

# PHILADELPHIA CITY TO CELEBRATE

## Opening with Church Service on Spot Where Swedes Settled.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2.—The city of Philadelphia has reached its 27th birthday, and the anniversary will be observed during the coming week with "the greatest municipal celebration ever attempted by any American city." The 1,300,000 inhabitants and thousands of guests will know it when the sun rises tomorrow morning, for the city will be elaborately decorated and illuminated to be seen in the city today and tonight may not be already forcibly impressed upon the minds of the people.

The historic bell of Independence Hall will be rung at 8 a. m. in unison with all the church bells and chimes in the city. All the churches in the city will have special services, and the official municipal service will be in Old Swedes church, the only permanent monument of the settlement made on the site of the city by the Swedes, and standing on the site of their old fort. Tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m. will be held a monster open-air service on Belmont plateau in West Fairmount park.

Preliminary indications, the officials of the railway companies centering here say, are that with pleasant weather, the railways will carry at least 300,000 people into town, who will come from many parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and will be in the celebration of the anniversary.

In scope, the celebration will embrace a week of parades, fully dosed in the city, provided for; the presentation to the American public of the first historical pageant ever attempted in the United States; a week of pageants, in which there will be a score or more; a week of field pageants, similar to the great pageants given in London and continental Europe, and more recently in Quebec; a week of exhibitions, historical, scientific and industrial; a week of naval displays in the Delaware river, in which many warships will participate, and a multitude of other features which have been arranged and which will attract the attention of people, not only of Philadelphia and vicinity, but of the United States.

# NEWS FORECAST OF COMING WEEK

## Political Battle to Rage More Fiercely—Important Conventions.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Politics will continue to occupy the center of the stage during the coming week. The strenuous tour of Mr. Bryan through the middle west will be continued, and Mr. Taft likewise has an itinerant mapped out for the week that will keep him exceedingly busy. Mr. Chaffin, the Prohibitionist, and Mr. Clegg, the choice of the Independence party for president, will cover wide stretches of territory in the six days beginning Monday.

Neither will there be any letup of the energetic campaign on the part of the leading agitators of both the older parties. John W. Kern, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, will begin a week of speech-making in the south Atlantic states.

Governor Hughes, in behalf of the Republican national campaign, will devote the entire week to the trans-Mississippi states, including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. Senator Beveridge, who has already started the campaign ball rolling for the Republicans on the Pacific coast, speaking in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, plans to put in the greater part of the week in New York and New England.

## Elections and Conventions.

The Georgia state election will take place Wednesday. Though the Independence party has a slight lead in activity there is no doubt of the election of the Democratic state ticket headed by Joseph M. Brown as candidate for governor.

The temperance element is making heroic efforts to bring about a "dry" victory in the town election which will be held in Connecticut on Monday.

Democrats of Rhode Island, who will meet in state convention Tuesday, will be forced to find a new candidate for governor. Governor James H. Higgins having positively declined to stand for re-nomination.

The Vermont legislature, which will assemble in biennial session on Wednesday, will elect a United States senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Redfield Proctor, which continues until March 3, 1911.

Philadelphia will be the scene of the notable political and pageant throughout the week in celebration of the city's 275th anniversary.

**Big Supreme Court Cases.**

The United States supreme court will assemble on the 10th of October. The docket contains many important cases, including a number that concern the government and its attempt to enforce the laws against big corporations.

Stockholders of the Canadian Pacific railway will meet Monday afternoon to consider an increase in the common stock by an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000.

Important conventions of the week will include: The trans-Mississippi commercial congress in San Francisco, the deep waterways convention in Chicago, the national Christian church conference in New Orleans, the second international conference in Toronto, and the meeting of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners in Washington.

# IS EVERYBODY 'APPY? MR. O'BRIEN'S GONE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Albany, N. Y., Oct. 2.—J. J. O'Brien, the Albany editor who attempted to shoot Fred Sanders here and has left town for all time, Mr. Sanders appeared before the district attorney and agreed not to enter a complaint, provided O'Brien would quit the town for good. O'Brien packed his trunk and left on the next train south. The departed editor came to Albany about three months ago and obtained an interest in one of Albany's daily papers. Since then the city has been kept in a continuous uproar.

Children are congratulating themselves that life here will again resume the even tenor of its way.

# WHAT ARBITRARY FREIGHT RATE DID TO ONE OREGON FIRM DEVELOPING A NEW INDUSTRY

(The following article, written by a business man, whose name The Journal is not at liberty to make public, gives a most vivid portrayal of the disastrous consequences which have resulted from Harriman's policy of raising freight rates in the Pacific northwest without regard to the condition of the trade affected thereby. It is of special interest at this time when the Southern Pacific is striving to enlarge the authority of the interstate commerce commission and to establish a freight schedule which is far beyond what the traffic can bear.)

To illustrate clearly the evils of a railway rate arbitrarily fixed by some railroad official whose office is out of touch with the actual conditions of the trade affected by the rate, and its disastrous consequences, I will refer to the integrity of the rate and the car service, I can not do better than give you a short sketch of the rise and fall of the company with which I was formerly connected and whose history I know intimately.

To thoroughly realize how the vital industries of a state can be blasted and ruined, one has only to multiply this example many times. The details are the same in each case.

## One Road the Outlet.

In the first conception of the subject one must clearly bear in mind the general conditions of the entire section of western Oregon. This includes the three great valleys formed by the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue rivers. This is an area of country running from the Siskiyou mountains on the south to the Columbia river on the north. To the east the Cascades form an unbroken range shutting off the three great valleys from the fertile plains of eastern Oregon, Idaho and Utah. To the west the Coast range practically shuts off communication with the ocean. The single line of railroad owned by the Oregon & California Railroad company and operated by the Southern Pacific company is the only practical outlet today for the products of this vast region.

When the Southern Pacific company in the early nineties acquired control of the Oregon & California railroad, it was the controlling spirit. The policy of making such rates as permitted the products of this region to reach the outside markets had not been in existence prior to this time, and the railroad and the country it traversed had lagged far behind the other sections which had free competition in transportation and an entrance at all times into the open markets of the Pacific coast.

## Chance to Reach Markets.

Mr. Huntington studied the situation, and concluded to establish rates which would reach the outside markets on the section. From the summit of Bohemia mountain in the Cascades I have looked over the territory. The entire range of vision extended from Shasta in the south to St. Helens in the north, from the summits of the Coast range to the peaks of the Cascades.

All of this vast empire lies under the eye, and the impression is an unbroken stretch of level valleys, fertile and arable, appearing as minute dots here and there, and while of course the vision takes in only the prominent altitudes, it is a fact that you are gazing over a section of country which has not its equal on earth in wealth of standing timber and agricultural products.

## Common Point Rate Made.

Personally or by proxy Mr. Huntington saw this vast wealth; saw, too, that the policy which would bring it into concrete form would be broad and liberal. From these facts was born the \$3.10 lumber rate applicable from common points in this region to the market. The work of establishing this rate was entrusted by Mr. Huntington to a man named Charles H. Markham. Mr. Markham's history reads like a chapter out of a romance. A western boy, the father of a new York, the youngster was attacked by the western fever. Without money, without friends, without acquaintances, he was stranded in the Arizona desert with nothing in sight except rocks, sand, sagebrush and sunshine. He was a man of a title, some graph station. The position of the boy appealed to the solitary agent. They sheltered the boy from food and made friends, and in return for their services, and in the intervals between learned telegraphy. Soon he learned the routine of the office work, and to receive and transmit messages, take the train orders and deliver them to the engineers and conductors. In time, some of the little desert station became vacant, and through the influence of his friend, the agent, the boy got the job.

## Markham's Just States.

Faithful, alert, self-reliant and dependable, he made good. Step by step he worked up, making friends and always making good, as he rose under the eyes of his superiors. He was a man of a title, some graph station. The position of the boy appealed to the solitary agent. They sheltered the boy from food and made friends, and in return for their services, and in the intervals between learned telegraphy. Soon he learned the routine of the office work, and to receive and transmit messages, take the train orders and deliver them to the engineers and conductors. In time, some of the little desert station became vacant, and through the influence of his friend, the agent, the boy got the job.

## His Plan of Railroad.

"Mr. Markham, you have given us a mighty interesting talk, but there are some things I have been thinking about while you were talking, and I would like to ask you a question or two."

"All right," said Mr. Markham.

"Now, Markham, you, as I understand, are representing the Southern Pacific company, and what I want to know is, if I am to carry a carload of grain from my place to Portland over your road, how much do you get out of it?"

"About \$100," said Mr. Markham.

"Yes, that's about it," said the farmer. "Now in case I find that grain and turn it into steers how much will

the railroad get out of the same quantity of grain?"

"About \$50, I should judge," replied Mr. Markham.

"Yes, that's about the way I had it figured out in my own mind," said the farmer. "Now what I want to know is this: Why is it that you, the representative of the Southern Pacific company, which has always soaked us for every cent it could get from us, are now advising us to do something which will result in the railroad getting about one fifth as much out of us as it has been getting?"

## Poor Farmers, Poor Railroad.

"I see your point," said Mr. Markham, "and from your point of view it is well taken. But you haven't considered the subject far enough. Under your present method of farming the country is poor. The farmers are making no money, nobody travels on our passenger trains, our local shipments are of little value to the railroad and the fact is we realize that unless the country is prosperous, unless you and your neighbors are making money, the railroad will never make a cent. We charge nearly as much for hauling a piano or a buggy as we do for hauling a carload of grain. If you are getting rich, as we will charge you for shipping 500 head of steers; but we realize that if you are not making money by serving a prosperous country, our policy is self-ruin after all but it is broad, intelligent selfishness which succeeds and lets the other man succeed."

## This Little Incident Illustrates Clearly the Spirit Behind the Rate-Making Power of the Road.

When the Panic Came.

In the panic of '93, now ancient history, but keenly remembered by men of my own age, the snows of the \$50,000 fortune melt away like snow in a space. It wasn't much money, as for the time being, but it represented 12 years of hard work and a whole lot of anxious figuring. Well, it was gone, and further detail is unnecessary. And not only was it gone, but the opportunity to make it over again seemed to be done.

But I had a young family of four little American boys and girls who needed three square meals a day, and it was up to me to see that they got them. So we took a contract to supply the lumber for the construction of a 14,000 cords of two-foot wood, which was then and had been for many years the fuel used to operate the railroad. The timber we secured was on the Calapooia mountain, the low range of hills which divides the watershed of the Umpqua from the watershed of the Willamette. The country is rough and mountainous and the average rainfall high, either the Umpqua or the Willamette valley, and our work was not easy and the price paid by the railroad did not allow us much of a profit. We stuck to it for a year or so, however, and did the best we could to keep our heads above water.

## Effect of Thoughtful Policy.

About this time the country began to feel the stimulating effect of Mr. Huntington's policy, as worked out by Mr. Markham. I looked over our timber and found a great deal of long-bodied, slow-growth yellow fir, too small really for saw timber, but first rate for long poles. This material was in steady demand on San Francisco bay, but the railroad rates were prohibitive, all of the being being carried along by schooners, some being rafted, and the prices in the market being at such figures that it was impossible to do business at a profit and pay the regular railroad tariff.

We laid the conditions before Mr. Markham, and after investigation a rate of \$4 per ton was established. We found we could do business at this figure, so we went to work, enlisted capital and proceeded to invade the California market and to take our places in the game amongst the good players. For several years we did well and

continued to develop and grow until we became the largest operators in round timbers on the Pacific coast and probably in the world. Mr. Harriman concluded to build his railroad across Salt Lake and the heavy end of the work was entrusted to us. We made good on the work—the biggest job of its kind on record. Meantime we had built up a large commercial business in piling on San Francisco bay. To take care of this business required a large outfit and necessitated the cutting in advance of all of our stock so as to season the timber and enable us to save as much as possible on weights. In the latter part of the winter a car famine which has been equal in severity only by the car famines of the spring of 1907.

## Our Famine, Then High Rates.

We had plenty of orders on our books, plenty of material ready at our yards and sawmills, but no cars. For six months we struggled along losing, in operating expenses, canceled orders, special bills of material left on our hands, claims for damages for non-completion of contracts, about \$40,000.

The lumbermen then got together and employed a lawyer to look into the relationship of the railroad to its shippers, with the idea of finding out whether relief could not in some way be compelled. Harrington had no objection to this and Mr. Harriman had succeeded to his dictatorship.

But Mr. Harriman evidently had another policy worked out in his mind. When appealed to for relief from the car shortage he sent a representative out to the coast to meet the lumber shippers. The result of the meeting was an arbitrary raising of rates as follows: Piling rate \$4 per ton, raised to \$5; lumber rate, \$3.10 per ton, raised to \$5. Piling on San Francisco bay was selling then at 10 cents per lineal foot. Six dollars per ton means 2 1/2 cents per lineal foot on piling, average sizes. Lumber was then selling at \$3 per 1,000 feet. Harrington had no objection to this and Mr. Harriman had succeeded to his dictatorship.

Our work, our hopes, our dreams were a hopeless wreck. The business of a hard-working community, was shattered. Our mills, camps, stores, machine shops, blacksmith shops, river improvements—all became worthless at the stroke of the pen of a salaried employe. We were out.

# Oregon Piano Dealers and Tuners.

You are cordially invited to call at our warehouses and inspect the wonderful Mason and Hamlin pianos that have just arrived.

Two years are required to create one of these works of art, making them the costliest pianos in the world, and naturally they are the talk of the entire piano trade.

If you are every piano man is deeply interested in the great discovery of Richard W. Gertz, which is embodied in these pianos. G. A. Hoffmann, formerly head tuner of Ellers' Piano house, will take great pleasure in explaining its construction to them. The Wiley B. Allen company, three floors in Phoenix bldg. Entrance 304 Oak street.

# Pianos for Rent.

If you are only temporarily settled and want a good piano to while away part of the time, let us send you a fine toned piano for \$4 a month. This rent goes on purchase price if you decide to buy. French Pianos, Sixth and Burnside.

The gates of Jerusalem are still closed at night.

# SCIMITAR WILL FLOAT NO MORE

## Ex-Senator Dubois' Party Goes and His Newspaper Goes, Too.

(United Press Landed Wire.) Boise, Idaho, Oct. 3.—The Idaho Scimitar, a weekly publication started by ex-United States Senator Fred T. Dubois a year ago, today suspended publication owing to the decision of the supreme court against the Dubois wing of the Democratic party. The Scimitar was a radical anti-Mormon publication.

The German population of the world is nearly 100,000,000.

# HEARST TICKET GOES ON BALLOT

## Idaho Supreme Court Orders Secretary of State to Accept.

(United Press Landed Wire.) Boise, Idaho, Oct. 3.—The Idaho supreme court today issued a mandamus directing Secretary of State Landon to accept the ticket of the Independence party, which was offered for filing and was refused last Monday.

Landon had refused to file the ticket, on the ground that it was offered after office hours on the last day provided by law for the filing of tickets.

The supreme court was appealed to and evidence taken today showed that the secretary of state was still transacting business when the ticket was filed, although the hour at which the office is usually closed had passed.

The Independence party was organized at a convention called by disgruntled political elements in the northern part of the state.

## Modern Methods.

From the Kansas City Journal. "Why do you want to be governor? The salary is not large."

"No; but I can hire a man to run the office for \$10 a week, and a governor can earn big money on the Chautauque circuit."

## Where Bullets Flew.

David Parker of Payette, N. Y., a veteran of the Civil war, who lost a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitters have done in worth more than five hundred dollars to me. I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble, but little profit, then tried Electric Bitters, and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic, and they keep me strong and well." See all druggists.

# A Few Reasons Why People Allow Their Teeth to Become Worthless



Afraid the dentist will hurt them. Grudge the money the work will cost. Procrastination. Always putting it off. Lack of pride in personal appearance. Lack of knowledge of the wonderful achievements of modern dentistry and other reasons too numerous to mention.

# THINK IT OVER TODAY

If you are right in neglecting yourself, when modern dentistry, as applied at this office, causes no pain, improves your health and appearance a thousand-fold, and all at a trifling cost, considering the immense advantage derived, you will consider it the best investment that you ever made.

GOOD SET OF TEETH ON RUBBER PLATE..... \$5.00      BEST SET OF TEETH ON RUBBER PLATE..... \$8.00

# DR. B. E. WRIGHT PAINLESS DENTIST

342 1/2 Washington Street, Corner Seventh  
OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 6 p. m. SUNDAYS—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.  
Phone Main 2119. Twelve Years in Portland.

# FIRST CONSIGNMENT GOING FAST

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled

THE FACTORY SURPLUS SALE AT THE

CHEAPEST STORE IN UNITED STATES

**Coston Store**

NORTHWEST CORNER FIRST AND SALMON STS.

BREAKING ALL PAST RECORDS

"Low Prices Our Chief Attraction"

Don't worry, though, as \$26,000 of Men's, Women's and Children's Wearing Apparel was captured in the great purchase, and the advices are that another consignment will reach Portland any day now. But, even so, don't put off—be among the many happy people that will come to our store Monday morning prepared to see and grasp the greatest bargains they ever saw. We can save you SIXTY CENTS ON EVERY DOLLAR SPENT.

# Two of New York's Leading Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Sell Their Entire Surplus Stock of Fall SUITS, CLOAKS AND JACKETS

to THE BOSTON STORE  
At 25 Cents on the Dollar

- \$2.50 for ladies' Cloaks, fine broadcloth, empire back, 56 ins. long; splendid \$7.50 values.
- \$5.00 for ladies' extra grade Cloaks, 10 different styles, all colors; values to \$14.85.
- \$7.50 for ladies' Cloaks, full silk lined, broadcloth and beaver, very latest, strictly tailor-made; \$15 to \$20 values.
- \$10.00 for all styles fall Coats in newest New York styles, beautifully lined, trimmed and tailored; equal to any other \$25 coat shown in any other house in Portland.
- \$15.00 for the choicest line of ladies' fine Parisian broadcloth coats, Skinner's silk lined throughout; values to \$32.50.
- \$11.85 for Ladies' \$40 Suits
- 200 ladies' Suits, all grades, styles and quality, every shape, every style, all silk lined; sizes 32 to 42; values \$25 to \$40. spl. \$11.85



# Shoes Shoes

Milwaukee's largest manufacturer of men's, women's and children's best custom-made Shoes ship their entire surplus stock, consisting of 7,465 pairs of shoes to the Boston Store. The price paid was 40c on the dollar. This means that we will inaugurate Saturday the greatest bona fide shoe sale of the season.

- \$1.50 for all makes of men's and women's finest hand-made Shoes; \$2.50 and \$3 values.
- \$2.00 for all styles and makes of \$3 and \$4 men's and women's Shoes.
- \$2.50 for best makes of \$4.25 and \$5 men's Shoes.
- \$3.00 for an assortment of hand-made high-top Shoes for men and women; regular \$6 and \$7 values.



# Children's Shoes

500 pairs of children's Shoes, all sizes up to 2 1/2; values \$3, your choice for..... \$1.35

Five of New York's greatest clothing houses ship us their entire assortment of

# Men's Suits, Overcoats, Pants and Cravenettes

With instructions to dispose of them at any price, but get the money quickly.

**SUITS**

- \$5.85 for Men's High-Class All-Wool Tailored Suits. No shoddy or tinsel garments here. All well lined. Value, \$12.50 to \$15.
- \$6.85 for Men's Suits. Blues, blacks and fancy chevrons. All new shapes and cuts. Every weave of woollen knacks. Cut and made by experienced German tailors. \$20 to \$25 values.
- \$11.85 for five lines of clothing that are sold at the leading clothing stores in the city of Portland at from \$20 to \$25 a suit.
- \$14.85 takes pick and choice of the finest suit in this vast consignment. There are no better suits made than the suits we offer you at the low price of \$14.85. Exclusive clothiers get \$20 and \$25 for the self-same garments.

**CRAVENETTES**

100 Fricately and Gold Seal Cravenettes. Blacks, blues and fancy colors. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction or a new coat free. Values \$20 to \$30. Choice of the lot during this great sale \$10.00.



STORE OPEN ALL DAY TOMORROW MONDAY

# Catarrh Sufferers

I want every sufferer of catarrh, bronchitis, rheumatism, blood, liver and kidney diseases to try Larsen's Remedy. It has cured hundreds where others have failed. Remove the cause and you will get well.

# Larsen Remedy Co.

51 N. THIRD ST.

# TONIGHT

THE WAGNER THEATRE

# Ladies' Skirts

- \$2.00 for 16 different styles of Ladies' Dress Skirts; values to \$4.95.
- \$2.50 for all styles seasonable cloth skirts, every cut, style, and weave of cloth comes in this splendid assortment. The cheapest skirt in the stock retails regularly for \$6, some as high as \$7.50.
- \$5.00 for a splendid line of Ladies' Mantled New York Skirts, 16 different shapes and colors; values to \$11.50.
- \$7.50 takes the very finest of fine grade Ladies' Skirts. Everything goes in this line. Values up to \$16. No lady in Portland should miss this skirt showing.
- \$10 for a very fine line of Ladies' Skirts. Every style and color. Four pick and choice; values to \$25.

# Gents' Furnishing Goods

- Swartz Brothers of Chicago sell their entire surplus stock of Men's Fine Furnishings for our eastern buyers for ready cash at 30 cents on the dollar.
- 10c for Men's All-Wool 25c Sox.
- 25c for Men's 50c and 60c Cashmere and fancy Sox.
- \$2.00 and \$1.00 Men's and Young Men's Sweaters.
- All-Wool Fleece and Blood-ribbed Underwear; values to \$1.50.
- Men's Neckties, Neckties and Work Shirts; values to \$1.75.
- Dress and Work Gloves; values to \$1.25.
- \$1.00 for best Scotch Derby-ribbed Underwear; values \$1.75 to \$2.50.
- \$1.50 for Men's Silk Nightgown Shirts, cream, white and ecru; values to \$4.00.
- \$1.00 for Men's Heavy Blue Flannel Shirts, cream and ecru; values to \$1.50.
- 15c for all makes 50c Suspenders.
- \$1.00 for Men's \$2.50 to \$3.50 Coat Sweaters.

# HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

- S. Kahn & Co., manufacturers of house-keeping goods, send their entire surplus stock to the Boston Store to be turned into ready cash.
- LACE CURTAINS: 75c for regular \$1.25 values Lace Curtains. \$1.25 for beautiful White and Ecru Lace Curtains, full size. Many beautiful patterns; regular \$1.90 values.
- TOWELS: The best grade, regular 25c values, Huck Towels, 2 for 15c. 25c for Bath Towels; regular 50c values.
- PILLOW CASES: Best grade, large size, Pillow Cases, 2 for 25c.
- BEDSPREADS: \$1.25 for fine double White Bedspreads; regular \$2.50 values. \$1.75 for the very best Marcellite White Bedspreads; regular \$3.50 values.
- SHEETS: 45c for full-size Sheets, values up to 50c. 75c for best grades full-size Sheets, values \$1.25.
- COMFORTERS: \$1.00 for stufe-lined Cotton Comforters; value up to \$1.75. \$1.50 for fine State Comforters; values to \$2.00. \$2.00 for regular \$2.50 Cotton Blankets, full size.
- FURS: Bloomfield & Co., the great Chicago furriers, sell their entire stock of Women's and Children's Furs to the Boston Store with the exception of orders to sell the entire assortment and sell it quickly. \$1.25 for Ladies' Neck Furs with ermine tips; regular \$1.50 values. CHILDREN'S FURS: \$1.50 for Children's Fur Sets, Muffs, etc.; regular \$1.50 values.