# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Orego as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. To City Subscribers-

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted. 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 200

POSTAGE RATES. ted States, Canada and Mexico:

16 to 18-page paper... 14 to 28-page paper... Foreign rates double

News or discussion intended for publicat in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adverof any individual. Determine the states of t

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Pair, with dense YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 82; minimum temperature, 72; pre-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

#### HOLLOW COMPLIMENTS.

President Roosevelt must be a far duller and less sincere man than we think he is, if he accepts the congratulations of Washington and Utah Republicans at snything more than the pitiful price they are worth. While lauding him to the skies, they cover his purposes with contempt. We assume that when the President pleads for generous treatment of Cuba he means what he says; we take it for granted that he asks for reciprocity with the island, not in order to earn an empty show of cheap noise and excited acciaim in a partisan convention, but because he is deeply interested in the cause for which he pleads.

These Tacoma and Ogden utterances are like the action of the Pennsylvania Democrats, who eulogized Bryan as "our matchless leader" and voted down indorsement of the Chicago and St. Louis platforms. They are like the decision of the Judge who should compliment the prosecution on its able oratory and then instruct the jury to bring in a verdict for the defense. These politicians for office only and for no principle whatever virtually say to the President: We shout for you, but we cover your policies with contempt. We are for you, but we spit upon all you hold dear. We glory in your sincerity and courage, but for ourselves we have no sympathy with your proposals and our courage is unequal to an apparent disapproval of the little whipper-snappers who have stood up in Congress to defy you on a moral issue.

There is a homely old saying, me love my dog"-which means, being whereas the native promptings of huinterpreted, If you are my friend you will not insult what I hold dear. It is a principle of friendship that means a deal to every manly man and womanly woman. In any other sort of friendship there is nothing but hypocrisy and the keenest of affronts. The hostile deeds of these protesting friends of the President speak louder than their flattering words.

## CONTRARY TO PUBLIC POLICY.

The so-called "loop the loop" exhibition that has been given at the Carnival belongs to the class of entertainments that should be prohibited by law as contrary to sound public policy. The rider of the wheel puts his life in peril as the price of success, and even when he escapes with his life he is in great danger of severe bodily lajury. No such form of entertainment should ever be permitted, since it seems impossible to secure the rider from injury in event of accident. In many parts of the country the managers of state and county fairs have abandoned balloon ascensions as part of the means to draw a crowd, on the ground that frightful accidents frequently take place, resulting in the death of the aeronaut or his companions in the balloon voyage. No scientific or useful purpose is served by the voyage of a balloon, and in this country nine out of ten balloonists have been killed. The influence of such exhibitions is bad upon the boys who witness it. They are educated to believe that a man has a moral right to follow a calling at deadly risk of his life for no other purpose than to amuse idle, thoughtless spectators for a money re-

The necessities of the world's life by sea and land have created many pursuits which involve considerable peril of life and limb. River, ocean and land steam transportation; the military profession, are familiar illustrations of such vocations. The perils and hardships experienced by travelers and voyagers in exploration of new and strange lands; the exposure of physicians to contagion or infection in their professional efforts to care for the sick in great epidemics of dangerous diseases, are also illustrations of risk of life that are justified by the supreme pressure of the public weal. But public entertainments which involve deadly risk to human life through some extraordinary performance are contrary to sound public policy and should be forbidden because it is an immoral act for any man needlessly and uselessly to risk his life for money or the gratification of foolish vanity, and the public authorities should not legally sanction such immoral proceedings as legitimate form of public entertainment. It provokes imitation and valuable lives are lost in an utterly useless and barren proceeding.

Blondin repeatedly walked a cable stretched across the rapids of Niagara River just below the old suspension bridge in 1866, and once carried a man on his back in a basket, and the same feat was performed by one Leslie. Such exhibitions should never be permitted, as they are in spirit and moral-

struction. Attempts at sulcide are punished severely by the law in Massachusetts and several other states, and reckless trifling with one's life by putting it at deadly risk to make a holiday is

equally culpable. No man's life is his own to risk recklessly for public entertainment. Prize-fighting is forbidden by law in nearly all our states, although prigefighting is not nearly so deadly an amusement as ballooning. There is no dispute as to the evil influence of prizefighting, and yet it seems to us that all public exhibitions that involve undue risk to life or limb should be prohibited. They stand for a barren waste of life and bodily vigor, and for an immoral influence upon the average crowd of spectators.

No man should be allowed to follow a calling which stands for a cynical contempt of so sacred a gift and trust as his life. If it be a moral outrage for man or woman to sell the body to degradation, is it not a moral outrage to risk life itself for a handful of sixpences and the applause of a silly crowd that shudders as it cheers?

#### MISTAKES OF BEVERIDGE.

While there is a great deal that is good and commendable in Senator Beveridge's speech at Ogden, its economic passages are based upon an utterly erneous conception of trade. His contentions are such that if the Democratic party had not destroyed the popular confidence it enjoyed ten years ago Beveridge and those who think with him would put the Republican party out of power for an indefinite time.

Mr. Beveridge is a fine orator, perhaps as well equipped as to rhetorical grace and platform accomplishments as any man in American public life. His tribute to President Roosevelt is happy and entirely sound; for it is the public sense of the President's sound heart and righteous purposes that give him his tremendous popularity, not only among the masses, but even among those who grieve at the frequent superficiality of his thinking and perceive the hopelessness of many of his plans. Mr. Beveridge is exceedingly effective, also, in his presentation of the National finances and the growth of the country under Republican rule. The record is in evidence, and while ridicule may assail the implied ascription of good crops and American inventive genius to party auspices, the fact remains that natural benefits have not been frustrated by mismanagement, and every thinking man knows that present prosperity is attributable to our espousal of the gold standard as much as to any other single

But on the subject of foreign markets Mr. Beveridge is simply indefensible. He says distinctly that freer ingress for foreign goods does not open foreign markets to American goods. Theory and experience alike demonstrate his error. Tariff discrimination has been defended on the plea of the home market, and the plea has been allowed. But when tariff discrimination is pressed into service as the open sesame for foreign markets, it is time to protest.

We have been told all these years that

the United States must stand by pro-tection, because the home market is the main thing. When we got to Great Britain's situation and wanted a world commerce, then free trade would be our proper course. Senator Beveridge says that the need of the United States for the twentieth century is new markets for American products; yet he proposes to go after them with the same old blunderbuss of tariff hostility. His motto is vinegar for files. He cannot see how Great Britain, opening her ports to the trade of the world, has thereby become the great supply depot of the globe. He looks upon trade as something you manity can always be depended upon to rush in with orders where the facilities to buy and sell are inviting.

Reciprocity as Senator Beveridge conceives it, as Kasson negotiates it, and as the Republican party in Congress juggles with it, is totally false in conception, because it is not an invitation, but a club. Ostensibly for freer trade, it is in purpose predatory, belligerent, retal-It is impossible to build up trade through a system of sharp bargaining with one country after another, offending ten to every one you favor with special and discriminating privileges. Our heaviest customer is Great Britain; and it is simply barbaric to propose to put a high tariff on her manufactures while giving special rates to France and Germany. The discrimination that lies behind our reciprocity programme is the explanation of its failure hitherto and its probable failure

hereafter. One reason why Mr. Beverldge and so many others are led into this erroneous conception of trade is that they misconceive the function of government itself. The need of American industry is foreign markets. But it is not the business of the Government at Washington to supply them. It is the Government's business to reduce its own interference with trade and productive industry to the minimum. It should give every man under the flag, high or low, the largest possible play for the exercise of his talents, industry and thrift. But it is no part of the Government's mission to harness up the machinery of government and go out and get foreign markets for any man, however humble, or any corporation, however powerful. Every tariff on imports is a tax on exports. The duties on Chinese sliks and Manila hemp and Japanese matting and East Indian sugar are paid by the Oregon farmer in that much less price for his flour, imposed through that much

higher charge for ocean tonnage. We can tell Senator Beveridge and the other Republican leaders why they harp so loudly and continuously upon the reciprocity humbug. It is because they realize the pressing necessity and duty of tariff reform, but they are not permitted to reform the tariff in the honest, straightforward way, because they are too much beholden to and dominated by the great protected corporations. The tariff should come off from iron and steel, salt and paper, shoes and machinery, steel rails and tin-plate. Instead of this, every reciprocity treaty that has been negotiated confers special privileges on our great protected corporations that no longer need protection. It is time the Republican party directed some of its attention to the consuming masses instead of the great surplus-exporting corporations

Considerable mystery attaches to the recent heavy buying of Missouri Pacific stock in Wall street. On one hand it is alleged that the Pennsylvasia Railroad is getting control of the main Gould property, and on the other the activity is said to be caused by heavy inside buying, which would mean that the

upon it. The latter is the more probable theory, because a movement from the outside resulting in the transfer of nearly half the total shares of the corporation would almost surely have brought higher prices than have been quoted. And it is not likely that the Goulds are parting with so essential a part of their ratiroad holdings.

### THE FIRES AND THEIR OBVIOUS

LESSON. Fire has been a most efficient assistant to the farmer in clearing his land of refuse timber, stumps, roote brush. Without the employment of that agency it would have been impracticable to put under the plow vast areas of fertile lands in the Willamette Valley and in the foothills of the Cascade and Coast Range Mountains. But its power as a servant is no less than its power as a master, and when given control as it has been in the last few days its destructiveners knows no limit except the supply of combustible material. Material is not wanting and only a drenching rain will render it incombustible. Unfortunately there is no present indication of rain, and there is little to do except guard against the setting of more fires while the course of those now burning is awaited with anxious inter-

Reports received from various points n Oregon and Washington show that the loss caused by the burning of fences, barns and dwellings will be great. Yet the danger most to be feared is not the destruction of property in the settled portion of these two states. Losses of this kind must be amail compared with the enormous devastation and ruin that will follow if the fire once gets a start in the great forests of the Cascade and Coast Range Mountains. The millions of acres of whitened tree trunks that have stood for fifty years as the ghoets of mighty firs that once grew along the western slope of the Coast Range from Tillamook south to the Yaquina show what awful consequences may follow when a fire has once gained headway under favorable conditions. The forests of the Nehalem, the Santiam, the Mc-Kenzle, the Upper Willamette, the Rogue and the Umpqua contain a wealth the extent of which has not yet been comprehended. Yet all these forests, together with those north of the Columbia, seem threatened with destruction by fire. Such a result of the fires now raging in every part of Western Oregon and Washington, would be the greatest calamity that has ever be-

fallen the Pacific Northwest. While the damage is yet undetermined, one can but feel that those who have been guilty of negligence in starting the fires should be brought immedistely to answer for their offense. The laws of the state are particularly stringent regarding the setting of fires; and the protection of our forest resources demands that those be strictly enforced, even when the loss has been comparatively light. People must learn that when they set fires, on their own land but under conditions which permit the fire to extend to the lands of another, they violate the criminal laws and are liable to punishment. Let a few of those who are criminally careless be punished, and the wanton dieregard of the property rights of others will cease. The purpose of the law is not to punish offenders after our extensive forests have been destroyed, but to prevent

that destruction by punishing those who start fires of lesser magnitude. The farmer who starts a fire to clear his land is to be commended, if he has taken precautions to protect the rights of others. Residents of this and the adjoining state on the north would willingly endure the inconvenience of smoke necessary for the enlarging of our prounder the conditions which have prevailed in most instances is as unwise and as vicious as it is unnecessary. Back in the mountains the fires have had their beginning in the smoldering coals of campfires. According to the reports of the forest reserve officials, the forest patrolmen have been compelled year after year to put out fires that have been left by hunters or tourists. If they would arrest and secure the conviction of a few of the offenders, they would not only lighten their own labors, but would do more than they ever have done toward the permanent protection of our forests.

## ON ITS BEAM ENDS.

The remarkable showing made by the license Republican nominee for Governor of Vermont in last week's election can only be taken as proof positive that the farce of prohibition is at length fully apprehended in that state, and may look forward to its inevitable abolishment in no far distant future. The prohibitory liquor law and its history in Vermont have recently been made the subject of editorial review and criticism by the New York Evening Post, the Springfield Republican, the Boston Herald, the Philadelphia Press and the New York Sun, and these intelligent journals, representing various shades of political opinion, all agree in the vicious and demoralizing consequences of prohibition. The New York Evening Postpoints out that the present very widespread and deep-seated discontent with the liquor law in Vermont is due to the nature of the law, which violates the fundamental rights of citizenship, promotes perjury, demoralizes juries and prosecuting officers, corrupts magistrates and constables, burdens the counties with heavy costs, and in towns of any size completely falls to stop the sale of drink. The original prohibitory law authorized constables to enter dwellings or other places without warrant and seize liquors found there. It commanded persons arrested for being drunk to disclose under oath the name of the person from whom they obtained the liquor and empowered any Justice of the Peace to commit to jail a prisoner who refused to disclose it.

The Post points out that these provisions cannot be reconciled with the constitution of Vermont, which provides that "the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers and possessions free from search or reizure," forbids warrants unsupported by oath or not directed to a particular officer to make search, or directing the selzure of persons or property not particularly described. Such a law conflicts with the article of the Constitution of the United States forbidding unreasonable searches and regulating warrante, and with the article prescribing the method of criminal prosecutions. Under the original prohibitory statute a complaint need allege only that the respondent sold liquor "at divers times," and it was not necessary to specify the kind or quantity of liquor, "nor the nature, date or place of the offense!

Under this stafute enormous finer were imposed; inquisitorial methods of Portland has not been so nearly isolated

enabled to imprison citizens for indefinite periods; paid spies and informers were introduced; heavy penalties for failure to exhibit due zeal were inflicted upon officers of the state. Offenders who possessed property were reduced to poverty. In one instance an impecunious offender was sentenced at the age of 67 to pay fines completely beyond his ability or be imprisoned for nearly fifty years. These cumulative sentences not seldom forced humane Governors to pardon the convict. The fanatical supporters of the law, entaged at the refusal of juries to convict, broke through all constitutional restraints and passed a law authorizing any constable to stop men and women in the highway and search their persons whenever he "suspected" that they had any alcoholic intoxicant in their possession, and finally in direct defiance of the constitution they abolished the right of trial by jury by the prostitution of the Court of Chancery. Every place where liquor was unlawfully sold was declared a nuisance, to be abated by a proceeding brought by the attorney for the state, or by the Chanceller, of his own motion That officer is now directed by statute to proceed, with or without affidavits against such persons and places as he thinks fit, or on such complaints as he regards as satisfactory. "General reputation" is declared by law to be presumptive evidence of a nuisance, and the maintenance of the nulsance is to be enjoined as a contempt of court. The Chancellor may bring anybody he pleases before him without indictment or specific complaint, enjoin him, fine him not less than \$500 for contempt, and

commit him to jail. And all this may be done under the prohibitory law in face of the constitutional provisions that in all prosecutions for criminal offenses the accused has a right to be tried by an impartial jury of his peers, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty. If any person sells, furnishes or gives away or possessen with intent to sell or give away intoxicating liquors in violation of the law, he may be fined upon the first conviction not more than \$100 nor less than \$5, and may also be imprisoned for not more than thirty days. Upon the second and each subsequent conviction the fine is not more than \$200 and not less than \$10, and he may be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year. A person who becomes an illegal seller of liquors may be fined on first conviction \$100; on the second \$200, and on the third conviction he also may be imprisoned not less than four nor more than twelve months. This is the kind of liquor law which has prevailed for fifty years in Vermont, and against which there is today a violent revolt. Such a law could never have been retained long by the people of the state after it proved its viciousness but for the fact that the popular body of the Vermont Legislature is elected under the "town" system of representation. A small mountain town of thirty voters elects one Representative, the City of Burlington, with 3500 voters, and a population of 18,000, elects but one.

The disposition to regard the Lewis and Clank corporation as a sort of general promotion society seems to be strong in several quarters. Some conceive it to be an agency for advertising the industrial greatness of the great West, and some think it might be used to advantage in helping local real estate. This view is not entirely confined to Portland; Indeed, Portland has been obliged to combat the spirit that would localize the Lewis and Clark celebration and drag the corporation into indorsing various movements foreign to and falling ashes if the discomfort is its purpose and entirely outside the scope of its authority. We have bodies rking for the general advancement of the community-such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' Association. It is proper enough for them to dip into anything that promises benefit to Portland's interests. But the Lewis and Clark corporation is not free to mix in matters not connected directly with the Lewis and Clark celebration. Miscellaneous indorsements or general promotion efforts should no more be expected from it than from the O. R. & N. or North ern Pacific boards of directors, or the Common Council. If every advertising scheme and every excursion enterprise must demand the attention of the Lewis and Clark directors, they will have small time for carrying on a proper celebration of a great historical event. The great public could save the Lewis and Clark authorities considerable annoyance and loss of time by recognizing the proper limits of this movement. It has a particular object in view, and has no right to go into other fields, however worthy they may be.

The conviction of A. L. Belding, the murderer of his wife, mother-in-law and a man whose offense consisted in the fact that he was a friend of the family was a foregone conclusion. Insanity, except as that plea may be made to apply to any revengeful man fired with liquor, could not be made to stand in this case. On the contrary, the deliberate purpose of a determined homicide was witnessed in his language and actions both before and after the tragedy The law has but one province in such a case—a fair, open and unbiased trial and, upon conviction, the prompt administration of penalty.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Daily Gleaner utterly denies that there is any substantial public sentiment on that island in favor of annexation to the United States. It says that the demnad for annexation is merely an expression of discontent on account of the lack of attention which the West India colonists receive from the home government. The British application for renewal of the pending reciprocity treaties, announced in this morning's dispatches, is an indica tion that their prayers have reached the throne.

While the railroad combiners have been busy with the Wall-street end of the transportation business, the railroad operatives have been organizing a new union in the West that is now said to be preparing to demand an advance in pay. If the two forces show that they have reached a stage of development that will admit of peaceable settlement of differences, it will be much to the credit of both. The public will have small patience with combinations that shall simply increase the disaster of a collis-

tray the sad havoc wrought by the fires that are raging about Portland in every direction. Telegraph operators are fighting fire and hundreds of poles are burning and wires are down everywhere ity no better than deliberate self-de- Goulds are strengthening their hold trial employed. Inferior courts were from the outside world for ten years.

## SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

As Is Often the Case.

Forest Grove Times.

Senator Boeth, of Lane County, denies that he is a candidate for United States Senator. He says the announcement that he was came from an enemy and not a

Speed the Parting, Etc.

North Yambill Herald, reported that Judge Bird has ought an interest in a grocery store in Portland. The Judge has failed, both in business and politics, in Yambili County:

### Consent of the Governed in Klickitat

Goldendale Sentinel. The Prosser Record seems to think that any part of a county can secede and set up a new balliwick with only the vote of seceding territory. Before the town of Prosser becomes a county seat several people up there will know more than they present about such matters, for they'll have plenty of time to learn.

Hope Springs Eternal.

Skamokawa Eagle.
The Northern Pacific Company has taken charge of the Oregon & Washington Rallway, the line running from Kalama to Vancouver. Now what she wants to do is to continue the line down the north side of the Columbia to Hwaco, and from present indications that is what she intends to do.

Interesting Baptist Relie.

McMinnville Telephone Register. h his traveling over the state, Rev. H. Latourette is picking up matters of historical interest to the college and to his denomination. One of his latest finds is a copy of the proceedings of the Central Baptist Association held at Dallas in 1861—41 years ago. The report on the col-lege is signed by Henry Warren, secretary of the board of trustees. It also contains many other familier names, a prominent one being A. J. Hunsaker.

#### "Pension-Shark Lawyers."

Harrisburg Bulletin. The Indian War veterans hereabout are very much interested and very jubilant over the prospect of obtaining their longdelayed pension. They are grateful to Congressman Tongue for his successful effort in pushing the bill through Congress, for his forethought in protecting them from the rapacity of pension-shark lawyers, and for his disinterested method of seeing to the presentation of their ciaims without cost to them.

#### Office Seeking the Man.

Aberdeen Bulletin.
It is understood that the friends of Colonel John J. Carney, of the Herald, are urging him to allow his name to go before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Aberdeen. The Colonel's keen sense of justice, coupled with the enticing perquisite of \$100 per month, will no doubt impel him to accede to the wishes of his friends and sacrifice himself upon the altar of Democracy. Where battles are to be fought, though defeat is certain, the Colonel is the man to enter the fight with all the enthusiasm of a prospective victor.

#### New and Promising Fraternity. Astoria News.

The Chop Sueys is a new organization of "bloods" among the Astoria young men. It is a social organization. "White highbinders" is what one young man called the mysterious organization that has suddenly sprung into existence. They have a gold button badge with black center and Chinese letters thereon. Colnel A. R. Carruthers, late of Kentucky, grand high muck-a-muck, and Major P. B. Sovey is grand scribe. Will Cole and George Raiston are members of the cabinet. The rank and file number about cabinet. 10, and they are a very exclusive set, ex-citing the envy of many young Astoria bloods who have not been "tipped the

## Bon Voyage to Representative Both.

Rainier Gazette. Hon. Martin Both left Rainier Sunday night for Portland, where he was joined Monday by M. Ellis, one of Rat business men. From Portland they will journey together by way of Hamburg to From Portland they will the former home of Mr. Ellis, From there they will visit Damascus and Mr. Ellis will visit his aged Jerusalem. parents, while Mr. Both will return to Germany, and after a brief visit with relatives in the Fatheriand will return home in time for the session of the Oregon Legislature, of which body he was elected a member. The Gazette joins the many friends here in wishing the gentleman 3 pleasant journey and a safe return home.

## Impression of Governor McBride.

Mossy Rock Recorder. Governor McBride may be a first-rat good Governor, but he is too dictatorial. With an appointive railroad commission would virtually be monarch of all he surveys. This is the great and principal argument against the appointive commission idea. It puts too much power in the hands of one man—the Governor. An elective commission could do at least as much good, and would not be dependent upon the whim of any man. An ommission could not be depended upon wever, by political grafters to do their bidding, and consequently is not in mand by them. As for us, we rather trust the people of the state to elect good men on the commission than to trust a crafty politician's appointive power.

Charges of Journalistic Corruption.

Eugene Registe It is to be regretted that the standard of journalism must continually be low-ered by the class of editors who cannot read in the mission of newspaperdom a higher sense of duty and obligation than that of continually being on tap for some sort of a graft. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" class of publications are a menace to legitimate journalism and are responsible for the prevalent opinion that every journalist has his price. It is true that the papers of Oregon that have a stanting in the state are of a class that are highly patriotic and stand by their respective parties during political campaigns from a sense of duty that has no marketable price and that is nonpurchasable. During the last campaign several unscrupulous journals of the state con-tinually asserted that Furnish was spending thousands of dollars to secure his election as Governor, but we have yet to find a single paper that received from Mr. Furnish, directly or indirectly, a single collar for supporting his candidacy.

#### Trouble Brewing for Poor Lo Yakima Herald,

It is time the people of this city were petitioning the Government for proper of-ficials to handle the white men who carry on the traffic of selling whishy to the In-dians. This should be attended to before fair time, when the Indians come to the city by the thousands and are apt to cause considerable trouble. There are white men in this city, it is

said, who are now making it a regular business to sell whisky to Indians. While not all of the Indians are drinkers of "fire water," there are a great many young bucks who are bad in every sense of the word, and when under the influence of whisky they are as hard to control as a boit of lightning. Since doing away with the United States Deputy Marshal here the illicit traffic has increased ten-fold, and the debauchery that is now going on among the Yakimas is alarming. The Indians have their meeting places, and the bootlegger is always on hand with his little bottle of alcohol to exchange for ible its retail cost. Some of the drunkinvariably they go to the reservation and make "Rome howl," as though the days of their forefathers had returned.

"A smap shot of the Chief Magistrate in that get-up would be worth money. of their forefathers had returned.

### GOOD FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT!

Marquise de Fonteno; Roosevelt's action in declining t seet Grand Duke Boris of Russia, and in eaving her husband to entertain him alone at Oyster Bay Thursday last, will

commend itself to sensible propie both at home and abroad. It is a course which has been adopted in the past in many capitals in Europe in order to denote dis-approval on the part of the highest in the land of the behavior of some royal or imperial visitor.

With the exception of the late King of the Sandwich Islands, every Prince of the business and politics, in Yamhill County: blood who has visited the United States but perhaps he may succeed better in the metropolis. for the prejudices, for the conventionali-ties and for the views of the people whose hospitality he was enjoying.

This has not been the case with Grand Duke Boris and while some of the storics which have been printed about him may be somewhat exaggerated, there is no doubt that from the time of his arrival at San Francisco until the moment when he called upon the President of the United States at Oyster Bay, he behaved in a manner that implied a complete absence of any respect for the American people or for their opinion concerning him. His indiscretions of one kind and an-

other, while open to criticism at any time became trebly reprehensible in view of the fact that he was traveling as a Russian Grand Duke, and as such in the flercest glare of publicity, and his action while at a New York theater in ignoring the Governor of the State of New York, who was in a neighboring box, in order to devote himself to women of the chorus, was merely one example of the utter "sans facen" with which he has behaved throughout his stay in this country, just as if there were no necessity in his eyes for observing any of the conventionalities of life here in America, where "nothing mattered. That Mrs. Roosevelt's absence from the

mcheon given by the President for the Grand Duke was a rebuke, and a well-merited one, cannot be denied, and in spite of all that is said to the contrary, she left before he arrived and only returned after his departure, thus indicating both that she did not wish to meet him and that the President was not anxious for her to receive the Grand Duke. It is a rebuke such as the one to which King Edward, when Frince of Wales, subjected King Milan when the latter was in Lon-don, receiving his cail, but giving him no opportunity of meeting the Princess. The Grand Duke Boris' uncle, the late Czar, was far more drastic. For when the Duke of Orleans came to St. Petersburg in the train of a famous prima do na, with whom his name was associated at the time, and rendered himself con-spicuous by his devotion to her, he was not only ignored by the court and the imperial family, but ordered to leave the opera-house one night when the inte Czar and the Czarina were present, and commanded by the police to leave the country on the following day.

While this, of course, was an extreme measure, which created a great sensation at the time, and has no parallel save the case when the King of Siam insisted upon the late Duke of Sutherland leaving Bongkok on account of his moral shortcon ffigs, it is a usual practice for European courts to ignore altogether foreign vis-itors of royal and imperial rank whose behavior is such as to indicate that they have more regard for their own ideas of amusement than for the good opinion of the people of the country in which they happen to be, and the Grand Duke Boris may consider himself lucky in having received any recognition whatsoever on the part of President Roosevelt.

#### Washington's Fortune. From the Richmond Dispatch.

Whether Washington can be put into the envied category of millionaires no the envied category of millionaires no one can assert positively. According to the late Paul Leicester Ford. whose work, "The True George Washington," has received wide recognition, "the Father of His Country," when he died, was worth \$50,000. This fortune did not include his wife's property, but, neverthe-less, it made him one of the wealthlest less, it made him one of the wealthiest Americans of his time. Ford adds: "And it is to be questioned if a fortune was ever more honestly acquired or more thoroughly deserved."

John Adams, however, probably would have differed with Ford on this point, the two ever co of his recurrent moods of bitterness and jealousy toward Washington Adams asked: "Would Washington have ever been commander of the Revolutionary Army or President of the United States had not married the rich widow of Mr. Custis?'

According to Mr. Ford, it seems that he would, for he had achieved colonial military fame before his marriage. That the Widow Custis was a desirable "party" is not to be denied, however, as her part of the Custis property equalled "15,000 acres of land, a good part of it adjoining the City of Williamsburg; several lots in the said city; between two and three hundred negroes, and about eight or ten thousand pounds upon bond," estimated at the time at about twenty thousand pounds in all. This property was further increased on the death of Patsy Custls, in 1773, by a half This of her fortune, which added ten thousand pounds to the sum.

## PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Bishop Potter, of New York, announces that he will have nothing more to do with the set-tlement of the coal strike, which moves the Washington Post to inquire: "Can it be that the good man is going to turn his attention to Several women in Texas are making

cess of ranching. One of them is Mrs. Pauline Whitman, who owns a ranch of 200,000 acres in the Panhandle. There she raises 15,000 cattle annually, using only 20 cowboys for their handling, and successfully competing in the market with the kings of the cattle trade. the market with the kings of the cattle trade.

Henri d'Almeras has written a book full of anecdotes about Frenchmen of gentus, their fallure and success. One thing they have all had in common—a capacity for hard work. He instances Bourget, who, as a young man, used to get up at 3 and work till 7. Then he gave lessons all day long, and in the evening he was at his desk again, writing till late at night.

A number of Detroit saloon-keepers have evinced a desire to contribute liberally toward the Christian Endeavor Convention expense. evinced a desire to contribute liberally toward the Christian Endeavor Convention expense fund. President Mohn, of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, said to an interviewer: "We ought to be interested in every large convention that comes here, no matter what it is. The whole city is benefited by such a gathering, and we will get our share of the bu

By all accounts, Grand Duke Boris was a spectacular feature of the horse show in Newapectacular reature of the norse show in New-port the day he attended that function. The rather kaleidoscopic costume of His Royal Highness included a suit in large gray plaids, a lemon-colored shirt and silver gray tie; tan shoes, a white and tan belt, fastened by a showy gold buckle, and a white straw hat trimmed with light blue. A jeweled snake, curied in three glittering coils formed his ring, and the much-written-about bracelet was in vidence whenever he gesticulated with his left

Pillabury, the American chess expert, is called the greatest "second" chess match play-er in the world. He has the habit of generally finishing second in a match. If Lasker is entered Pillsbury will be second to him, but if tered Phisbury will be second to him, but if Lasker is not entered Philisbury, who, barring Lasker, ought to be first, will continue to end second to some player of the second class. He has thus been second in more matches than any other expert. Only once did he take first place, and that was in his first international

It is perhaps well that President Roosquelt was not accompanied by a photographer when he went hunting in Corbin Park. While on that expedition the President wore a huntithat expedition the Fresident were a hunting suit belonging to Senator Proctor, of Vermont, Now, the Senator is six feet and a couple of inches to spare, with Abe Lincoln arms and legs, and how in the world the President was ever able to fire a gun without his sleeves catching in the hammer, or how he was able to get around at all without the superfluous trousers legs getting under his heels, is a mystery. Besides, the Fresident is a good bit plumper than the Termont statesman, and if

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

How about an anti-smoke ordinance?

"No, thank you, Old Prob," said Orecon, "no smoke this time. Let's drink, an't please you."

The strange thing is that the Navy actually found a battle-ship-the Wisconsin to send to Panama. Wooden gunboats are the regular thing for actual servicethe battle-ships are skylarking around the fashionable ports of Europe.

In commenting on the expressed intention of Miss Stone to return to missionary work on the Turkish frontier, the Richmond Times says that the Bulgarian brigands will not give her a cordial welcome, "as they have been officially notified that she must furnish her own ran-

Life in Denmark moves easily. A daily saper in Copenhagen suspended publication this Summer from June until September, "so as to enable its staff to enjoy suitable holiday." What the subscribers thought of this generous arrangement we are not informed.

The official executioner of Tokio died recently. His death was curious in itself, and, considering his profession, was little short of remarkable. He was crossing a railway track near Tokio, when he was run down by a fast express. The body was found by the track with the head as neatly decapitated as any which had been cut off by the official executioner himself, Otherwise there was not a mark on the

Speaking of centenaries reminds us that the early years of this century will be full of important ones. Besides those of Hugo and Dumas, which have occurred in 1962, there will soon arrive the anniversaries of Bulwer-Lytton (1903), Beaconsfield (1904). Hawthorne (1904), Whittler (1907), Longfellow (1907), Helmes (1909), Poe (1905), Gautier (1911) and Dickens (1912). Two minor centenaries belonging to 1902 are those of Hugh Miller and "L E. L.

The late Senator McMillian, of Michigan, used to tell about a green Irishman employed on his country place near Detroit. He had a severe attack of malarial fever, and the Senator sent him a box of fivegrain capsules of quintne. Upon the occasion of his next visit to the farm the Senator called on Pat and asked him if he received the medicine all right. "Yes, sor," said Pat, "and it cured me, too, but it was a lot of trouble to dig the medicine out of those little shells."

The New York Sun, discussing the practical operation of a plan for treating the trust question by a Constitutional amendment, shows that under the most favorable conditions the earliest date at which Congress could be brought to sanction uch an amendment would be March, 1905. Then there is no probability of the states acting effectively on the subject earlier than the latter portion of 1906. would thus be no opportunity to legislate under the amendment before 1907, and the probability is that there would be longer delay than this, if anything were ever achieved in this way.

A South Sea Islander said of his race, "As soon as we open our mouths a lie is born." The Chinese acknowledge without shame the same of themselves. It may be true among Western nations that "the affairs of life hinge upon confidence," but in the East, and especially in China, they hinge upon suspicion. There are few Chinese who attach any importance to keeping an engagement. Most of them are like the man who, being accused of having broken his promise, replied that it was of no consequence, as he could make another just as good. The Chinese say that one should never refuse a request in an ab Adams rupt manner; on the contrary, he should grant it in form, although with no intention to do so in substance. "Put him off till tomerrow, and then another tomorrow; thus you comfort his heart," they say,

## Up-to-Date Synonyms.

You can pay me in simpleons or plunks;
If you want to touch me simply pull my leg;
I'd as soon be up against it as to get it in the I'd as well be on the bum as have to beg.

If you blink your peepers you must close your

Nobody does a thing to you when you are sent to grass.

If you make me tired, you're apt to give me

If you're dotty or you're off, you must have wheels; Every four-time-winner's sure to get tha You're a mug, or mark, or cove, or guy, or bloke, just as you please, Teat is right, straight goods, and also it's no

You can pipe me off or merely size me up;

If you're sloppy, you are jushed or orchde:
If you're on the water-wagon you must put the
shutters up,
You can brace or bone me, just as you decide. If you won't pull down your vest, then take a If you want to drop me, simply cut me out; Try to tumble or to savvy or get next or be

### Or you'll never twig what this is all about. An Able-Bodied Ling.

Seattle Post Intelligencer.
The Washington Republicans most wisely avoided any reference to the atempt to raise an issue between the President and Congress. There is no such

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"A speculator!" "Yes; same thing. He's getting married on nothing at all,"-Detroit Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the sad-dest are these: "An empty bin!"-Cleveland

Plain Dealer. He-She holds her ago well, doesn't she? She -Yes. She doesn't look a day older than she says she is -Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Homer-What do you think of my new gown? Mrs. Nextdoor-Oh, it's perfectly love-ly. Only las tweek! I bought our cook a dress of the same piece of goods.-Chicago Daily

vainly trying to be one, "don't die very often, do you?" "No," replied the man who was one, as he smiled benignly, "only once."-Philadel Worthless Husband-Going to leave me, ar

you, Moll? Didn't you take me for better or worse? Long-Suffering Wife-Yes, but you are absolutely the worst. I didn't take you for that.-Chicago Tribune. "Genius," quoted Smuthers, "le an infinite apacity for taking paine." "Then," remarked mithers, "old Groanache must be a genius.

He gets every ailment he hears any one else has."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. has."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"What are your hands for, Williel" she asked, reprovingly. He looked at them thoughtfully, as if in doubt. Then suddenly a glad smile illumined his face. "To get dirty and be washed," he answered.—Chicago Evening Post.

"You say you have a new idea for a story"

"Yes." "Something original in plot?" 'Well.
I hadn't thought much about the plot. But I have an advertising scheme that will make a fortune for any book."—Washington Star.

"What ever became of that prehistoric man

fortune for any book. — washington Star.

"What ever became of that prehistoric man who was dug up in Kansas about two months ago?" asked the individual who reads the papers. "He is being worked up into prehistoric movels," explains the man who keeps pace with literary progress.-Baltimore American.