

UNIQUE CELEBRATION.

Pike's Peak First Mountain To Be Thus Honored.

The writer in his Harvard days had a West-erner for his room mate. Broad plains were his former home and high mountains his holiday grounds. It is not strange, then, that he felt somewhat cramped in the midst of an estab-lished order, and that he thought a civiliza-tion a hundred years old must of necessity be effete. According to his mood, he was highly amused or gravely irritated by the frequent announcements he came across of the one hun-dredth, one hundred and fiftieth or the two hundredth anniversary of this institution or that village or city. He used, in a lofty manner and somewhat irrelevantly, to quote Browning, "What's Time? Leave Now for dogs and apes."

On one of his geological rambles, however, he came across so palpable an evidence of the heart hunger to be linked with it that he in-vented no more against the passion. In a remote, inhospitable corner of New England, where some descendant of the Mayflower had strayed, he found, nailed to a tree, a rule board bearing this legend: "This tree stood during the Revolution!" From that day he vowed that he would never laugh again at what he called the "centennial folly" of human nature. Despite that vow, he will undoubtedly smile when he reads of the projected Pike's Peak centennial celebration.

Now, the scoffer should remember that a con-siderable element of the population of Colorado is from the Far East, and even from father-lands across the sea. To them centennial cele-brations are a necessity rather than a luxury. So in that land where no human institution could boast of more than a quarto centennial they must needs turn to nature.

Long ago Wordsworth wrote feelingly, "Nature never betrays the heart that loves her." These seekers after centennial material, it is true, could find no tree "that stood during the Revolution." It was not easy to mark off epochs of time on the broad plains, so there was some discouragement and the weak kneed began to doubt the Wordsworthian dictum. But one bright youth who was fresh from President Roosevelt's "Win-ning of the West" had an idea. His eagle eye flashed over the treeless plains, with their sage brush and sand, to the most prominent object in the first range of the Rockies, Pike's Peak. He recalled that, when the nineteenth century was young, Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike strolled over the Western waste to find out what kind of a bargain Uncle Sam had made with the great Napoleon. One fine day, as the explorer was trudging up the great slope near the West-ern boundary of the present State of Kansas, there loomed up before him, in the thin, clear autumn atmosphere, a monstrous white moun-tain peak. That day in 1806 made him immortal, and is sacred to the inhabitants of a great com-monwealth, since it furnishes them the first opor-tunity for a centennial celebration.

MYSTERY CONNECTED WITH NEDO. This is a unique honor that falls to Pike's Peak. No doubt the famous mountains of the past, mountains that have figured largely in human history, have deserved their centennials and their millennials, but they, like the heroes before Agamemnon, have suffered at the hands of Fate. There were, alas, no chambers of com-merce in those days. If one could brush aside the findings of the higher critics one might feel it fitting to celebrate the fourth millenary of the mountains of Ararat for harboring Noah's wonderful craft; but the benighted inhabitants of those realms do not seem to care for the shekels of the tourist. There is a mystery con-nected with Mount Nebo that, to the scientific mind, has never been cleared up. If, however, the dwellers along the Jordan had Western en-terprise, they might find confirmatory proofs as to the resting place of the distinguished law-giver. All ocean steamers would undoubtedly offer exceptionally low rates to "the thirtieth centennial of Mount Nebo." Think what a mag-nificent chance little, heroic Switzerland has just let slip through her hands. Why didn't some one recall the day when Bonaparte stood by her placid lake, directed the eyes of his soldiers to the sparkling crest of Mont Blanc and said, "There are no Alps."

One is pleased to know that mountains are coming into their own, for they have had only shabby treatment in the past. Through the centuries these excrescences have been pointed to as proofs of that hard saying of Jehovah's to Adam, "Cursed is the ground for thy sake." Dr. Johnson and his coteries found no good in them. The wise doctor writes, "The appearance of mountains is that of matter incapable of form or usefulness, dismissed by nature from her care, and disinherited of her favors; left in its original elemental state, or quickened only with one sullen power of useless vegetation." And Addison, though he tries hard to appreciate nature, is compelled to say, "We find the works of Nature still more pleasant the more they resemble the works of Art!" Even the genial Goldsmith loses his temper in Scotland, for "These hills and rocks intercept every prospect," so he longs for Holland where "all's a continued plain." But all that is past, since the coming of the sentimentalist, Jean Jacques. From his day the traveler bound on the "grand tour" no longer regarded Switzerland and the Alps as terrible difficulties to be surmounted, if necessary; they were evaded, if possible. Rousseau gave his beloved Alps, and, indeed, mountains in general, the place they now hold in the affections of the civilized world. It was no forced appreciation on his part. In his "Confessions" he describes what he thinks is a fine country. "I must have," he writes, "torrents, rocks, pines, black forests, mountains, rough roads, running up and down, precipices on each side that shall make me really frightened, and a solitary life in the mountains, and I enjoyed it very much."

MAKES AMENDS TO PIKE'S PEAK. Occasionally, to be sure, there is still a Charles Lamb who loves the "dirtiest drab alley" in Lon-don, and who would "mope and pine away" if long absent from Fleet Street. But such persons are anachronisms since the days of the French seer. So it comes about that this growth of en-thusiasm for mountains to an almost universal passion, coupled with the old, old hunger in the human heart for pagentry, makes amends in these latter days to Pike's Peak for past scorn and neglect.

Those who know the history of the Peak are aware that it had some keen disappointments even during this last century of mountain ad-miration. Lieutenant Pike, although he looked on its lofty summit with admiration, was terrified, for he declared in no uncertain terms that it was inaccessible to the foot of man. So the United States Signal Service men used to camp there, and study wind and weather, but for some unknown reasons they folded their tents and stole away. But, worst of all, when Profes-sor Pickering, of Harvard, with money in his pocket, was seeking a place to establish an astronomical observatory, Pike's Peak was tried and found wanting.

It was at first and very naturally supposed, that the observatory was situated at a great alti-tude, where the observer was above a large part of the earth's atmosphere, the proper at-mospheric conditions for observation would certainly be secured. A visit to Pike's Peak, in Colorado, with a rare telescope quickly disposed of this hypothesis as it was there found that the at-mosphere was, if possible, more unsteady than in Cambridge.

The observatory was finally established in Peru. Pike's Peak, however, has the satisfac-tion of knowing that the fault lay not in its own lack of form or comeliness, but was due merely to the fact that the atmosphere above it was not steady, but quite independent of the dryness of the climate, and is not much affected by the altitude, but by latitude—the nearer the equator the better. Now, the unfortunate experiences of the past are to be forgotten, and the Peak will be "at home" to the American people from September 24 to 29, 1906. No doubt a score of peaks in Colorado, some higher than this favored one, will look with envious, scornful eyes at the doings of this, for the present, Peak of peaks.

UNCLE SAM TAKES AN INTEREST. Uncle Sam is taking an interest in this affair. The War Department will send ten thousand troops, the Secretary of the Interior agrees to furnish representatives of the tribes of Indians that once roamed over the plains and moun-tains, Utes, Apaches, Comanches, Santa Claras, etc., and Congress has authorized the coining of one hundred thousand souvenir medallions of bronze and silver.

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their country as did Zebulon M. Pike, who fell at Fort Canada, in 1813, at the early age of thirty-four years. He first made known the physical characteristics of the unknown and de-batable territory which separated the eastern inhabitants from the nearly acrid lands that lay from the northwestern domains of New Spain." Pike's diary, which fortunately has been pre-served, shows that he encountered many hard-ships on this expedition, and that he was con-stantly in the presence of a "wild and ferocious" and "surprisingly bold" bear, consider-ing his age and experience.

If the spirit of the hardy explorer hovers over the scene, it will doubtless smile at the unvel-ling of this expedition, and the "wild and fer-ocious" and "surprisingly bold" bear, consider-ing his age and experience. If the spirit of the hardy explorer hovers over the scene, it will doubtless smile at the unvel-ling of this expedition, and the "wild and fer-ocious" and "surprisingly bold" bear, consider-ing his age and experience.

TEA'S REAL VALUE COMPLETE IN ITSELF. Needs No Complement to Render It Palatable or Efficacious. The closing of the sale of the Spring Valley Building, at the southeast corner of Geary and Stockton streets, for \$500,000 marks the most important real estate transfer since the fire. The price is low, as it is estimated that \$300,000 will put the building in perfect shape for office. The establishment of values in the downtown district will be slow, but from the present in-dications shrinkage on all streets except Market street will not be over one quarter. Market street property holds its own and none can be bought at reduced prices.

ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE. Blockade of Freight Continues—Big Real Estate Deal. San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The blockade of freight in the Southern Pacific freight sheds continues, although demurrage of \$1 a day a car is being charged. The railroad officials are now considering a tax of \$7 to \$10 a day on a carload, as it is imperative that cars be un-loaded at once. This congestion is caused by the inability of merchants to obtain quarters for housing goods. The railroad company has issued strict orders not to receive any local freight except crude oil and perishable goods.

THE JESUIT FATHERS who leased the site of the old St. Ignatius College and church, at Van Ness avenue and Hayes street, to Wanamaker & Brown for a big department store, have pur-chased the block bounded by Shrader, Cole, Grove and Fulton streets for \$120,000.

THE SUPERVISORS have decided to restore the City Hall and Hall of Justice to house munici-pal offices and courts. It is thought that 60 per cent of the two buildings can be restored and that the walls are safe.

THE WORK of providing permanent homes for refugees was begun last Sunday, when Father Crowley, of the Youth Directory, and officers of the Mission Improvement Association headed a large crowd of volunteers who started the con-struction of buildings in Mission Park at 19th and Dolores streets. It is supposed to devote every Sunday to the work until enough cottages are built to shelter the homeless.

FAR MORE work in rebuilding homes has been done by the French and Italians at North Beach than in any other quarter. Hundreds of small property owners have erected homes, while the Cuneo estate is about to build a big apart-ment house at Bay and Leavenworth streets that will house 150 families. On property near the city the same estate will erect 200 additional flats.

GEORGE D. COLLINS, the convicted perjurer, whose case has dragged along in the courts for half a year, has been admitted to bail in \$10,000. A writ of error to the United States Supreme Court was signed by Superior Judge Hibbard without warning to the District Attorney. The latter predicts that Collins will now decamp before the case is ready for the Supreme Court.

THE FIRST carload of tomatoes ever sent East was shipped last week, and more shipments are to follow. This cheap and perishable vege-table is forwarded so far over the main de-cantable from the stern to the mainmast, and surrounded by light but strong open rail. Eventually these light decks were extended to the topgallant forecastle, thus making the vessel practically double decked.

ADMIRAL LYON, commandant at the Mare Island Navy Yard, has issued orders that no more men shall be detailed as gardeners, stable keepers, etc., for officers. For thirty years it has been the custom of officers to have work about their homes done by navy yard laborers, and many of the present officers could be court martialed for certifying payrolls for labor not employed on public work.

THE SIXTIETH anniversary of raising the Ameri-can flag at San Diego was celebrated Sunday by the militia and civic bodies. The flag was hoisted by Mrs. De Baker, and a granite monu-ment to commemorate the event was unveiled by a daughter of General John C. Fremont.

the excessive heat on the Colorado and Mojave deserts this summer has caused many deaths of prospectors. Especially is this true of Death Valley and the Panamint Mountain range, into which the heads of gold seekers have swarmed, eager to locate claims. The temperature at night has been as high as 116 degrees, while by day the mercury has gone up to 160 degrees.

EVOLUTION OF SHIPS. Models of All Kinds Shown at Bath Shipyards. Bangor, Me., Aug. 4 (Special).—Few shipbuild-ing firms in the United States possess so large or valuable a collection of models as that which ornaments the walls of the office of Arthur Sewall & Co., in Bath. These models serve as an object lesson, showing as they do the many changes which the styles in vessels have under-gone in the last seventy-five years. In the early years of the century the vessels were com-paratively small, with round, full bows, heavy quarters and full run. Compared with ships of to-day, they were clumsily built, were dull sail-lers, and, though safe, were uncomfortable sea boats. Up to about 1837 they had flush decks; the cabin and crew quarters being under the deck; the galley, or "cookhouse," as it was then called, was a 6 by 6 foot box lashed about the mast.

ABOUT that time American shipbuilders adopt-ed the topgallant forecastle, which was soon fol-lowed by the deckhouse, a square structure built on the deck near the stern of the ship, covering the gangway leading to the cabin, and used as a dining room by the captain and officers during fine weather. The vessels in the coasting and Cuba trade ranged from twenty to one hundred tons burden. They had single decks, with high poops, under which were quarters for the officers and crew. They were large carriers for their tonnage, and were excellent sea boats, but very dull sailers.

THE FIRST improvement noticed in marine ar-chitecture was in the fishing fleet. The square stern was adopted, the bows were built on sharp-er lines, and the breadth of beam was increased, making them better boats and swifter sailers. Then the coasting trade began to feel the need of a better class of vessels. The high poop deck became a thing of the past, and a half deck (so called) of lighter construction than the other parts was built over the main deck from the stern to the mainmast, and surrounded by light but strong open rail. Eventually these light decks were extended to the topgallant forecastle, thus making the vessel practically double decked.

THESE improvements had the effect to spur the genius of inventive shipbuilders and naval architects, and it soon became apparent that many new departures from the old estab-lished modes of strength and rigidity were being taken. The shipbuilders rapidly im-proved their ships built for foreign trade. In 1841 the Rappahannock, a 1,000-ton vessel, was built by the Sewalls, and was the largest vessel ever built for the merchant service. She was another departure from the various models. Her cabins were built on the upper deck and were lofty, spacious and well up in a style previously unknown. She was also known as a "frigate built" and a "bilge, tumble-in top sides and very wide deck channels."

DURING the 40's the ships built were of a new mode of strength and beauty. They were poop cabins were fitted up with an elegant view to comfort never before attained. The true sheers and light counters were dis-carded. But they were built expressly for America. Not speed, and it must be re-memered, the discovery of gold had not yet been made, and the result was that the American clipper of the 50's, one of which, the "Puff-blower," made the passage from New York to San Francisco in eighty-two days, and which has never been known as a "frigate built" and a "bilge, tumble-in top sides and very wide deck channels."

DONKEY "DISCOVERED" RICH MINE. Spokane, Wash., Aug. 4 (Special).—The story how a donkey was declared by a learned judge of the Supreme Court to have discovered the Rich Hill and Sullivan mine, now worth \$3,000,000, thereby causing the fortune of Edward Kellogg, third interest in the mine, was recalled here by the death of O. O. Peck, owner of the mine at his home in this city.

ALTHOUGH the story is stranger than fiction, it is literally true, and the facts are familiar, not to all miners and business men in this town, but can be ascertained by the court men Peck and W. M. Kellogg were prospecting the famous "Coeur d'Alene Mountains" Central Idaho, when the famous mine was discovered. Two weeks prior to the actual discovery of the mine, Peck and Kellogg were in court, and a donkey that belonged to Peck, Kellogg and O'Rourke, together with the great mine, was the subject of a lawsuit. The donkey's participation in the discovery of the mine, which was worth \$3,000,000, was the subject of a lawsuit. The donkey's participation in the discovery of the mine, which was worth \$3,000,000, was the subject of a lawsuit.

FROM the evidence of witnesses, the court is of the opinion that the Bunker Hill mine was discovered by the donkey, and that Kellogg, the jackass belonging to O. O. Peck, as plaintiff, Peck and Kellogg, are entitled to a share of the mine. The court is of the opinion that the donkey's participation in the discovery of the mine, which was worth \$3,000,000, was the subject of a lawsuit.

THE HOUSEKEEPER spends her leisure in peep-ing over such rows of the following questions and answers: Q—If boiling milk runs over and gets into the face, what should be done? A—Wash the face with cold water and apply a wet cloth. Q—If a child has a fever, what should be done? A—Give the child a cool bath and keep the room cool. Q—If a child has a cough, what should be done? A—Give the child a warm drink and keep the room warm.

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RESIDENTS OF EAST SIDE READY FOR OUTBREAK AT ANY MOMENT.

That the East Side of New York is a volcano of superstitious ignorance, however masked by vineyards of youthful education and talent for profession or art, was demonstrated again recently by one of the largest riots on record. A score of public schools had to be closed and fifty thousand scholars sent home. Everything was peaceful at 10 o'clock in the morning. No social scientist had observed signs of an eruption. Within half an hour the cry rang from Houston street to Madison, "The Christs are murdering our babies," and a mob of many thousand weeping, moaning and shrieking men and women marched on the public schools to save their offspring. The police reserves, mounted and afoot, could do little to check the un-iversal frenzy; their appearance, if anything, convinced the parents of the authorities' con-ivance in the massacre of innocents. Are not the Czar's Cossacks the greatest instigators and perpetrators of evil?

All over the Ghetto such cries as these were heard in Yiddish: "They are silting my Yetta's throat! . . . Oh, my eldest born son, Isidor. . . Cursed be the Christ teachers who slay our children and lap their blood. . . This is worse than Kishineff and Bialystok. . . Save our be-loved, Jehovah! . . . Judge us, O Lord, ac-cording to our iniquities, but spare our children. . . Woe! Woe! Accursed day!"

Every school building was surrounded by a howling mob that broke windows and tried to smash in the doors that had been locked against them. The children inside knew that they were not being murdered, but they could not help being frightened by the noise and the confident statements of their parents. The most American Yiddish boy when he saw his wig-awry, wild-eyed mother beating on the door with clenched fists or climbing a ladder to rescue him from a second story window—what happened at School 127, in Essex street—naturally felt a bit alarmed. So to the fury of the outside mob was added the panic of the children within, and the teachers had some-trying moments.

"This is not Russia, my friends," cried a school principal, addressing the mob from a window. "Why do you act so foolishly? Who told you that any harm had befallen your children?" The health doctors go into the schools and out throats, yelled a red bearded man. "Listen, you are so ungrateful and foolish that you do not appreciate the benefits of a free country!" "It is no benefit to have our babies killed and buried in cellars." "Bah, do you believe such nonsense? Could such a thing happen in free America? Was it true when the Czar's ignorant peasants in Rus-sia charged you with murder of Gentile babies?"

The principal tried to explain to the paralytic what was in fact the trifling cause of the entire disturbance. A great many East Side children are troubled with adenoids or warty growths in the throat that interfere with breathing; others have enlarged tonsils. It was suggested to the mothers that the slight operations necessary, re-quiring about a minute's time and costing 25 or 50 cents at the hands of Yiddish doctors, ought to be performed. The parents said they were too poor to pay even this amount, and they seemed willing to have the work done at the schools free of charge by the Board of Health doctors and a physician from Mount Sinai Hos-pital. About a week before the outbreak eighty-three operations were performed in School 110, at Broome and Cannon streets. Nearly all the children treated were able to attend school next day.

The volcano, therefore, must have spent a week getting ready to erupt, though no observer took note of it. It is believed that the responsi-bility rests largely on the Ghetto medicals, who, disgruntled at the loss of 25 cent fees, talked against the Board of Health, and also on a popular Yiddish newspaper that is in the habit of hysterical sensation regarding the terrible Christianity of the schools. Two years ago this newspaper warned parents that the teachers were trying to make Christians out of the chil-dren. It can, perhaps, be imagined how ignorant parents, themselves not long in the country and with the tales of European massacre fresh in their minds, could attach the wildest meanings to the ravings of Ghetto doctors and religious hysteria of Yiddish journalists.

The riot scenes throughout the district were both ludicrous and pathetic. Essex Market court was in session when the tumult broke out at the school next door, and magistrate, police-men, lawyers and reporters tumbled into the street pell mell. Though hustled by the mob, the court managed to keep together, and Magistrate Green had the pleasure of assessing an immedi-ate fine of \$1 on an orator who stood on the court steps and shrieked: "They're cutting their heads off!" "The ever useful fire drill, directed by a cour-ageous little teacher, Miss Julia Hamburger, prevented two panic of one thousand children within the building. She beat Julia with a spell-ing book and started the chorus, "Three Cheers end the Red, White and Blue," and got the fright-ened little ones to fall in line and march out of the building. It was more than a march out of sight to see patriotism, discipline and intelli-gence marching into the street to confront super-stition, ignorance and violence. Some of the par-ents were not ashamed of themselves. Some of the children were not ashamed of their parents they made excuses or denials like that of one lit-tle girl, who said: "My mamma wouldn't do such a foolishness."

EYEGGLASSES A DANGER. Eyeglasses, as a badge of the doctor, were perilous things to wear when the volcano was in

Superstitious Ignorance of Immigrants Leads Them to Suspect Concealed Dangers in Ordinary Oc-currences and Rise in Excitement.

Some newspaper men wearing glasses were attacked with pushcart vegetables and great "Christs" in the jargon. An eighteen-year-old Jewish Macabreus was arrested for chatting a Board of Health physician with a loaded "olav" and compelling him to throw up his hands. One arrested orator who was de-scribing the slaughter of school children in Riv-ington street, when ordered to desist made the extraordinary statement that he was speaking under the constitution of a free country. The illogical humor of it did not appeal to a people whose funny bump is lacking.

Jewish teachers in several cases were able to quiet the mobs by giving them a fellow re-ligionist. The entire excitement had died down in a few hours as suddenly as it had risen, and graduation exercises were held in several schools in the afternoon.

Next day the East Side was calm, as usual, but there was a small outbreak in the Italian quarter as an aftermath. No doubt the sons and daughters of the Italian immigrants were de-scribing the slaughter of school children in Riv-ington street, when ordered to desist made the extraordinary statement that he was speaking under the constitution of a free country. The illogical humor of it did not appeal to a people whose funny bump is lacking.

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A run on a bank always affords curious and tumultuous scenes. The East Side is filled with private bankers, who are more trusted by their fellow religionists than the United States gov-ernment, until some rumor of insolvency spreads. Then there is a frenzied turnout of bearded men, wigged women, sweatshop youths and girls, bent on rescuing their little savings. The streets are blocked; night and day people camp out on the line that moves slowly toward the paying teller's window. Tramps earn a lit-tle cash by getting in line and selling their hats. Some ragged, starved looking depositors leave the bank with rolls amounting to several thousand dollars. A few are robbed or swindled before they have crossed the street. Some finger their money, and seeing it all there, shamefacedly hand it back to the teller for safe-keeping. It is not infrequently charged that a bank run is started by a rival Yiddish banker, who wishes to increase his own deposits.

Civilization and medieval darkness afford strange contrasts in the East Side. The rising generation is intensely patriotic, quick to adopt American speech and American ways. It reads better literature at the public libraries than the Russian error. Nor are the conditions of ten-erity largely read. The region is full of debating societies. There is less illiteracy than among the native populations of Southern states. Lawyers and judges, famous musicians, poets and writers of ability hail from the district. Intelligence and reasoning power are peculiar gifts of the people.

According to one view, the East Side has an average amount of ignorance. The immigration that balances education. The Americanized peo-ple go to live in the new quarter that extends around the northeast of upper Central Park. The process of enlightening grown-up foreigners, who do not go to school like their children, is a slow one. Many have come fresh from the European fields of oppression and slaughter; others have relatives still in the grip of the Russian error. Nor are the conditions of ten-erity largely read. The region is full of debating societies. There is less illiteracy than among the native populations of Southern states. Lawyers and judges, famous musicians, poets and writers of ability hail from the district. Intelligence and reasoning power are peculiar gifts of the people.

RELIGIOUS FEELING STRONG. Fear based on religious sentiment accounts for much of the disturbance in the district. A riot was once caused when a Gentile caretaker stole one hundred robes belonging to the rabbi of the Eldridge street synagogue. The thief returned the robes, but they were hopelessly defiled by having been in his possession, and the indignant religionists made a great uproar in the street. A Settlement worker was stoned by her scholars after the discovery by a Yiddish

newspaper that ten years before she had written a Christmas hymn. The newspaper assumed that as a zealous Gentile she had a deep design to proselyte. When she went to the editor, denied the charge, and showed his folly, an apology was printed that averted all future trouble.

Schoolteachers have to be wary in avoiding the religious source of difficulty. The law pro-vides for a Bible reading by the principal at the morning exercises, but patriotic songs take the place of hymns.