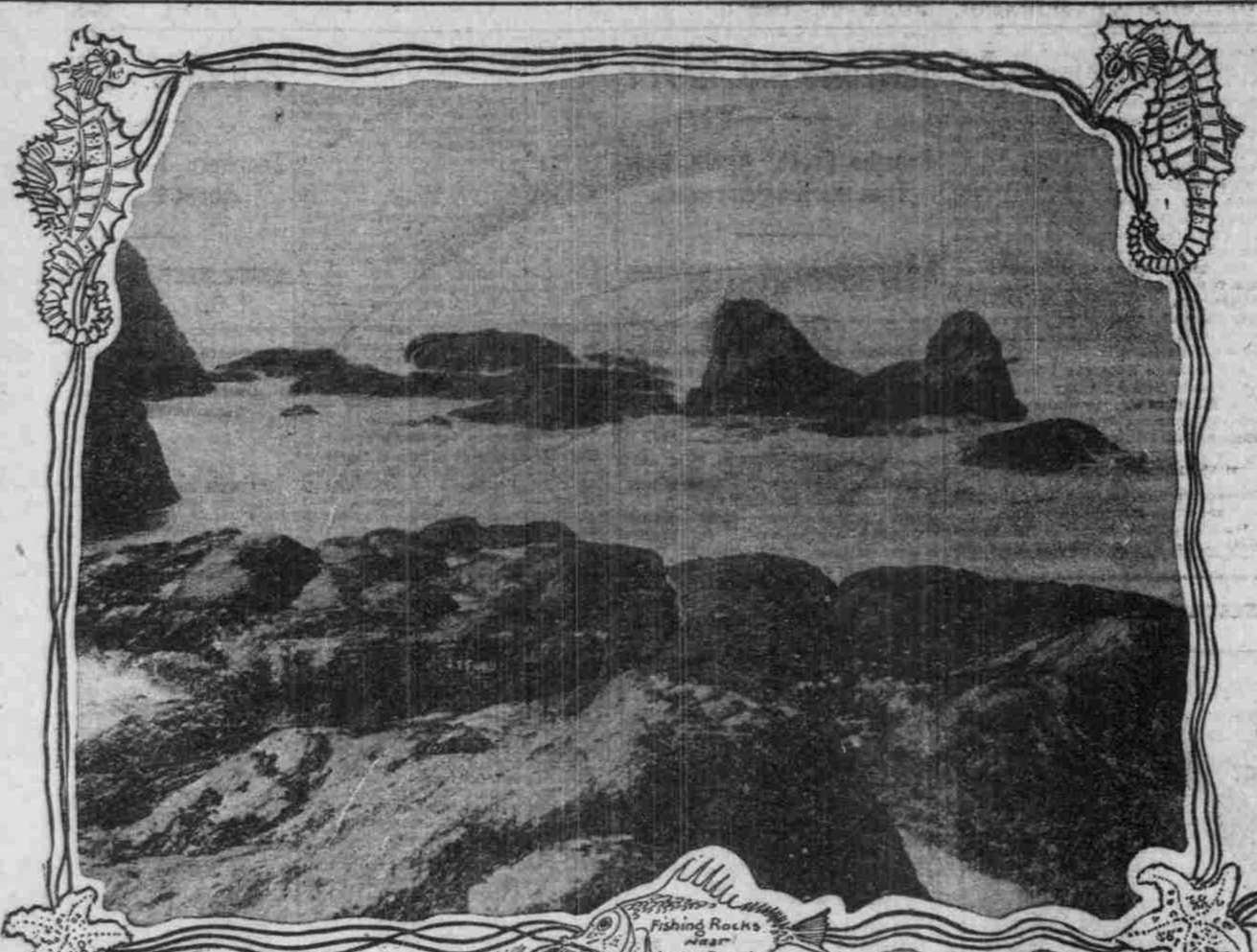
SUMMER OUTING AT LONG BEACH

IDEAL SURF BATHING AND NUMEROUS OTHER ATTRACTIONS THAT MAKE THIS RESORT SO POPULAR



THOUSANDS of people at all points in the Northwest are preparing for a Summer outing, and doubtless a large proportion of these pleasure-seekers will visit Long Beach some time during the season. In natural advantages, this glorious stretch of beach, 22 miles in length, is unsurpassed anywhere on the American Continent. At low tide, the sand is firm and almost as smooth as a billiard table, making a most delightful driveway or ideal path for bicycles and automobiles. From the beach ships can be seen at almost any hour of the day gracefully sailing on the bosom of the great Pacific Ocean, bound for some distant port or completing a long journey that perhaps has been fraught with many dangers. Many ships unable to weather the storm have at different times been cast high and dry on the sands of Long Beach, and these wrecks excite no little curiosity from visitors, and the hulls of the vessels are badly disfigured by the tireless souvenir-hunter.

The climate at Long Beach leaves nothing to be desired, never too warm and seldom too cool for comfort. The lifegiving breeze from the ocean soon dispels any lazy feeling and is a relentless foe of malaria and kindred diseases.

Fishing is one of the many pastimes enjoyed. Rock cod and tom cod are caught from the rocks, and are found very palatable. Clams and crabs are found at all points on the beach, and every morning hundreds of men, women and children may be seen digging out these toothsome delicacies.

Shoalwater Bay, a couple of miles from Long Beach, is the objective point for hundreds of happy picnic parties. This bay is famous for its oyster beds. Sailing boats can be hired for a nominal sum and a landing made at any one of the numerous shady nooks on the banks of the bay, where lunch can be enjoyed in the shade of immense trees or under the pretty foliage of wild berry bushes.

Long Beach, for almost its entire length, is dotted with pretty cottages, while comfortable boarding-houses and substantial hotels are found at all of the principal points. There are a number of restaurants, a first-class grocery store, butcher shop and other places of business near Long Beach station, and the prices charged are most reasonable. In every line of business at this beach the motto of live and let live is adhered to strictly, and while the season seldom lasts more than three months, a fact that might tempt hotel-keepers and tradespeople to make hay while the sun shines, yet at Long Beach there is no disposition to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and living is almost as cheap as in Portland.

The Breakers, the new hotel located about six miles from Ilwaco, is one of the finest seaside resorts on the Pacific Coast. This house is strictly modern, and the facilities offered to guests to secure comfort and amusement of every kind are unsurpassed. The house is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The building is four stories high, has a frontage on the ocean of 100 feet, and is 76 feet wide. It will accommodate 250 guests. The indoor games include billiards, pool, bowling and ping pong, while on the pretty and spacious lawns, such games as golf, lawn tennis, croquet, archery and other amusements can be enjoyed to the heart's content. J. M. Arthur, a well-known business man of Portland, is in charge of this house, and is unremitting in his attention to the patrons of the establishment. The Portland, another well-managed hotel, is located at Long Beach station, and caters to a most desirable class of trade. Eugene Hanneman is the proprietor, who is ably assisted by other members of the family in making life enjoyable under this hospitable roof. Dances are a feature at this house. Tinker's Hotel can be found at the same point. Those who prefer boarding-houses with pleasant surroundings, will find Hackney's, at Sea View, and the Newton, at Newton station, most desirable places. Mrs. Chamberlain also conducts a first-class boarding-house. There are a number of other desirable places overlooking the beach, where excellent accommodations are provided.

During Summer months, the trip from Portland to Ilwaco on the swift and comfortable steamboats of the O. R. & N. system, is a continuous succession of landscape and river views, impossible properly to describe. From the moment the boat leaves the dock until it arrives at Ilwaco, one surprise follows another, and instead of feeling tired, the passenger only regrets that the trip has ended. Lovers of scenery can feast the eye on an ever-changing landscape until the boat passes Astoria; then for 10 miles it picks its way across the harbor through a maze of fishnets and a thousand fishboats of every size and kind. Usually there are two men in each boat, who are busy setting out nets or hauling in tons of salmon, which they dispose of at the canneries or cold-storage plants. These fishermen are a hardy set of men, exposed constantly to the greatest danger, but are well repaid for the labor performed, provided there is a good run of salmon. The steamboat passes within a few feet of hundreds of these boats, and the scene is one long to be remembered. The O. R. & N. now controls the Ilwaco Railway & Navigation Company, whose lines extend from Ilwaco to Nahcotta, about 15 miles up the peninsula. The train meets the boat at the dock, and when the passengers are transferred, starts on its short journey. In former years, the delays along this line occasioned a great deal of just censure, but since it has come into the possession of the O. R. & N., defects in the running schedule have been remedied and the train service is all that can be desired by the most exacting passengers.

Present indications point to an immense influx of visitors to this popular beach during the Summer months, and a more desirable place to take a vacation it would be difficult to select.

CROMWELL AND LEE

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' RECENT INTERESTING ADDRESS

New York Times.

Good matter of controversy is provided in abundance in Charles Francis Adams' oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Chicago. "Shall Cromwell Have a Statue?" is the title chosen by Mr. Adams for his address; shall Robert E. Lee have a statue? is the question he discusses. He answers with conviction in the affirmative. "The bronze effigy of Robert E. Lee, mounted on his charger and with the insignia of his Confederate rank, will from its pedestal in the Nation's capital look across the Potomac at his old home at Arlington even as that of Cromwell dominates the yard of Westminster upon which his skull once looked down."

Cromwell, Mr. Adams recalls, died in 1658 in that palace of Whitehall from whose window he had sent Charles I forth to execution. First buried in Westminster Abbey, the body of the lord protector was two years later exhumed by vote of the Convention Parliament and hanged at Tyburn, where the trunk was buried under the gallows, while the head was set on a pole above Westminster Hall. More than 200 years later the verdict of 1661 was reversed, and "today the bronze effigy of Oliver Cromwell, massive in size, rugged in feature, characteristic in attitude, stands defiantly in the yard of that Westminster Hall from a pole on the top of which twelvescore years ago the flesh crumbled from its skull."

From this dramatic reversal of opinions once deemed settled and immutable Mr. Adams argues a like reversal of the accepted verdict upon Lee and his cause. Cromwell was a traitor to his King, Lee to his Government. Within a few months of Lee's death, Charles Sumner, describing him as one who stood high in the catalogue of those who have imbrued their hands in their country's blood, handed him over "to the avenging pen of history." Mr. Adams attempts his rescue. We condone and applaud the rebellion and the treason of Washington, of Cromwell, of Hampden and of William of Orange. We approve the acts of all rebels but our own. Secession may have been a dreadful mistake, but it was honestly committed by men who sincereby believed that the Union was a compact dissoluble for cause by the states that had entered into it. Mr. Adams rightly characterizes all the arguments about state rights and secession, however, as quite beside the point. The appeal of the South was not to constitutional right, but to the inalienable right of revolution, to the sword. Virginia, at first refusing to secede, was swept along with the other seceding states when the first blow was struck at Sumter. Lee had opposed secession. He held a commission in the United States Army. But he was first of all a Virginian. He could not raise his hand against his relatives, his children, his home, and followed his state into rebellion. Only a few days after Lincoln had tendered him the command of the Union Army he became the chief of the Confederate forces. With the great historic example of his grandfather present to his mind, that sturdy John Quincy Adams who, in the days of trial which led to the War of 1812, was loyal to his Government when Massachusetts went to the very verge of disloyalty, Mr. Adams frankly said that he should not have made Lee's choice. "I would have gone with the Union, and against Massachusetts."

Then, as to the broad question of right and wrong involved in the act of secession, Mr. Adams cites statements of motives that have sometimes served the purpose of Southern writers and orators. It was not intended to break up the Union, but to perpetuate it. They looked for the accession of the great bulk of Northern States to the Confederacy. "Acting on sufficient grounds," says Mr. Adams, "of which those acting were the sole judge, proceeding in a way indisputably legal and regular, it was proposed to reconstruct the Union in the light of experience and on a new and, as they considered, an improved basis without New England. This cannot properly be termed a conspiracy. It was a legitimate policy based on certain assumed data, legal, moral and economical." Of course, Mr. Adams asks that the necessary premises of fact and law be conceded. In this way he builds up an academic conception of the rebellion as a phase of American history of which future generations, purged of all current passion, may take so calm and lofty a view that the country will come to the point of erecting in Washington a bronze statue to the noblest man and most formidable rebel of them all, Robert E. Lee.

We cannot accept Mr. Adams' reasoning, and we reject his conclusion altogether. His parallel between Cromwell and Lee is purely literary, without a particle of historical sanction and devoid of moral resemblance. The foundation fact is that Cromwell turned traitor to cure intolerable evils from which his country was suffering; to save it, not to split and destroy it. The treason of the Southern rebels in which Lee became a reluctant accomplice was entered into to defend and establish the right of secession and of slavery, twin curses to the country which could never be safe from destruction until they were destroyed. John Morley says of Oliver Cromwell that his revolution was the end of the medieval rather than the beginning of the modern era. To end the medieval era was an immense benefit for England, preparing the way for the real revolution of 1688, but Lee fought in a cause which was the very essence of reaction, intended to perpetuate as a right the ancient wrong of slavery, at which even the fathers of the Republic at the time of its foundation had begun to blush. He and his associates fought to split the Union, and the success of their cause would have yielded at the very best two Nations doomed to be forever second-rate and endangered by mutual hate and jealousy. That commercial supremacy which we have won would have been made unattainable, our National destinies would have run in minor channels, and every American would have been the humbler and the meaner for what they had done.

Twenty-three years ago, upon the 22d of February, 1879, the New York World published at the head of its editorial page of that day this paragraph: "Washington was once a rebel brigadier." Upon the following day, February 23, the Times published an editorial article which we may now permit ourselves to say was from the pen of Mr. Richard Grant White. In considering the historical difference between Washington and the brigadiers of the rebellion, Mr. White wrote:

> He fought against the rule of a government in which he and his countrymen had no voice; they fought against a Government in which they had more than their just proportion of representation, and which they had controlled almost ever since it was established. He fought for principles, and upon a policy which brought about the Union of these states and the formation of the great Republic which is now one of the great powers of the world, and one of the beneficent agencies of civilization and human progress; they fought to break up that Union, to destroy that Republic, and to establish a society and a government based upon an institution accursed of God and man.

On that principle, on those historical distinctions, we can safely leave the case of Lee and his statue to be judged by succeeding generations, however remote.

WASHINGTON AND LEE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In an address delivered in Chicago the other day on the subject of "Shall Lee Have a Statue?" Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, argued in favor of the erection of a memorial to the great Confederate at the National capital and by an act of Congress. He attempted to draw a parallel between Lee and two other great rebels, Cromwell and Washington. Cromwell took up arms against Charles I, and, though Cromwell won, the other side eventually was recalled to power after the great protector's death, he was denounced as a traitor to his country, his body was disinterred and gibbeted at Tyburn, buried under the gallows and his head was placed on Westminster Hall. Washington, after he had served in the British Army, went with his province, Virginia, when it took up arms against the British King, and thus was a rebel like Lee, with this difference—and this is apparently the only difference which Mr. Adams sees—that Washington's side won. After some centuries of time a statue to Cromwell has been erected in the place where his head was formerly exposed as that of a traitor. There are statues to Washington all over the country. Why, asks Mr. Adams, may not a time come when a statue shall be erected to Lee in the capital of the Nation?

Mr. Adams' parallel is defective at a vital point. The only respect in which Lee resembles Cromwell and Washington was in being a rebel. But Cromwell rebelled against the worst government which England had had since the days of William Rufus. Washington rebelled against pretensions never attempted to be exercised in such offensive shape in this country until that time. Lee, on the other hand, rebelled against the best government which the world ever saw, and confessed that fact in his hesitation about resigning, and in his wish that his state would refrain from the treason which South Carolina and a few other of the Southern States had already committed. Every Englishman, Tory as well as Liberal, now knows that Cromwell's rebellion advanced the cause of liberty. Every person in the world, in England and out of it, is aware that the success of Washington's side was a triumph for human freedom throughout the earth. Every sane person in the United States, in the South as well as in the North, knows that Lee's side, in its aims and ideals, was the side of reaction and barbarism.

Lee was a brave, humane, sincere and chivalrous man. Everybody will concede this. But if Congress is to erect a statue to Lee at the capital of the Nation which he attempted to destroy, why not erect one to Alexander H. Stephens, the Confederacy's Vice-President, who was even more averse at the outset to secession than was Lee, and who weakly, like Lee, went to secession because a majority of his neighbors—that is, his state—went? Or, if some Confederate is to be honored in that way, why not let it be Jefferson Davis, the Confederacy's head? Then, too, if Lee, the Virginian, deserves honor from the Nation which he fought to subvert, what ought we do to the memory of that other Virginian, Thomas, who helped to save the Nation? If Lee was right, Thomas must have been wrong. Both could not have been right. Does Davis' memory deserve the same sort of treatment as Lincoln's at the hands of the Nation which Davis attempted to overthrow and which Lincoln saved? If Mr. Adams' reasoning be correct in the Lee matter, Davis was as much of a patriot as Lincoln. Davis', Stephens' and Lee's rebellion, with the destruction of the 500,000 lives and the billions of dollars' worth of property which it caused, is a third of a century away, but distance does not alter its character and will not excuse its leaders, however brave and sincere we may concede them to have been. Time has assuaged the griefs and cooled the passions which Davis and Lee's rebellion caused, but no decades or centuries of time can ever alter history's judgment that they warred against civilization and progress, and that they themselves were teetotally, wickedly and everlastingly wrong.

SHALL LEE HAVE A STATUE?

Chicago Tribune.

Charles Francis Adams says at last a statue to Oliver Cromwell has been erected in England. As the progress of thought is more rapid in America than in England, Mr. Adams believes that in much less than 2½ centuries there will be erected at Washington a monument to Robert E. Lee, which "will typify the historical appreciation of all that goes to make up the loftiest type of character, military and civic, and, above all, it will symbolize the loyal acceptance of the consequence of defeat and the patient upbuilding of a people under new conditions."

General Lee was a great American. Civic and military virtues adorned him. He took up arms against his country, but he did so reluctantly in obedience to his sense of duty. When the issues of war were decided against him he showed himself even greater in defeat than he had been in victory.

Americans unhesitatingly concede all this, but there are many who are unable to see in the belated erection of a statue to Cromwell an argument for the erection of a statue by the National Government to General Lee. Cromwell sought to make his country greater, not smaller, and he succeeded.

> His hand won back the sea as England's dower,
> His footfall made the Moor change heart and cower,
> His words on Milton's lip spake law to France,
> When Piedmont saw the she-wolf, Rome, devour.

If the cause General Lee had fought for had prevailed, instead of one Republic, there would have been two hostile Republics. There would have been a chain of custom-houses and forts from the Potomac to the Mississippi.

"The loyal acceptance of the consequence of defeat" by General Lee was most praiseworthy. But he was not the only man at the South who deserved praise for that reason. Others who believed as firmly in the justice of the Confederate cause as he did, and whose fortunes were ruined like his by the downfall of that cause, accepted uncomplainingly the new conditions and sought to make the best they could of them for their country and themselves.

Before erecting a monument at Washington to Lee, one should be erected there "to typify the historical appreciation" of the loyal men of the South who were "among the faithless faithful found." The Southern man who believed it was his duty to go with his state may not be censured, but the Southern man whose conscience bade him go against his state, and who obeyed his conscience, must be applauded. The mountain men of the South who stood by the Union of their fathers, and fought against Lee, instead of fighting under him, should have their monument. The loyal man of the South was not so good a soldier as Lee. He was not so amiable and cultured a gentleman. But he had higher ideals, for he could not endure the thought of the partition of the Republic.

TRIBUTE TO ULTRA-SENTIMENTALISM.

Brooklyn Eagle.

We notice that Mr. Adams says that it was the intention of the Confederacy not to destroy the Union, but to perpetuate it. That would excite a smile, did he not go on to say that they expected the South would be joined by the Middle, the Border and the Western States in another or in an amended Union that would leave New England out. If the Union as it was did not have to be destroyed before that scheme could be effected, and if that scheme, when effected, would not comprise the destruction of the Union as it was and the making of a different Union, then words have no meaning.

The laws of nature would have been against it as truly as was the purpose of the people, the logic of government and the results of the Civil War. The rivers that run to the Gulf and the plains that stretch, here and there braced by mountains, between the two oceans, could not thread two unions or two republics or two systems of government without an entail of tariffs, jealousies, vast armies for offensive and defensive purposes, and all the consequences of complication, of friction and of jealousy which now make Continental Europe, even among different races and nationalities, an armed camp, a governmental puzzle and a political kaleidoscope. Said John A. Logan: "The men of the West will maintain their rights on the Mississippi to the sea, if they have to hew their way with their swords." They hewed their way there. Said Abraham Lincoln, in one of his messages: "The Father of Waters goes unvexed to the sea." Both expressions show that the Union was as much a necessity of physical geography and of commercial simplicity and development as it was of political sentiment and of patriotic purpose.

Lee had been a larger Lee had he foreseen this and had he fought for it. The South had been a nobler and a better South had it stood by this instead of against it. The land had not been hillocked with graves and wet with tears had this been appreciated—instead of having to be enforced. But that is no more. Secession is no more. Slavery is no more, though the race complications in governmental, industrial and educational respects growing out of emancipation are dire and hard and dreadful.

Mr. Adams' proposition brings up all these thoughts and other far better ones that have sprung to expression elsewhere than here. On that account, the proposition is welcome, but its value will be more in the fact of the consideration of the protests which it stirs than on account of any adhesion it is likely to receive, at least in this generation, from any but ultra-sentimental effusionists.

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.

New York Evening Post.

Cromwell took a great part in a great movement for the world's progress—that is, in the deliverance of his country from tyranny. General Lee, for all his admirable qualities—and these are none too highly rated in Mr. Adams' appreciation—did not stand for anything in the world's advancement. The right of a state to secede was not a principle which can be so rated, and Lee himself did not so consider it.

These vital considerations are not overlooked by Mr. Adams. He admits that, in forming one's judgment of the men who have filled conspicuous roles in history, some other test must be applied than the beliefs they held respectively. Charles I and Cromwell believed equally that they were doing God's service. Yet they could not both have been right. General Thomas and General Lee, both Virginians, could not have been equally right, the one serving the Union, and the other the Confederacy. The same must be said of Admiral Farragut and Raphael Semmes. After making the admission, however, that such tests must be applied, Mr. Adams occupies four printed pages in showing that they need not necessarily be applied to the mere erection of a statue. We are all proud of the bravery of the Confederate Army, their devotion, their patience, their faith. There is no finer feat of arms than Pickett's charge upon Cemetery Ridge. Who would erase the word Gettysburg from a flag, whether it were carried on one side or the other of that fight? "The moral right, the spirit of nationality, the sacred cause of humanity, even," says Mr. Adams, "were on our side, but among those opposed, and who in the end went down, were men not less sincere, not less devoted, not less truly patriotic, according to their lights, than he who among us was first in all those qualities, men of whom it was and is a cause of pride and confidence to say, 'They, too, were countrymen!'"

Certainly! But that does not touch the question whether the Nation shall take such public action in reference to a statue of General Lee as shall signify its approbation of what he did. This, as we pointed out at the beginning, is either slurred over by Mr. Adams or confused with the voluntary action of individuals. The real question to be discussed is not whether General Lee shall have a statue, but what shall the statue typify when erected.

DEMOCRATIC VOICES ON BRYAN

Chicago Chronicle.

Mr. Watterson is as much in error in assuming that the Tilden Club meeting in New York was intended to place Mr. Cleveland in the field again as Mr. Bryan is in his assertion that it was a "Wall-street" uprising.

No great amount of discernment is necessary to grasp the fact that the New York meeting was intended to introduce David Bennett Hill as a modest aspirant for the Presidential nomination of a united Democracy.

Whatever else may be said about him, it cannot be denied that Governor Hill is a representative Eastern Democrat. If New York is to present a candidate to the National Democracy with any hope of success, he must appear to have the support of the party in his own state and section.

The Tilden Club function developed one fact very conclusively, and that is that the Cleveland and Hill factions of the Democratic party, long estranged, are willing to co-operate hereafter.

It is possible that one of these days certain worthy Democrats of the Southern States will put their feet under the mahogany and show a disposition to bury past differences by suggesting Henry Watterson as a suitable man to lead a reunited Democracy two years hence.

In that case, would the distinguished Kentuckian consider it seemly or decent if some one in the East should proceed in the name of an ideal Democracy to pelt the gentleman thus favored with ancient eggs and dead cats?

The fact of the matter is that the formal appearance of genuine Democrats as aspirants for the Presidential nomination is a good sign. It shows that there is life and courage and hope in the organization. The introduction of a New Yorker does not preclude the introduction later on of a Kentuckian, or even a Nebraskan.

In the meantime there is no call whatever for such manifestations of wrath and uncharitableness as those which have been witnessed in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., and Lincoln, Neb.

If things have come to such a pass that the veteran Democrats of the East, with Grover Cleveland appearing as a private in their ranks, cannot propose to the Democrats of the Nation such a fighting leader as Governor Hill without causing a volcanic eruption of mud in other sections of the country, we will have to assume that too many Democrats need to learn again the first principle of Democracy, which is toleration.

Kansas City Star.

Under existing political conditions in the United States, public interests are best served by a comparatively even balance in the numerical strength and popular prestige of the two leading parties. For this reason all high-minded citizens, regardless of natural preference, would welcome a rejuvenation of the Democracy. They would gladly see a return of the high-plane rivalry that once existed between the two great political organizations of the country, the strength of the one acting as a check on the policies of the other. For these very good reasons the statement given out by Mr. William J. Bryan yesterday deserves consideration.

Mr. Bryan has at least cleared the Democratic atmosphere, even if he has grievously disappointed those supporters who had hoped that he would some time hearken to the voice of reason on the subject of Democratic reunion. To apply to him the illustration he used in discussing Mr. Cleveland, he has made the Democracy a "preferred creditor" by letting it know the worst in advance. His statement has made clear these facts:

That Mr. Bryan means to remain active in politics, accepting any leadership that may be offered him in National affairs, and assuming such leadership when it is not offered.

That he will give no countenance to those Democrats who could not conscientiously support him in his races for the Presidency, except on what he knows to be the impossible condition of confession of sin, pleas for admission to the Bryan ranks and a term of probationary membership.

That he utterly refuses to approve any plan of Democratic alignment that does not indorse as essential policies the erroneous doctrines that twice caused the defeat of the party.

That he would rather be the head of a losing faction or a defeated party than to retire in order that the Democracy might be led to victory by others.

That his course will be, as it has been for some time, utterly selfish and disloyal, inasmuch as there is no hope of success in his leadership or through his policies.

It is also quite plain that if the regular Democratic organization should—as it ought—repudiate such a hopeless leadership, Mr. Bryan would become the standard-bearer of the Populist party or head a new organization made up of his remaining followers.

Under the circumstances, all who want to see the Democratic party restored to its old-time prestige, with possibilities of again securing the reins of government, must realize that they can have nothing more to do with William J. Bryan.

The Baptism of Bells.

Gentleman's Magazine.

Bells were solemnly baptized like children—a custom which is still extant in the Roman church. This is probably not a primitive practice, and cannot be traced further back than the reign of Charlemagne. It is first distinctly mentioned in the time of Pope John XIII (968), when he gave his own name to the great bell of the Lateran church. Sleidan gives an account of the ceremonial to be observed. "First of all, the bells must be so hung that the bishop may be able to walk around them. When he has chanted a few psalms in a low voice, he mingles water and salt, and consecrates them, diligently sprinkling the bell with the mixture, both inside and out. Then he wipes it clean, and with holy oil describes on it the figure of the cross, praying the while that when the bell is swung up and sounded, faith and charity may abound among men; all the snares of the devil—hail, lightning, winds, storms—may be rendered vain, and all unseasonable weather be softened. After he has wiped off that cross of oil from the rim he forms seven other crosses on it, but only one of them within. The bell is censed, more psalms are to be sung and prayers put up for its welfare. After this feasts and banquetings are celebrated, just as at a wedding."

Singapore possesses a curiosity in the shape of a Chinese dwarf who is barely 40 inches in height and is endowed with a fine gray beard.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE BREAKERS

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For rates, etc., address Mrs. S. Langille, Hood River.

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