try, and, knowing that the Erie Canal and the Mississippi River were the great fac-tors which reduced rates in the first intors which reduced rates in the first in-stance in the East and Middle West, have carefully looked into this subject, and believe I express the views of nine-tenths of the farmers and business men of the Inland Empire in the conclusions

of the Inland Empire in the conclusions arrived at by interview and discussion with prominent shippers, business men and producers. Astoria cannot be compared to the Sound ports, for the latter are 160 miles inland from the ocean, while Astoria is but 10. Port Townsend and Port An-geles might be compared to Astoria. They have much shorter towage than Se-attle and Tacoma. Why do not they do the business, with their fine harbors? Portiand is today the largest flour-shipping port in the world, and the sec-ond or third in wheat shipments. Any vessel that can cross the Columbia River bar can go to Portland. Astorians better

bar can go to Portland. Astorians better look to their own dooryard, help keep the bar open and dig out the channel which is filling up in front of its own docks, and out up a few sawmills to get out the timber at its doors for shipment to China. Thus in a few years she could have a big shipping business of her own, that no one could take away. It is well known that only recently work had to be done in the main channel at Astoria, and it is difficult and at the Astoria docks at low tide. While Shattle and Tacoma are stealing Portiand's traffic what will Portland and

nel improvements. In figuring the cost of bar towage, why don't they count in the cost of the \$1,000,000 jetty at the mouth of the river? Statistics show that inst year it cost less than il cents per ton to handle the ocean vessels from sea to Portland and return. If it had cost 70 cents, and the cost by rall was only 40 cents, or even 50 cents, and it is so much cheaper, as is claimed, to load vessels in Astoria than in Portland, and ships will make less charter rates from Astoria than from Portland, does not every farmer know that Portland would not have loaded a vessel last year, and that the wheat-buyers would have gladly paid the Astoria rairoad a premium above the Portland rate to handle their above the Portiana rate to mandle their grain from Portiand? The farmer is not interested in the charter rate of vessels, and not so much in the rail rates as most people think. When the wheat is once aboard ship, any salvage in charter once aboard ship, any salvage in charter rates goes into the pocket of the wheat-buyer, who was never known to divide with the poor farmer, and it makes no difference whether the road charges H per ton to Astoria or only hauls the wheat to Portland for that price. In either case the farmer gets just as much for his product. But there is some hope of the farmer getting cheaper rall rates to the vessel loading at Portland, and he pro-poses to help keep the river open by voiposes to help keep the river open by vot-ing for the right men to represent him in Congress and to aid the railroads in im-proving their roadbeds, and in bringing proving their roadcess, and in bright more people into the country, so that they can eventually make lower rates of freight to the ocean vessel, which will come as near to his door as possible. Perhaps then the middleman will not take It all, as was the case a few years ago, when the Eastern trunk lines reduced the corn rates to help out the stricken farmer, with the result that in 10 days the cornbuyer had it all, as usual. The expense of keeping a river channel

The expense of keeping a river channel open is no more a proper charge against the traffic pussing over it than is the cost of dredging out a harbor or cutting out the bar at the mouth of the Colum-bia. They are expenses charged to the people of the whole United States, raised by general taxation and for the benefit of all, and the people in Congress repre-sented do not seem inclined to abandon water as a cheap means of transporta-tios.

What the inland farmer wants is some what the initial infiner waits is some proof positive that to move the Port of Portland to Astoria would make more wheat grow, would reduce the cost of transperiation from farm to ship, or transpectation from farm to ship, or would in some way force the wheat-buyer to pay him more for his product; otherwise he does not want to be mixed up in what appears to be a local town-lot boom scheme, into which he has been drawn to shoulder some of the sins of others. Put this thing fair and square with the figures from shipowners and the promises of wheat-buyers, and show that it will benefit the farmer, and all of them it will benefit the farmer, and all of them will join hands to throw Portland into the lap of Astoria

INLAND FARMER,

## IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(Continued from Fifteenth Page.)

ple enjoyed a Colonial party at the gar-rison, Christmas Night.

Armory Hall was filled with masquers and spectators Christmas Night, the ball being given by Company I, N. G. W.

Mrs. E. P. Winans gave a largely at-tended reception Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Janet Moore, of Olympia. Assa S. Legrow has gone to Matanzas, Cuba, accompanied by his daughter, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Walsh, Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, to visit his daughter, Mrs. Captain John S. Winn, Second United States Cavalry, They were joined at Pendleton by Mrs. S.

ntha

Chehalis. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Startup, of Seattle, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Miller.

B. Sturgia. They will be absent several

Mrs. H. H. Tullis and Miss Kate Tullis of Seattle, are visiting friends in halls this week.

Miss Katharine Montgomery, of New Whatcom, is spending the Christmas hol-idays with Chehalls friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Shillock, of Portland, visited Mrs. Shillock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Godley, this week.

There was a preity wedding at Little Falls, on Christmas Day, when Miss Win-nie Nicholson and Mr. Frederick Aldrich were united in marriage by Rev. F. M. Fisher.

Mrs. Marian Scott and Mr. John J. Banks were quietly married at the home of Mrs. Scott Thursday, at noon, in the of Mrs. Scott, Thursday, at noon, in the presence of a few relatives. Rev. L. S. Mochel, of the Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. Thursday night Miss Florence Coffman and Miss Ethelin Coffman entertained a large party of young people, at which the young ladies were dressed in char-acters to represent the costumes during 100 years past. It was a most successful 100 years past. and pleasant entertainment. Wednesday evening Miss Newland, as-sisted by Miss Godley, entertained a party of friends at Miss Newland's home with 'Coal Black Lady." Rose Cooper and "Coal Black Lady." Rose Cooper and Miss Maynard won the prizes and Will-iam McDevitt and Miss Westendorf se-cured the consolation offerings. A de-lightful luncheon followed the close of the game Wednesday evening Miss Maude Maynard entertained a number of the youngladies and gentlemen at playing games er hadies and gentiemen at playing games and puzzles, and Thursday evening Miss Maynard had a large party of friends at her farewell party. The Misses Maynard are soon to leave for Olympia, and will be absent from Chehalis society during Mr. Maynard's term of office in Olympia

huge buttle-axes that had crushed the Norman down at Hastings.

Emperor of the West Then Comes The next Emperor to visit England was Sigismund-the Emperor of the West, He like Manuel, came to England from Paris, and he, too, had great hopes of inducing the King of England, Henry V, to make peace with the King of France and join in one common effort France and join in one common effort against the conquering Turk. He was welcomed with a splendor that surpassed even the welcome of Manuel. Richard de Beauchamp, the great Earl of War-wick, called the "Prince of Courtesy" by his contemporaries, met him at Calats. The King's youngest brother, the "Good Duke Humphrey" of Glaussetse the

rival in New York, she wore a pair of suede slippers. Until she played "L'Alg-ion" she newer wore top boots. In the Duke Humphrey" of Gloucester, the founder of the Bodielan library at Oxford, was sent down to receive him at Dover. At Canterbury he was entertained by Archbishop Chicheley, the founder of them. The boots are made of the soft-est and finest of leather. When not in use they are kept in shape with boot

by Archbishop Unicheldy, the tounder of All Souls' College; at Rochester and Dart-ford he was met by two more of the royal brothers, the Dukes of Bedford and. Clarence, while at Blackheath stood the Colarence, while at Blackheath stood the Clarence while at Blackheath stood the to a delicate shade known as Spanish the gloty of Agincourt round his brow, and round him gathered some 5000 of his greatest knights and nobles-along with the Mayor of London, Master Nicholas tobacco. The shoes are of sail or suede, with the straps not over the in-step, but near the toes. Some have ro-acttes, others have rhinestone buckles, the Mayor of London. Master Nicholas Wotton, the draper, accompanied by his Aldermen and the city companies in all the spiendor of their scarlet robes and many-colored liveries. With characteristic modesty Henry With the immedial must in his own

quartered his imperial guest in his own pulace at Westminster, while he himself aought an humbler lodging at Lambeth.

traveling and there is never any trouble to get a perfect match when she has to dress in haste. Her shoes are packed in two enormous Parliament was not allowed to break until the Emperor had arrived, and a few days later Skylsmund was hurried off to Windsor to be made a Kulght of the fin-ter under circumstances of unusual noxes, fitted with compartments. So methodical are her maids that each pair of shoes is numbered and entalogued, so when a certain gown is called for the shoes to match can be obtained without splendor.

### Two Kings Praised God Together. a search Bernhardt has had one shoemaket

Bernhardt hes had one shoemaker make her shoes for years. The size worn is about a 2%. The great actrees is proud of her feet and frequently has had them photographed. Her foot is nearly classical in its shape. The instep is high, the heel short, the toes long and straight and slightly spatulated on the ends. Several of our old English chronicles have preserved an elaborate account of the inauguration banquet on this occathe champion shift of the Garter had been ends. When Bernhardt makes her tour of

runded and in whose name Henry him-elf had bidden his little army strike the country she will carry her shoes and gowns in her private car, The Rambler, It is one of her fads to have her full ome on the day of his greatest victory. dishes of an artistic perfection in design such as would have gladdened the heart of such a master of the cookman's craft is Alcide de Mirobolant himself.

The source of the second secon as Alcide de Mirobolant himself. Like Manuel, Sigismund-perhaps the most gifted sovereigen of his century-won the hearts of all. When Henry heard of the great victory gained by his body at Harfford August 16, 2450 he f the great victory gath 16, 1416, be rother at Harffour (August 16, 1416), be times. resemble made famous by comic-opera chorus sirls.

brother at marseur (August is, 14:6), he gralloped off from the Kentish village in which he was staying, and would not dig-mount from his horse's back till he had carried the news to Sigismund at Canter-bury, and then the two Kings together entered the great minister to render sol-semn thanks to God. Contemporary Review. The Chinese regard the arts of war and of mechanics as degrading, and literature

### Charles V Came Last.

only as a pursuit worthy the supreme at-Sigismund's courtest found expression in his declaration that not merely was Henry to be felicitated upon having gained so signal a triumph, but his very emptives were to be congratuited on having fallen into the hands of so noble a conqueror. As they left Canterbury for the coast fightmund's suite strewed the streets with memohies on which were written Latio

Signamund's suite strewed the streets with pamphlets on which were written Latin acrostics singing the praises of their English hosts and the English land-

made military matters a study, and it is no secret that his policy as King probably would be along the lines of William the Second to None. Norway and Sweden are not fond of the idea of being launched as a military power.

Gustay's younger brother, Oscar, is far more popular than he. Oscar is the Prince who gave up his prospects in succession to the throne in order to marry Ehin Munck his mother's pretty maid of honor. Incidentally Oscar's mother Queen Sophia, has made a will leaving to him all her money, some \$5,000,000. Poor Gustav will be lucky if he inherits more than a pittance of \$5,000,000 from his father

walking boots in her wardrobe. She not always solicitous to satisfy the extra- among us, and that the historian-yea, attempt to carry off a small boy from the boasts that she never walks on the street or in the park. When she left the steamer on her aror condemn. due their bodies and improve their locamotion, but it will not in the very least modify their mental attitude

MY FRIEND.

A jewel lay within my hand, And, sparkling bright, Its damine light With joy und beauty filled the land. I held it where the shadows lay, But its pure sleam-Its radiant beam-Bade all the darkness steal away.

I hold it where the suslight shops. The searching light Revealed no blight--Without a flaw, it reigned alone.

Carolees, I lost my lewel fair,

Oh! who can tell, Or give me back my gem so rare?

At night, when all the stars shine clear, Eager I gans, My arms I raise; But they are far, and ft was near.

When on the flowers the dewdrops lay, Lites its beim And estch its gleam,

But at my touch licey fade away. So all the nights and days but show Its matchless worth, My utter dearth.

And that is why I miss you so nis Bryan Saellaberger.

## Victoria's Christmas Dinner,

The Christmas dinner for Queen Vic-eria and her guests, while not elaborate as to the number of courses, requires a

good deal of preparation. The baron of beef wryed for Her Maj-esty Christmas weighs 150 pounds. It was cut from the finest 4-year-old Devon-shire rot bullock bred by Her Majesty, at the Flemish farm, in Windsor Great Park. On December 19 this spiendid joint was reasted before the kitchen fire in Windsor Cartle: on the 20th is was care-fully cooled, and on the 20th it was elaborntely garnished and placed on the royal sideboard between the traditional boar's

head and game ple. The Queen's Christmas pudding also res some little attention. It takes a for five maldservants to stane the raisins, working about four hours each day. Nearly half a hundred weight of every kind of currants, raising and sul-tangs are used. Fifty pounds of beef met, 50 pounds of flour, 15 pounds of candied peel, 14 pounds of sugar, 50 nut-megs, 200 eggs and 10 bottles of old French rown brandy are also used. When amploted the pudding weighs a triffe

A. L. Swaggari, of Athena, shipped a

ven the scientific historian-should still urn aside to sum up, characterize, praise "There is a good time coming," and the function of such a writer as Morley will vanish before long. Histor-ical fact should be as coloriess as a fact of physics. "Fancy Englishmen today," "unable to read the history of Cromwell without reference to modern questions; or fancy the United States of the twentieth century being influenced in their political conduct by the memories of the struggle for independence." This is the scientific view stated more fully and more logically than usual, and it iBus-trates the way of thinking of a very scholarly and influential group of men. The quality that attracts us to what have been called the great historians appears to be nothing more than an interesting vice. The taint of subjectivism is in them all. Every one of them has been at some time guilty of characterizing, of summing up, or has disclosed a philosophic spirit, which, according to Mr. Morley's critic,

is another deadly sin. "The philosophic temper," he says, "will never be the basis of the historic temper. The historic temper will serve as the basis of the philo-It does not matter to the layman which of the tempers comes first, and it would be silly of him to mix himself up in the How draw the line between the

tubles manner when it visits in this world. In other words, just how dry does Mr. historian have to be to be good? something of a poet and a prophet, he

expression, they set you down as a dissopleasure-socker who cares nothing for t. On the other hand, if you ask the

entific historian today that sometimes his

Courthouse lawn at 9 o'clock this morning' says the Denver Post of recent 's sue. Its intentions were clear enough, but it was not familiar with metropolitan life, and in its swoop downward the big bird struck a pair of telephone wires and was made a prisoner by county employes. The occurrence, similar instances of which are rare, was witnessed by many passers-by, and several of the clerks of the Courthouse. The boy, # little fellow in klits, about 4 years old, was sailing coping, kicking his fat legs and enjoying himself to the fullest extent.

The eagle came from somewhere out of . the sky, and was not observed until it came tobogganing down an air siant with the velocity of an arrow, making straight for the boy. When scarcely 30 feet from the child, its broad wings and heavy body encountered the telephone wires that leas from the office of the clerk of the County Commissioners across the lawn to Tre-mont street.

There was a violent thump and the wires swayed and rolled. The bird rebounded, turned beak over talons. Imply, and fell with a heavy splash into the poor f the fountain.

The little boy's face grew white, and he stared at the big, cruel-looking brown bird but an instant. To his boat, wreeked by the wave from the bird's body, he gave no thought. He turned and scampered away as fast as his legs would carry him. The eagle was dazed by shock and, pos-sibly, the novelty of the situation, and was exptured by John Stoddard, a clerk in the County Treasurer's office. He way in the storeroom of the basement when he heard the thump and the splash. Thinking a child might have fallen inte the pool, he hurried out and saw the big bird floating, with outsprend wings, in the pool. It covered half the pool with its durk plumage. Stoddard, assisted by oth-ers who had gathered, attracted by the unusual spectacle, fished the bird out, The eagle offered no resistance and was borne into the basement and locked up in the hoseroom. Its spread was eight feet from tip to tip, and its weight 40 Of its intention to carry away the boy or to attempt it there seems little doubt. The wires are scarcely 29 feet above the iawn and a little north of the fountain The velocity with which the bird darto down and its closeness to the boy abor that it intended to make him its proy. boy show

Where the eagle came from, or what he was doing hovering over the city, is a mystery. It is thought that the beavy snows in the mountains may have driven It from its evrie and forced it to seek food It seems to be a young bird, but nevertheless is a huge one

nature is too much subdued to what it works in, like the dyer's hand. He should be as ready as Shakespere to admit it of himself. We do not blame him for not being a poet or a philosopher, but on the other hand he should not pride himself

Portiand's traffic what will Portland and the O. R. & N. be doing? On the other hand, if Portland should move to Astoria, does any same man be-lieve for a minute that the Northern Pa-cific and Great Northern would abandon the ports on the Sound? The Northern Pacific, which is not so well altuated on the Sound as the Great Northern, is said even now to be looking for great terminals in Portland, and to be planning a line in Portland, and to be planning a line down the north side of the Columbia; but this is apparently not so much be-cause it might handle some of its wheat business more cheaply there than at Ta-coma as because it can better compete for the Portland local business than via the Sound routs. The Sound rands will always continue their fight for their share of the wheat export business, and As-tiria and Portland cannot stop it. The

important thing to do is to get more wheatraisers in Oregon and produce more wheat to ship. To attempt to force the O. R. & N.

to pay for Astoria's fun of loading wheat shipments is ridiculous, and without busi-ness reason. It will not make another binde of wheat grow, nor put another penny in the pocket of the farmer, and is a squabble in which he is not inter-

ested, as will be shown. To compare Astoria with the port of New York, and Pacific Coast freight rates with Atlantic Coast rates, and to compared with Portland, is silly to one compared with Portland, is silly to one who is posted in the facts. New York is almost as much of an inland port as Portland, being 200 miles from the At-lantic via Long Island Sound, and over 20 miles via Sandy Hook. In the new river and harbor hill completed in Con-gress the other day New York Harbor was allowed 300,000 on a continuing con-tract of \$1,500,000, while Oregon gets \$2,380,-600, the larger portion of which is for the mouth of the Columbia and a large share for the Columbia and Willametic Rivers mouth of the Columbia and a large share for the Columbia and Willamette Rivers below Portland. It is true that there is one down-grade railroad into New York, but that port was located before rail-roads were dreamed of, and when it had to depend upon the trade of the New England States near by, and the country opposite through New Jersey. There are now other roads besides the New York Central which feed New York, and but a small portion of their immenies traffic a small portion of their immense traffic is wheat from the Hudson River Basin, and where they carry thousands of tons and thousande of passengers the Oregon

roads carry one ton and one passen-ger, and at a much higher cost of trans-portation. Given as large a population as the Eastern States, and with the improvements gradually being made in road-bads, Oregon roads can handle freight as cheaply as the Eastern roads, but to, say that to move Portland to Astoria would help the situation has not been rovements gradually being made in rou-

To say that it cost in the last 10 years To say that it cost in the last 10 years To cents per ton to handle 4,000 000 tons of wheat in occan vessels between Port-land and the sea, as against a 49-cent rall rate, and that, deducting bar towage, the cost by raji would be 19 cents per ton cheaper than by ship, is misleading, be-cause they have figured in the cost by ship the cost of Columbia River chan-

### Centralia.

Mrs. Norman Watson and children, of Pe Ell, have been visiting friends in this

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bachtell, of Aberdeen, are spending the week in this city. Mrs. Lottle McDermoth, of Aberdeen, visited friends in this city during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson, of Olym. pla, spent Christmas with relatives in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigmore, of Se-

attle, are visiting relatives and friends in this city.

Mrs. Wilbur Ferguson and son Harold are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McMillan, in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCormick left this week for California, where they will spend some time in visiting relatives and friends.

The masquerade ball given on mas Eve by the members of the Opera-House Orchestra, was one of the most enjoyable and successful social events of the season.

### Harry's Diplomacy.

Little Harry was very fond of sweet things to eat, and especially of puddings, which were his favorite dessert. Accordingly his dinners were made a burden to him, since his parents persisted that he must make his meals off the sub-

stantials, and leave what Harry called the good things until last. One day while Harry's nostrils were tickled with the tantalizing odors of his most favored pudding, a scheme was born in his prain that points his way at points his way When his mother to future greatness. When his mother put before him a plate of meat and po-tatoes he eyed it a moment in apparent ecstacy, then showing it regretfully away, he said: "I declare that looks so good I guess

# metaphysics of the thing. But a practical question comes at once to his mind. Will this new historian have any message for hlm? "taint of subjectivism" and the flavor of humanity? A recent writer quotes the great Stubbs as saying that "the useful part" of his work was "hard reading," and "the readable part trifling," which may be true; but what the layman wants o know is whether truth always has that

Charles Francis Adams, who is not a lay-Charles Francis Adams, who is not a lay-man, but no doubt rather old-fashloned, said in a speech before the Wisconsin His-torical Society a few weeks ago that the research system had been carried too far. The ideal historian of the future would thought, more of an artist and a philos-opher than now, and "less of a pedant and colorless investigator." "Soundness," he argued, "is not always and of neces-

ity dull." It is a delicate subject, for as non as you lay any stress on the form of author of short cuts and beacon lights for

fact or two, he wants to know if you ake him for a dryasdust. Yet is it not unfair to say of the acl-