grim suffering to the wage-worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital, and will suffer wearing anxiety and the

The Matter of Trusts.

gravated, both by honest but wrong-hended attacks on our whole industrial sys-

tem in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mis-chlevous advice of men who either think

crookedly or wno advance remedies know-ing them to be ineffective, but deeming

that they may by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputa-tion for wisdom. No good whatever is

subserved by indiscriminate denunciation

of corporations generally and of all forms

of industrial combinations in particular and when this public denunciation is ac-

companied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect

is of course, to give an air of insincerity

to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without

effect or else would simply do damage.

The first thing to do is to find out the

facts; and for this purpose, publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of.

importance to the public is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this pub-

licity would, in itself, remedy certain evils

and as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would

at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be use-ful. The state, acting in its collective ca-pacity, would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures

as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxat'on. Even more can be done by reg-

ulation, by close supervision and the un-sparing exclusion of all unhealthy and

destructive elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal, and where they decline to co-operate the Na-

While paying heed to the necessity of

ceeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from do-ing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the Nation is in-

a large part the history of the Nation's expansion. When the First Continental Congress met in Liberty Hall and the

17 original states declared themselves a Nation the westward limit of the country

was marked by the Allegheny Mountains, Even during the Revolutionary War the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tenuessed and she great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our whits and Indian foes

eral Anthony Wayne freed Ohlo from the red man while the treaties of Jay and

Pinckney secured from the Spanish and

Jefferson and "Consent of Governed."

In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that

we ever took was taken by the purchase

of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now

the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louis-iana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska,

North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montani

and a large part of Colorado and Utal

was acquired by the treaty and purchase

under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been

acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley. The doctrine of the

"consent of the governed." the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not

held by him or by any other same man

to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louis

iana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they

were willing that their territory shoul

be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastly sent into the territory to pre-

vent insurrection. President Jefferson

sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly

the same purpose that President McKin-ley has sent troops to the Philippines. Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louis-

innans were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jeffer-son appointing the Governor and other

officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine "that the Consti-tution followed the flag" was not then even considered, either by Jefferson or by

any party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in

which territories of Ohio and Illinots had already been governed under Washington

and the elder Adams. The theory known by this utterly false and misleading

phrase was only struck out in a political

controversy at a much later date for the

A Parallel for Today. The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being

done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson the author of the Declaration of Indepen

dence and the "consent of the governed" doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on

common sense grounds in the new terri-tory, and he railed at the sticklers for

an impossible application of his princi-

ple, saying in language that in the present day applies to the skuation in

the Philippines without the change of a

word "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as in-

capable of self-government as children

yet some cannot bring themelves to sur

pend its priciples for a single moment. He intended that ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the

territory, but only as the different party

became fit for it, and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued. In

no part of the Louisiana purchase was

complete self-government introduced for a number of years;; in one part of it, the

Indian Territory, it has not yet been in-troduced, although nearly a century has

elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, in-cluding the various Indian reservations,

(Concluded on Sixth Page.)

of slavery into the territories;

purpose of justifying the extension

British Natches and Detroit.

tional Government must step in. The Expansion Question.

trial system is sound money,

der the name of trusts.

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# WELFARE OF NATION

Roosevelt Discusses Factors in Letter of Acceptance.

IMPERIALISM," 16 TO L AND TRUSTS

Says Since Expansion Is Accom plished It Is Now a Question of Contraction.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Following is Theodore Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination:
Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15. — Hon.
Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice-President—Sir: I accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States tendered me by the Republican National Convention with a very deep sense of the honor con-ferred upon me, and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-elec-tion of President McKinley. The Nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present Administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the 20th century, face their duties in a caim and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraor-dinary material wellbeing which they have attained at home, nor yet of per-mitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

Not Merely Partisan Politics. I feel that this contest is by no means one merely beween Republicans and Dem-ocrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor of the Nation demands. If put into practice, the princi-ples embodied in the Kansas City platples embodied in the Kansas City plat-form would mean grave disaster to the Nation, for that platform stands for re-action and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system, which would mean not only great suffering, but the aban-donment of the Nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our National rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men. North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

of the country and for the renown of the American fiag.

The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material wellbeing within our own borders. Great though the need is that the Nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the Administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled even in its previous prosperous history. While it is, of course, trus that he legislation and no Administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, end of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad lutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad ns the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the Administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and the wise leg slation of Congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have taken advantage of it to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Ofder has, been observed, the courts upheld. and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and the wage worker, have profited by this state of

Our Financial and Economic Systems Fundamentally and primarily, the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this Nation is to retain either its wellbeing or its self-respect, it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos it cannot afford to indorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of National honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice. The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home. When our opponents champion free sliver at 16 to 1 they are either insincere or sinoere in their attitude. If instrucere in their championship, they, of course, for-feit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a men-ace to the welfare of the country. Wheth-er they shout their sinister purpose or whisper it makes but little diference save, as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the para-mountcy of such an issue is to be determined not by the dictum of any man termined hot by the deciding of that it or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the wellbeing of every home in the land. The financial question s always of such far-reaching and tranendous importance to the National wel fare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded, but insisted on an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under any conceivable circumstances their act cannot do aught but grave harm. All Industry Menneed.

The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the de-struction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of our prosperity. It would also unsettle our whole govern-mental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our accounts. If we are to prosper, the cur-rency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth 100 cents. The sta-bility of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last Congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators. No party can safely be intrusted with the management of our National affairs unmanagement of our National affairs un-less it accepts as axiomatic the truth re-ognized in all progressive countries as es-sential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence, these must be the same for all great civilized peoples. In different stages of development dif-ferent countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important ele-

### ment in securing their economic well-be-ing is sound finance and honest money. So int mate is the connection between in-dustrial prosperty and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized, not merely **MORETROOPS READY**

ty unsound finance, but by the ver British to Have Men Convemen and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but no man's interest is so greet as that of the wage-worker. A depreciated currency means loss and dis-aster to the business man; but it means nient for China.

SOLDIERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

less of many comforts, but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer and see his wife and children suffer for Americans Have Begun Construction of Permanent Telegraph Between the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole indus-Tien Tsin and Pekin.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 4 A. M.—In accordance with the prediction of Sir Robert Hart that there will be further hostili-One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is ties in China in November, the Associated Press understands that the British Govthat presented by the great business com-binations which are generally known un-The problem is an exceedingly difficult one, and the difficulty is immensely ag-

Press understands that the British Government is already considering the transfer of troops from South Africa to India in order to make it practicable to send all supplies taken.

The question of wintering at Tien Tsin was brought up with a view of ascertaining if possible the attitude of the Russians. General Linevitch admitted

Chinese to be Encouraged to Return to Work-Bogus Criminal. PEKIN, Sept. 11, via Taku, Sept. 14.-The allied Generals were in conference four hours today, the principal topic being how best to encourage the Chinese to return to work. It was agreed that looting should cease, and that foraging parties should bereafter be accompanied by an officer who should give receipt for

all supplies taken.

ital, but he agrees with the Pekin cor-respondent of the Morning Post that the withdrawal of the Russian troops, owing to their barbarous habits, would be a benefit. He asserts that further convinc-

ing proofs have been obtained that it was the intention of the Empress Dowager to massacre all the foreigners. Prince

Ching, he says, falls to realize the real situation, evidently being convinced that

all the powers can be squared by the pay-ment of a money indemnity.

LOOTING TO CEASE.



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

more British troops to China. The military authorities consider the war in South Africa so far ended that troops may now be rafely moved.

It is possible that the Russian Legation has already been removed from Pekin to Tien Tsin, but there is no definite news as yet as to whether Li Hung Chang will after all so to Pekin. General lorward to the pekin description of the pekin. General lorward to the pekin description of the pekin description of the pekin. General lorward to the pekin description of the pekin descripti after all go to Pekin. General Dorward is going to the capital, leaving the Brit-ish troops at Tien Tsin under command of

during the Revolutionary struggle, and was confirmed to us by the treaty of prace in 1783. The land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by Alexieff has returned to Taku. The Americans have begun at Ho Si Wu permanent telegraph line between Pekin

The Pekin correspondent of the Daily News says that the assassin of Baron von Ketteler has been shot. The Morning Post's representative at

Pekin says that the question is being dis-cussed of sending relief to a few British, French and American engineers, who are besieged in a city 200 miles south of

Shanghal advices say that a house has been engaged there for Count von Waldersee, who is expected to arrive next Chinese officials estimate that 20,000 dis-

banded Chinese soldiers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, man-aged to remain behind in Pekin. Other dispatches confirm the report that in addition to Hsu Tung, the guardian of the heir apparent, Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chi Li, and Wang Yi Yung, president of the Imperial Academy, with 200 members of official families, committed suicide when the

Chinese regulars are reported to have relieved the Roman Catholic stronghold at Ho Chien, in the Province of Chi Li, which the Boxers had been besieging there since June. The Shanghal correspondent of the

Times, wiring yesterday, says:
"Li Hung Chang has been notified from
Berlin that he must submit his credentials to the German Minister at Shanghai, who will then communicate with Emperor William and await the result.

"Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein in an interview expressed the opinion that, although the powers were adverse to the partition of China, any delay in negotiating was calculated to produce that result, and that Germany was prepared to re-main in occupation indefinitely pending a satisfactory settlement. Earl Li accordngly telegraphed General Yung Lu to use every effort to persuade the Empress Dowager and Emperor to return to Pekin and to remove Prince Tuan and his en-

tourage.

"I learn on trustworthy authority that before his departure Li Hung Chang, having been convinced by his interviews with Mr. Rockhill and Dr. Mumm von Schwar-senstein that it would be useless to discuss any settlement excluding the punshment of the Empress Downger and her chief advisers, sent a telegraphic memo rial to the throne impeaching Prince Tuan, Prince Chang and Tsalan, Prince Tuan's brother, as well as Kang Yi, president of the War Board, and Chao Chu Chiao, Commissioner of the Rallway and Mining Bureau, and president of the Board of Punishment. Earl Li being un-able to consult the Viceroys of Nankin and Woo Chung, inscribed their names to the memorial, taking their consent for granted, but it appears that the Woo Chung Viceroy disapproves of the use of his name. This means a rupture with a

large and influential party. staff of Li Hung Chang includes a son of Marquis Tseng, Yang Tsung Yi and Liu Hseuh Sung. The scene of em-barkation was almost squalld. Sheng de-clined to accompany Earl Li, on the plea of illness. It is asserted that Earl Li en-deavored to obtain from the Shanghai au-thorities 20,000 taels, the cost of his recent telegrams to St. Petersburg. The Taotal refused to pay in the absence of orders."

It is rumored from Shanghal that the Russians have seized valuable railroad property at Tien Tain in defiance of the protests of the British commander. Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, in the course of a long dispatch dated September 5, continues to protest against the evacuation of the cap-

that most of his troops would winter there.

At the Japanese Legation it is not believed that the man who claims to have stilled Baron you Ketteler is the actual criminal. The Japanese believe that he has been paid to accuse himself by the Russians in order to discredit Prince Ching. The Japanese favor Prince Ching and Russians Li Hung Chang.

The Sixth United States Cavairy will leave tomorrow for the western hills, where is located the summer house of

where is located the summer house of the United States Legation. Two thousand Germans, under General

Hoenfner, have left for Slang Halang, a walled city occupied by Boxers, who recently attacked a party of German soldiers. The city has one gun. Russians Seize Japanese Schooner.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 16.-The steamer Benconshire arrived today from the Orient. She brings news that the Russlans have seized the Japanese sealing chooner Seisho Maru and the boat's crew of another sealer. They, together with three fishing schooners, were taken to Petropaulovski by the Russian steamer Kotik. Some American sealers are among the crew of the seized vessel.

At Hankow, 28 reformers of Kang Yu

Wel party have been arrested, and 13 ex-Japanese colliers have contracted to supply the Manila fleet of the United

States Navy with 60,000 tons of coal inside of four months.

#### SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS China

Americans are building a permanent tele graph line to Pekin. Page 1. Great Britain is preparing to have more troops in readiness for service in China.

Hung Chang sends memorial to the throne, advising the impeachment of several anti-foreign advisers. Page L Troops of various nationalities are hust-ling for Winter quarters at Tien Tsin. Page 1.

Troops may be sent to rescue a party of engineers besieged 200 miles south of Pekin. Page 2. Commissioner Rockhill is on his way to Pekin. Page 2

#### Foreign.

Portugal has authorized the departure of President Kruger from Lourenco Mar-ques. Page 2. ubs had an orderly election, and closer relations with the United States are desired. Page 2. President Loubet has rendered a decision against Colombia in boundary dispute.

Political.

Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republi-can Vice-Presidential nomination dis-cusses the financial question, trusts and "Imperialism." Page 1. Colorado Republicans will nominate a state ticket today. Page 2.

Roosevelt has a novel day in Montana.

Page 2.

# The dead of Galveston are estimated at 8000. Page 2.

The strike of Pennsylvania coal minera will be on today. Page 2. Commercial. Our agricultural imports amount to \$388, 984,708 yearly. Page 2.

It is recommended that cotton be raised in Great Britain to provide against too high price. Page 2. Pacific Coast. Washington school patrons complain of the expense entailed upon them by the new school-book contract. Page 1. The chairmen of the political organizations

#### in Idaho tell of prospects at the coming election. Page 3.

Commissioner Hermann opened the Ore-gon campaign at Corvalits. Page 3. Local. H. R. Dickel clubbid to death in his sa-loon. Page 1. Rev. Roland D. Grant gets a church at Vancouver, B. C. Page 8. Horse abstroir at Linnton closed for good, Page 5.

# CLUBBED TO DEATH

Brutal Murder of Saloon-Keeper H. R. Dickel.

MOTIVE WAS CLEARLY ROBBERY

Liter Killing Their Victim the Thuga Losted the Sufe-They Are at Large.

A brutal murder, followed by robbery, was committed at an early hour yesterday morning in a saloon on the south-west corner of Fourteenth and Marshall streets, H. R. Dickel, the proprietor of

the place, being the victim.

Although the tragedy occurred about 1 clock, nothing was known of it until nearly 4, when Patrolman Wheeler, on his regular rounds, was passing the prom-ises. He noticed that the saloon was lighted up, when was something unusual, and he proceeded to investigate. On entering a little cardroom at the rear, he found the body of the murdered man in a corner, leaning against the wall, where the murderers had placed it after rifling the pockets and helping themselves to the contents of the safe, which it is

the contents of the sale, which it is thought amounted to over \$250.

A pool of blood on the plank floor of the yard and blood spatters on the gats and fence indicated that Dickel had been struck with some blunt instrument after he had confronted the robbers and per-haps torn the masks off one or both. The he had controlled the robbers and per-haps torn the masks off one or both. The marks of a fierce struggle are plainly vis-ible, and the many wounds about the head as well as the torn clothing of the murdered man, indicate that he had grappied with all his strength until un-consciousness resulted from the terrible blows. A trail of blood marks the floor of the back room where the body was dragged across into the cardroom, and blood on the back doorknob shows how the thugs retreated after their flendish work was done.

The "Mechanics' Saloon" is a little, yelow, one-story, frame building, occupying the corner of an otherwise vacant lot. A woodshed and stable on the west would cut off all outcry toward that quarter. The locality is devoted to substantial brick warehouses, interspersed with com-fortable cottages, and in the small hours of the morning is a very lonely one. The dead brick walls of the Portland Cordage dead brick walls of the Fortuna Cornage Company occupy the block obliquely across the street, and the watchman, L. H. Manning, in making his 3 o'clock in-spection of the premises, noticed that the little saloon was still lighted up, though no sound came forth. He crossed the street, looked in at each front win-dow, and saw nothing but the bar, bil-liard-table and cardtable, which were undisturbed. He then stepped to a window facing Marshall street from the rear of the saloon, and, peeping through a place where the paint had been rubbed off the glass, he saw a man's foot on the floor of the cardroom. Presuming that this was the saloon-keeper asleep, he thought nothing more of it, and returned to his duties at the cordage works. This inci-dent proves that the murder was done previous to \$ o'clock.

A little after midnight, two neighbors who had been playing pool with Dickel left for their homes, suspecting nothing of what was about to happen their friend. These men were Conrad Kemp, an employe of Weinhard's brewery, and Charles Larsen, a painter. Both men say no one was in the saloon when they left but the proprietor, who was in his usua

Robbery the Motive. When Coroner Rand arrived on the cene he took pains to examine the sur-

oundings. The safe was found locked and depleted of what coin it had contained, though the till in the counter had not been molested. The murdered man's pockets had been turned inside out, showing that the murderers expected to find valuables on his pers Dickel an Old Resident.

Deceased was a native of Germany, 48

years of age, and had been a reside

of Portland for over 20 years. He left a widow and four children to mourn his loss. Mrs. William Hilgers, residing at Fourth and College atrets, is the eldest child, and a boy of 16 is the youngest, An elder son had been in the habit of assisting the father about the saloon.

Mrs. Dickel was prostrated by the terrible misfortune yesterday. The family resides at 149 Thirteenth street, a few blocks distant from the saloon, and Mrs. Dickel, feeling uneasy over the non-arrival of her husband, arose about # o'clock and made her way to the saloon, where the police were making an inves-tigation of the premises. The sight that met her gaze gave her a shock which will take some time to recover from, and

#### mother yesterday trying to console her, while their own tears mingled with those of the sorrowing widow. Police at Work.

the stricken family hovered about the

The police are working on the case with such slender clews as can be ob-tained. They are rather inclined to the belief that the perpetrators of this hor-rible crime live not far from the scene, and they are in hopes of bringing them to justice. The locality has become somewhat noted for saloon hold-ups within the past few years, but as no resist-ance was offered the robbers, no mur-der accompanied the spoliation of bar-

keeper and patrons.

The amount of money taken from the safe is thought to be considerable, as Dickel was preparing to renew his li-cense, shortly to expire. He was probably in the act of counting his cash recelpts for the day when interrupted by the robbers, who in some way enticed him to the back door, where the killing took place. The body of the murdered mun is at the morgue, where Coroner Rand will hold an inquest this afternoon at 4:30.

# CAPTAIN M'QUESTON SHOT.

And He Died of the Wound-Result of Insane Attack.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-The War Department today received information fr General MacArthur of the tragic death in the Philippines of Captain Charles Mc-Queston, of the Fourth Regiment of the United States Infantry, the result of a wound of a private soldier. General Mac-Arthur's dispatch follows: "Charles McQueston, Captain Fourth United States Infantry, died yesterday at

Mangphone, Bacoor, Cavite Province, 3:30 evening, from gunshot wound caused by private soldier. Captain McQueston, in a fit of temporary ineanity, attacked men of the company; shot one or more and was shot himself in self-defense. Further particulars when received."

A Knight of Honor Dend. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—John P. Shannon, supreme director of the Knights of Honor of the United States, died at

Elberton, Ga., today.