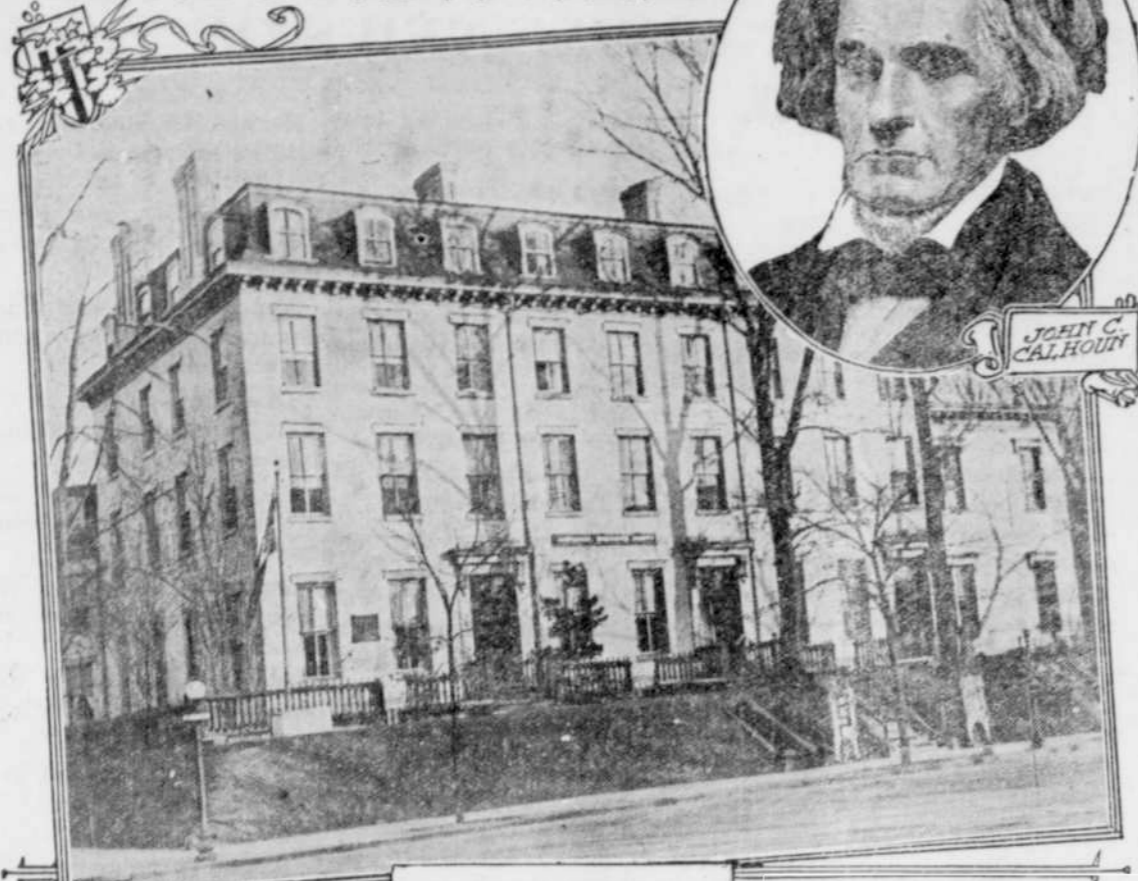


The Passing of a Landmark



THE OLD BRICK CAPITOL
Data by Underwood & Underwood

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE United States Supreme court is soon to have a new home in the National Capital befitting the dignity of that important branch of the federal government, but the selection of a site for this temple of justice has meant the passing of one of the most historic buildings in Washington. For 115 years there stood at the corner of Maryland avenue and First street, N. E., in the block adjoining the Library of Congress, a building, known as the "Old Brick Capitol," because at a critical period in our history it housed the government of the United States. But now it is no more. It has been torn down so that upon its site may be erected the stately new home of the national judiciary.

The Old Brick Capitol came into being as the result of one of the greatest catastrophes which ever befell the republic—the burning of the Capitol and other government buildings in Washington by the British during the War of 1812. As we look back upon it now, it seems strange that our government should have been so apathetic and the citizens of Washington so indifferent to danger as they were in August, 1814, when a British fleet sailed into Chesapeake bay and anchored off Fort Mifflin. If they gave the matter any thought at all, it was that New York or Baltimore might be attacked, but it seemed to occur to no one that the National Capitol was in any serious danger.

For one thing, they counted on Fort Mifflin to keep the invaders from coming up the bay, and if the enemy should attempt a naval attack on Washington by way of the Potomac river, they seemed to believe that the antiquated cannon placed at several points below the city would hold them off. It was no tribute to the intelligence of the British leaders to believe this and, as might have been expected, the enemy did exactly what no one seems to have thought they would do. They launched a land attack from the other direction and so swift were their movements and so inadequate the preparations by the Americans for guarding against such an emergency that the red coats were almost upon the city before they were discovered.

Then there was a great scurrying around and General Winder hastily assembled a force of some 6,000 men to halt the invaders. Five hundred of his men were sailors but the remainder were raw and undisciplined militia, and it was with this force that he faced an army of 5,000 British, mostly sailors and marines, under Admiral Cockburn and General Ross at Bladensburg. Americans to this day remember with shame the "Bladensburg races," as the newspapers of the day called the rout which followed. For although the 500 American sailors made a brave stand, the militia ran and the troops were swept along with them in their panicky flight. In the meantime Dolly Madison, the wife of the President, was proving herself a heroine. When news of the Bladensburg disaster reached Washington, most of the government officials and hundreds of citizens fled ineffectually with no thought of trying to save anything from the invaders. But Dolly seized the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and other priceless documents, loaded them and other valuables of the government in a farm wagon and took them across the Potomac into Virginia, where she was later joined by the President, who was forced to hide out in the woods as the enemy marched into the Capital.



BELLE BOYD

The British made a triumphal entry of it on August 24. Entering the Executive Mansion, the British officers, according to their own account, drank the British king's wine and then set fire to the building. Next they visited the Capitol and Admiral Cockburn took his seat in the chair of the speaker of the house of representatives. Springing to his feet, he shouted, "Shall this harbor of Yankee Democracy be burned? All for it will say 'Aye!'" Shouts of "Aye! Aye!" filled the room and a few minutes later the torch was applied. Next they destroyed the treasury building, set fire to other government structures, and when they departed they left behind them a city virtually in ashes.

Washington, with its smoking ruins, was in a critical situation. Many members of congress had never been fully reconciled to moving the National Capitol from old-established Philadelphia to this "backwoods village," and after the scattered legislators had reassembled, a movement was started to abandon Washington and re-establish the seat of government in Philadelphia. Then a group of leading Washington citizens got busy. They determined to provide, at their own expense, a suitable meeting place when the new congress convened.

It was this structure which for the next four years housed the government of the United States. President James Monroe took the oath of office on a platform erected on the north side of the building, the first outdoor inauguration ceremonies since Washington's in New York, and the one which established the precedent for the induction into office of later Presidents. But even more important during the four eventful years of the Old Brick Capitol's early history were the acts of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth congresses which met in it.

They granted a charter for 20 years to that bank of the United States against which Andrew Jackson waged his famous fight. They appropriated a million a year for eight years for naval construction. They authorized the President to engage John Trumbull to make his four big paintings for the new Capitol that was to be. They granted to Revolutionary veterans pensions of \$20 a month to officers and \$8 to privates, on "proof of need." They enacted, on April 4, 1818, the law adopting Capt. Samuel Chester Reid's design for the national flag. They ratified the treaty with Great Britain for the restriction of naval forces on the Great Lakes. They authorized the President to take possession of East and West Florida. They admitted Mississippi, Indiana and Illinois into the Union; made organized territories of Alabama and Arkansas and authorized Alabama to take steps for statehood.

Perhaps most important of all was the long debate over the request of

Missouri to be admitted as a state. The request was not granted at that time. But John W. Taylor, a representative from New York, introduced an amendment to the bill for the admission of Missouri, providing that no slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist north of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. This he was finally prevailed upon to withdraw. But in the next congress it was taken up again by Henry Clay and was pressed to adoption as the famous Missouri compromise.

In the meantime, work was going forward on the rebuilding of the Capitol, and on December 6, 1819, just four years and two days after the Fourteenth congress assembled in the Old Brick Capitol, the sixteenth congress assembled in the new marble Capitol, the first unit of the great structure which houses our government today. The Old Brick Capitol was turned over to the Circuit court for its use—an appropriate predecessor of the new home of the Supreme court which is to be built on its site. Later the Old Brick Capitol became a fashionable boarding house and served as a home for many notables during the next three decades. In it John C. Calhoun, statesman, senator and Vice President, lived for nearly a quarter of a century, and he died in one of the rooms on the second floor in 1841.

The Civil war brought to the Old Brick Capitol its second era of fame. Commandeered by the War department for use as a house of detention, it became known as Old Capitol Prison and held within its walls scores of so-called "prisoners of state"—blockade runners, foreign army officers captured while serving in the Confederate forces, conscientious objectors, Union deserters and Confederate spies. Undoubtedly the most famous of all these was the betwixting woman spy for the men in gray—Belle Boyd.

While Belle Boyd was incarcerated there, after her first capture, she was accustomed to give a concert in her room every night for the benefit of other prisoners, and this invariably began with the singing of "Maryland, My Maryland." She was released in exchange for a Union general and sent South under a flag of truce. But she was soon at her work again, was again captured and once more sent to Old Capitol. During this period the prison was also the scene of one grim event—the execution of Maj. Henry Wirz, keeper of the Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, Ga. Tried by a military tribunal, presided over by Gen. Lew Wallace, later famous as the author of "Ben Hur," Wirz was convicted of conspiracy to undermine the health of Union prisoners and of violating the rules of civilized warfare and was hanged on a gallows in the prison courtyard on November 10, 1865.

After the war the Old Brick Capitol was remodeled and converted into three private dwellings, which were occupied by Associate Justice Field of the Supreme court, General Dunn and Mrs. Condit-Smith. In this period it was the scene of one more event of historic interest. In one of the drawing rooms Miss Louisa Condit-Smith became the wife of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, soldier, territorial administrator and candidate for the nomination for the Presidency. In 1921 Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont bought the building and presented it to the National Woman's party for its national headquarters. It became a gathering place for the feminists, not only of America but of the whole world, and there was carried on the work for the freedom and equality of women. Finally the government, in seeking a site for the new Supreme court building, selected this one, instituted condemnation proceedings two years ago, and this year the work of razing it began.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Assembled for Information of Our Readers.

J. H. Whiteaker, son of the first governor of Oregon, John Whiteaker, and a brother of Miss Anne Whiteaker of Eugene, died suddenly at Salmon, Idaho.

Hop pickers in the Willamette valley will receive one cent a pound this year, according to a decision reached at a meeting of hop growers at Independence recently.

The date for the annual community fair at Glide has been set for September 11. This is always one of the largest and best attended community fairs of the county.

Mrs. Johanna Gangloff, one of the most respected of eastern Oregon pioneers, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Foley, of La Grande, at the age of 94 years.

The first new wheat from Union county arrived at a mill at Island City from Fred Zaugg's farm near Mountain Glen. General harvest operations will begin within a few days.

The Harper State bank in Malheur county, with capital stock of \$15,000 and surplus of \$1000, has closed its doors, according to announcement made at the state banking department.

The old E. E. Johnson sawmill at Coquille will soon be in operation after an enforced shut down of nearly three years, since the E. E. Johnson lumber company went into receivership.

The Oregon Electric railway filed a schedule of reduced rates with the Oregon public service commission for the transportation of livestock between Salem and Portland, effective August 1.

A permit to obtain \$25,000 in pre-organization subscriptions for establishment of a straw fiber process plant at Salem was issued by the state corporation department to H. D. Wagon of Portland.

The Willamina city council is drilling a well on the hill near the reservoir. It is hoped to strike a good flow of water to supplement the present supply, which is inadequate for present needs.

Postmaster Warren has issued a report for the McMinnville office indicating a 5 per cent increase in business volume for the first six months of this year, compared to the same time last year.

Sheep ranges in Curry county are menaced by cougars. Though the predatory animal hunters of that section are constantly at work, the dry weather has made tracking by dogs practically impossible.

The Columbia Gorge Mining company, a \$75,000 syndicate backed by Idaho men, will in about 30 days begin sinking a shaft to take out the silver ore deposits under the golf course of The Dalles Country club.

La Grande is more book-minded this year than ever before, and from the number of volumes circulated by the public library during the first part of 1920, indications point to a 100,000-mark year, the first in history.

The Jackson county road rolling program will be started by August 1. The first hot oil will be placed on the unpaved portion of the Rich highway and the Sams Valley-Medford highway. It is planned to apply oil where travel is heaviest and dust thickest.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.05½; soft white, western white, \$1¼; hard winter, northern spring, western red, \$9¼c.
Hay—Alfalfa, new crop, \$17.50; voley timothy, \$20.50@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$22.50@23; clover, new crop, \$14; oat hay, new crop, \$14; oat and vetch, new crop, \$14.
Butterfat—28@31c.
Eggs—Ranch, 20@23c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$8@8.50.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$10@11.
Lamb—Good to choice, \$6@7.
Seattle
Wheat—Soft white, western white, hard winter, and northern spring, 92c; western red, 91c; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.05.
Eggs—Ranch, 22@30c.
Butterfat—33c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$7@8.
Hogs—Prime light, \$11.10@11.50.
Lamb—Choice, \$6.50@7.50.
Spokane
Cattle—Steers, good, \$7@7.50.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$10.75@11.
Lamb—Medium to good, \$5@5.50

A special observance of the centenary of the covered wagon will be held at the Pendleton Round-Up this year for the benefit of 150 New Yorkers who will attend the affair during the first day as representatives of the Oregon Trail Memorial association.

A big crop of apricots will be harvested in the Ashland district, the major portion of the crop coming from the big orchards in the Valley View and Fern Valley sections. Three and four cents a pound and some choice fruit selling for 5 cents have been the prevailing prices.

The debt on the Promise grange hall, contracted when the hall was built in 1927, has been paid. Proceeds from the two-day celebration July 4 and 5 wiped out the balance on the notes. A part of the ceremony at the Pomona to be held in Promise soon will be the burning of these notes.

More than \$2,000,000 is being expended this year for construction, improvement and maintenance of market roads by the 36 counties of Oregon, according to information received by the state highway department. Multnomah county will receive \$112,495.57 from the state for this work.

Marion county last year paid out a total of \$35,000 for the transportation of high school students who live outside of high school districts, it was revealed at a meeting of the county boundary board Thursday. The county pays at the rate of \$40 per year for each student transported to high school.

The largest area ever poisoned in Oregon for federal land work was treated during the year from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, according to the annual report on rodent control of the bureau of biological survey, compiled by Ira N. Gabrielson, director of rodent control in the Oregon district.

Deposits in the 229 state and national banks and trust companies in Oregon at the close of business June 30 totaled \$290,541,621.83, the highest for any midsummer call except in 1926, 1927 and 1928 since the establishment of the banking department, according to A. A. Schramm, state superintendent of banks.

The first time that prizes have been offered for working sheep dogs at any county fair in the west will be at the Klamath county fair September 18, 19 and 20. W. M. Downing, sheepman of Malin, has offered three prizes for the best exhibitions of working sheep and will enter some of his sheep dogs in competition.

The Owen-Oregon lumber company supplying its Medford sawmill resumption logging in the Butte Falls district recently. They will operate but one camp during the remainder of the season. The logging railroad from Butte Falls to Medford has continued operation, drawing on the reserve of nearly 10,000,000 feet of logs.

In the neighborhood of 500 cartloads of apples will be shipped out of Union county this year, according to present condition of the crop there. The fruit is sizing well and growers are encouraged, hoping for good prices due to the national condition of apples. The crop this year will be 20 to 25 per cent more than the average yield, growers say.

Smokers beware! The state traffic cops will get you if you don't watch out. An order issued by Hal Hoss, secretary of state, directs all state traffic officers to enforce to the letter the state law making it a misdemeanor to throw away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches or other lighted material on the public highways during the closed season from May 15 to October 1.

The entire plant of the Anderson & Mideleton sawmill at Latham, one mile south of Cottage Grove, was destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is said to be approximately \$200,000, which included the mill, planing plant recently operated by the W. H. Daugherty Lumber company, lumber in the yards, offices and residences occupied by employees. The fire originated in the drysheds and is believed to be of incendiary origin.

Two Crane Creek Lumber company loggers turned high climbers recently when a mad steer ran amuck in the woods where they were working. The steer chased the men until they were forced to seek safety in trees. It was found dead a short distance away by Forest Ranger L. L. Smith. Its brain, when examined, showed it afflicted with a positive case of rabies, believed to have been caused by bite from a rabid coyote.

The 2-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Houston, residing near Roberts, was accidentally poisoned and died within an hour. The child had gone through the barn and had evidently eaten a mixture used to poison sagerates.

A rattlesnake 2½ feet long was killed near La Grande by Mrs. Charles Baxter. Returning with friends from a huckleberry trip in the hills six miles out, Mrs. Baxter saw the snake glide across the path and followed it. The snake had four rattles.

NAVAL TREATY PACT SIGNED BY HOOVER

President Praises Support of Political Parties.

Washington.—Landing the London naval treaty as an earnest of international good will disarming suspicions of American imperialism, President Hoover signed the ratification of the pact.

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson carried the instrument of ratification from the White House to the State department for transmission to London, where the ratifications of all the signatories will be deposited.

"It is a matter of satisfaction that this great accomplishment in international relations has at all steps been given united support of both our political parties," said Mr. Hoover in his formal statement.

"With the ratification by the other governments the treaty will translate an emotion deep in the hearts of millions of men and women into a practical fact of government and international relations. It will renew again the faith of the world in the moral forces of good will and patient negotiation as against the blind forces of suspicion and competitive armament. It will secure the full defense of the United States. It will mark a further long step toward lifting the burdens of militarism from the backs of mankind and to speed the march forward to world peace. It will lay the foundations upon which further constructive reduction in world arms may be accomplished in the future. We should by this act of willingness to join with others in limiting armament have dismissed from the mind of the world any notion that the United States entertains ideas of aggression, imperial power, or exploitation of foreign nations."

The signing took place in the East room of the White House.

Notables present included President Hoover and Vice President Curtis, Secretary Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (Dem., Ark.), and Senator David A. Reed (Rep., Pa.), members of the American delegation that negotiated the treaty, and Senator James E. Watson (Rep., Ind.), majority leader of the senate; William E. Borah (Rep., Idaho), chairman, and Claude Swanson (Dem., Va.), ranking minority member of the senate foreign relations committee.

Washington.—Revision of the navy's projected warship building program to make it conform to the limitation of the London naval agreement has been ordered by Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams. This program will include vessels now building, appropriated for, and authorized, as well as additional ships needed by the navy but still unauthorized by congress.

Recommendations outlining the types and numbers of ships which the navy desires included in a new naval building bill slated for introduction in congress next fall will be prepared and submitted to President Hoover by Secretary Adams. The size of the bill which will go to congress will rest largely with the President. Thus far Mr. Hoover has not definitely stated whether or not he will approve expenditure of sufficient funds to build up and maintain all the ships permitted by the treaty.

Closes Plant and Gives 700 Employees \$700,000

New Brunswick, N. J.—J. H. Michelin, tire manufacturer, offered to make available to 700 former employees a gift of \$700,000. The gift was made some time ago to employees who had worked at the company's plant in Milltown until it had closed about two months ago, but it was not to be distributed until the end of three years.

In the event the employees who would participate do not desire to take their share now Michelin said they would receive it at the end of three years with accumulated interest at 5 per cent.

Average of \$1,347 Per Head for Jersey Cattle

Toronto, Ont.—At a sale of imported and locally bred Jersey cattle on an estate at Brantford, Ontario, \$82,175 was realized on 61 head of cattle. The average price of \$1,347.10 per head was believed by the head of the estate to be the highest of any sale in the world during the past year.

2 Dead; 17 Hurt on Roller Coaster

Omaha.—Two persons were killed and 17 were injured here when a roller coaster train at Krug park plunged off the track and dropped 35 feet to the ground.

Iowa Democrats Have Wet Plank

Des Moines, Iowa.—Iowa Democrats, in state convention, adopted a wet plank in their state platform.

Father Drowned Three Children

Martinsburg, W. Va.—The bodies of three small children of Taylor Hott, thirty-five, Martinsburg laborer, were found in a quarry hole in which the father confessed to having drowned them.

Find Woman Beaten to Death

Detroit.—The unclad body of an unidentified woman, about thirty-five, was found in a room at a hotel here. Coroner Berz, declared that the woman had been beaten to death.

HEALTHY COMPLEXIONS



Feen-a-mint FOR CONSTIPATION

"On Top of the World" The "steepest railway on earth" will be completed to the top of the Royal gorge at Canon City, Colo., according to the builders. The railroad will take sightseers up a steep grade over a third of a mile track to the amusement park at the top of the gorge.

Not Good at Figures "I lent you two eggs yesterday, Mrs. Brown. You only brought one back." "Only one! Then I must have made a mistake in counting them."—Lustige Kölner Zeitung, Cologne.

Economy is mostly practiced, not from principle, but because one hasn't the money.

After lending an ear the charitable man lends a hand.



Makes Life Sweeter

Next time a coated tongue, fetid breath, or acid skin gives evidence of sour stomach—try Phillips Milk of Magnesia! Get acquainted with this perfect anti-acid that helps the system keep sound and sweet. That every stomach needs at times. Take it whenever a hearty meal brings any discomfort. Phillips Milk of Magnesia has won medical endorsement. And convinced millions of men and women they didn't have "indigestion." Don't diet, and don't suffer; just remember Phillips Pleasant to take, and always effective. The name Phillips is important; it identifies the genuine product. "Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. registered trade mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

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After Nervous Breakdown

"I had a nervous breakdown and could not do the work I have to do around the house. Through one of your booklets I found how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped other women and I went to the drug store and got me six bottles. It has done me good in more ways than one and now I work every day without having to lie down. I will answer all letters with pleasure."—Hannah M. Eversmeyer, 707 N-16 Street, East St. Louis, Illinois.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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