# The Oregonian.

\$9.85

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purpose.
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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten im temperature, 56; pre-FL; mini

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; westerly winds. PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1903.

SUGGESTIONS OF NEW DISCOVERY.

It is probable that we not only are not nearing the end of discovery of the secrets of Nature-though the progress of a century has been so wonderfulbut that on the contrary we are but just at the threshold of discovery, with most wonderful and perhaps most useful of all discoveries yet awaiting us,

Here now is the story of this discovery at Portland of a new method of tempering steel, whereby cutting tools are made so hard that they will cut all known metals, including all the known forms of steel, and yet hold their edge perfectly. To temper steel to such hardess, while yet it retains its toughness and practical infrangibility, would be discovery not inferior in value to any other ever made in the mechanical science, if not in practical results superior to them all. If the Oregon toolmaker has in fact reached this result, the whole world will be using his discovery just as soon as he may make the dis closure; and it may be supposed he will make it just as soon as he shall have completed the arrangements necessary for the protection of his right.

Again, there is the discovery of the substance called radium, a new wonder of the world. Some account of it was presented in an article in The Sunday Oregonian '(June 28). It is a substance spontaneously luminous, giving out rays which penetrate substances hitherto opaque even to the Roentgen ray; it gives out a high degree of heat, and most wonderful of all, suffers no loss of energy or bulk. As yet it has been produced only in quantities very small nd at extremely high cost, and the future of it is but matter of conjecture. But suppose production of it may be carried in time to a point where it will do the work of the world, through supply of heat, light and power!

Democratic ranks, with Bryan clubbing the goldbugs and Cieveland turning the hose on the Bryanites. It is only fair to say that in Iowa neither side seems to have triumphed over the other, but each has yielded something for the general result. Both Governor Cummins (revisionist) and - Secretary Shaw (standpatter) were represented in the conference which took place at the Auditorium Annex in Chicago some weeks ago, at which the resolution in question is said to have been framed and accepted by both sides. Governor Cummins was present in person. Senator Allison was present in person. George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, was also present in person. The under-standing is that Mr. Perkins is to be proposed for chairman of the state con-

vention, and as he is a man in whose fairness all sides have confidence, he will doubtless be chosen and keep the scales of justice evenly balanced. The tariff changes imperatively needed are in reality very few; and there would doubtless be no difficulty whatever in reaching common ground on the "lown idea" in every state, if it were not for the timid and discreditable fear some of the standpatters have of offending the protected interests. It is to be hoped that the Des Moines plank

problem, which seems after all to be a question more of words than of anything else. It would not hurt the party any if it could point with pride, as President Roosevelt does, to the removal of the duty on anthracite coal. The inference that this simple act of justice might be utilized as a precedent when occasion is clear would be both timely and reassuring.

PRECEDENTS FOR KISHINEF. Just why the State Department finds it necessary to speak of the precedents in the Kishinef protest in such mysterious terms is, of course, unfathomable and probably nothing more serious than the sublimated absurdity of diplomacy. There are two, at least, that occur us now, and there may be others. Nelther of them affords any reason for hesitation to present the Jewish neti-

tion against the outrages in Bessarabia, inless we have one rule for strong powers and another for the weak, and unless Roosevelt wishes to be marked as tore timid than Benjamin Harrison.

The Jewish regulations of 1881, conerning which the St. Petersburg Voskahad talks in this morning's dispatches, were amended ten years later, and in their new form had a far wider effect than the huddling of rural Hebrews to Russian cities. It was fore-Blaine that the unfortunates would be apt to hurry over to America when they could find the passage money. It would take considerable courage today to find. in prospective Jewish immigration a ground of foreboding at Washington, but Mr. Blaine did not hesitate. He undertook to say that inasmuch as we were likely to be injuriously affected by an influx of Russian Jews, we had the moral, if not the legal, right to protest against the causative act of the Rus-

sian government; and he did. This was one of the few noteworthy acts in the two brief administrations of Secretary Blaine. Its force today is considerable, but is qualified somewhat by the reflection that his policy comprised an exaltation of the American Continent as such in the eyes of the world, a closer union of its political inits, and an increased measure of dissociation from the governments of Eu-rope. It is clear that considerations of omity with European powers, particularly the Pacific powers, appealed less to Blaine than today to Hay-less, indeed, than they would appeal today to Blaine himself. But there is no such limitation upon the force of the precedent established by Secreatry Hay in the case of the Jews in Roumania,

enough of this sort of thing in the dreams of one generation are the reallties of the next. It requires no pro phetic vision to see the future of gation in the region east of the Cascades. Along nearly every river where a few years ago no one would have thought of building a home settlers have taken Government land, have turned the water from its channel so that it spreads over their fields, and are now harvesting crops of alfalfa such as can be excelled in no other place. Only a small part of the available water has been diverted from the streams, and much of this is being wasted through improper methods of irrigation. Two problems are presented -how to store the Spring floods and how to regulate the use of water so that there shall be no waste. The first of these will be solved by the General Government by the expenditure of large sums of money realized from the sale of public land in this state. The solution of the second must be ac plished largely through state legislation formulated by men experienced in

practical irrigation. Residents of Malheur and Harney Counties should not he oversanguine their expectations of immediate benefits to be derived from the Govern ment's operations in their section of the state. Neither should homeseekers will bring an advisable solution of the permit themselves to be made the prey of "locators" who have inside information which they are willing to sell at a good price. It will be several years before water will be flowing in any Government ditch in Oregon, so there is abundant time for every one to proceed carefully in what he undertakes in anticipation of the construction of extensive irrigation works. The whole project may be abandoned in one place or another, though it is pretty certain that reservoirs and canals will be built

by the Government some place in Ore-

gon. CORRUPTION IS NOT NEW.

There is corruption in politics today; there always has been. There was corruption under the Administration of Washington. Edmund Randolph, secretary of State, accepted a bribe from the French Minister and was forced to resign. Under Jefferson's Administration John Randolph first rose to distinction as the assailant and exposer of the famous Yazoo fraud, organized by the most corrupt and audacious band of peculators that ever attempted to loot the Treasury. This combination to rob the Government of millions of acres of land was composed of leading men scattered throughout the country. It was a gigantic swindle proposed to steal by forms of legislation, through bribery of legislators, an extent of country out of which states might be formed, passing through four degrees of latitude, the descriptive lines being rivers, mountains and sea shore. In 1795 the State of Georgia sold to four companies, for the sum of \$500,000, an immense tract of Western lands. The sale and the enormous extent of territory involved was brought to the attention of the Federal Government by a message of President Washington. The State of

Georgia canceled this legislative sale procured by wholesale bribery of the previous Legislature, and then all the Western territory to the United States in 1802, and the rights of the purchasers thus became a question for the Federal Government. In 1803 President Jefferson's Cabinet was appealed to by the persons interested for relief. They expressed the opinion that "various equitable considrations which may be urged in favor

of most of the present claimants ren der it expedient to enter into a compromise on reasonable terms." The enemies of his Administration at once charged that improper influences had been brought to bear upon President Jefferson and his Cabinet. In this way the Yazoo fraud came before Congress for consideration. Men of the first po sition in the country were largely in-

terested in the business and did their

ors had uninterrupted admission to every department in Washington. Ed-ward Livingston, Secretary of State under Jackson, was not a proper man for any office of trust in the Government. President Jackson, in reply to resolutions of inquiry adopted by of the investigating committees of the House, and addressed to President Jackson and his heads of departments, objected to the investigation on the ground that "he and the departments were required to become their own accusers and to furnish the evidence convict ourselves." Mr. Kendall, the Postmaster-General, who was called upon to deliver to the committee papers relative to the removal of certain Postmasters without cause, replied that "the power of making appointments was vested by the Constitution and laws in the President, the heads of departments and courts of law; that since a compliance with the request of the committee would be a precedent tending to sub-vert them, he declined furnishing the papers." The Secretary of the Treasury, when called before the committee clined to answer for the same reasons furnished by President Jackson and his Postmaster-General.

These monstrous doctrines were sustained by the Democratic party in Congress, although they were directly in contradiction of the views expressed by the report of the committee of 1826 to inquire into the condition of the various departments under the Administra tion of John Quincy Adams. Corrupt practices were certainly carried on in the Postoffice Department under the Administrations of Monroe, Adams and Jackson, Barry, who was Postmaster-General at the close of Jackson's Administration, was obliged to resign disgrace as a defaulter. The tactics practiced by the star-route swindlers under President Hayes were played with a bolder hand under Adams and Jackson. The Postmaster of New York City proved a defaulter: he was dis-

missed and was found to have robbed the Government of a large amount. Swartwout, the Collector of the Port of New York, was a defaulter for \$1,500,000, and the defalcation of Postmaster Gouverneur and the United States District Attorney swelled this to \$2,000,000. These facts illustrate that from Washington's Presidency down the maladministration of Government affairs and the malfessance of men in office have been crying evils under every Government. Under all Administrations from Washington to Roosevelt there have been more or less irregularities, discreditable and corrupt transactions found in the various departments of the Government.

At the annual meeting of the Suez Canal directors, held in Paris the early part of this month, the chief question of interest was what effect the completion of the Panama Canal would have on the Suez. Prince D'Arenberg, the president of the canal, said that there was not much to be feared-that traffic from the eastern coast of America would still prefer the Suez. But the Chicago Tribune truly says it would be hard to tell on what hypothesis the Prince bases his belief. The Philippines, Japan and the east coast of China will be over 2000 miles nearer New York via the Panama than via the Suez route. With coal expensive and time precious, the probabilities are that the Panama Canal will get all far Eastern trade from the east coasts of both Americas. In 1902 the Suez Canal took in about \$20,090,000 in transit receipts from the 3708 ships which passed through it. The total tonnage was 6,772,911 tons. The figures for receipts, number of vessels and total tonnage are the highest in history. The trouble with the Panama Canal is not in the world's commerce, but in Colombian thrift.

The Massachusetts Medical Society is moving to secure legislation for the protection of the confidential relations between physician and patient. The lawbest to obtain the realization of this yer and clergyman now have the protec- that

# "IMMORALITY" IN SOUTH DAROTA

## New York Commercial Advertiser.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. The gossip about Postmuster-General Payne's returing from the Cabinet because of the postoffice scandal is probably not true. Why should there be any disagree-Garrett Droppers, president of the South Dakota State University, seems to be a veritable monster of injulty. He is on trial before the Board of Regents for "immorality," and two of the charges or specifications appear to be sustained by impressive testimony. A State Senator, Gunderson, testifies that he was present ment between the President and the Post-master-General when both are working to the same end Mr. Payne has publicly said that he Gunderson, testines that he was present at a dinner which Droppers gave to United States Senator Kittridge, and was "greatly shocked to find a glass of claret at each plate." He considered this an "immoral act." But whether the immor-ality consisted in there being only one glass aplece or in claret being served in-stead of whisky, is not disclosed. Gunder-son's suffering was acute and there must directed Mr. Bristow to make the investi-galon as early as last January. It is said on the other hand that the President suggeated the investigation, and directed the Postmaster-General to have it made so that no guilty man should escape. But there certainly can be no conflict or misunderstanding over so slight a question as the origin of the idea. Members of a Cab-inst do not resign because they and the son's suffering was acute, and there must have been a strong reason for it.

Another specification is that Droppers uned two bottles of beer, at a chafing-dish party in his own house. In the composition of a Weish rarebit. The natives of the town, being accustomed to the use of milk in such composition, missed the "ropy" quality in the rabbit to which they were habituated, and were consequently indignant as well as shocked. They knew that anything so grateful to the palate and so easily masticated must be "im-moral."

Other specifications are that Droppers once read an essay of Emerson, instead of a prayer, at chapel exercises, and that, having been educated at Harvard, he has a leaning toward Unitarianism. It looks very black for Droppers. He seems to be what the Scotchman called "a regular deevil." A man who would do what he has done would be capable of almost any erime. The only thing for the Regents to do is to lead him to the eastern border of the state, with his face toward that hot-bed of immorality, Harvard University, and, giving him a vigorous push, tell him to go and never return. South Dakota, the home of easy divorce, is no pince for a moral iconoclast of his reckless type.

## LAND OFFICE AFFAIRS.

#### Ramifications in Oregon, Washington and Indian Territory.

Washington Special to Los Angeles Times. The President's determination to send a pecial representative to investigate illeged land and townsite frauds in the Indian Territory is believed by many to be the forerunner of pretty extensive inves-tigations into Interior Department affairs. People have been coming to Washingtom from Indian Territory for years and comto have been perpetrated there by town-site appraisers. In one town, so the charges run, there were frauds amounting to \$480,000 in the course of three or four

It is also charged that the frauds were not confined to townsites, but extended to agricultural lands, and if the President takes up this matter, as he probably will, as the result of reports he will get from his special commission, it will cause an overhauling of affairs in the General Land Office. Office. There are officials now in the Land Office who claim that the frauds have been going on there for so long that nothing but a complete investigation will stop their ramifications. These charges refer to iand affairs in California, Oregon and the State of Washington, and while they were made for the purpose of hurt-ing Binger Hermann in his recent Con-gressional campaign in Oregon, they were so definite as to attract considerable at-tention in Washington, not because they involved Mr. Hermann, for they did not directly, but because the system had grown up in the Land Office.

# Mr. Bowen's Record.

Washington Post. American people are proud of Mr. They hall in him the exemplar of a high and pure diplomacy. Accredited to Venezuela as the representative of a friendly country, he acted the part in simple honor and good faith. Nay, more: he summoned to his aid the qualities of that your once high degree of spiritu has suffered some loss since you left lege. You are not so fervent as then, your testimonies are brief and your pray-ers most distressingly short. Quench not the spirit, and pray without ceasing." That night at family worship Dr. wisdom, courage and true sympathy. He made no alliances, direct or indirect, with Venezuela's would-be epollators. His skirts were held high above the mire of direct on the second to be the sec Quayle read a chapter and asked Bristow to lead in prayer. "Brother Joseph," erstwhile theological student and since reformer of sweeping administrative ir-regularities, prayed with a will. skirts were held high above the mire of alien usury and heatile speculation and aggression. He respected the obligations of hospitality no less than the duties of his office as an envoy of the United States. The vultures, whether Amer-ican or European, found no friend in him. He kept his country's honor clear, even as he did his own. And Venezuelans now percleve that he did not come to them with a government's false uromises upon He had to recoup his shattered spirit-ual reputation, and he threw his whole soul into that prayer. He prayed for the Quayle family, for the college of which he was a graduate, for its professors, for with a government's false promises upon which was assumed for the occasion. What he has done for Venezuela is now of record. He has been her friend, and more, for he has shown, in such fashion that all Latin-America must see it as clearly as the day, that the United States

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Maybe Chief Hunt will be held up next, nd he can then see how it feels.

Uncle Sam's little invitation to the Czar to quit on the Jews seems to have been "declined with thanks."

A New York butcher has been choked with a piece of his own beefsteak. "The mills of the gods grind slowly," etc.

Count Boni has been elected to the French Chamber of Deputies and he will now have a chance to set a price on his vote.

If there are 23.453 school children in Portland, it is safe to say that every one will be on deck Saturday, and prob President have competed in accomplishing the some purpose. It is certainly a laudable ambition for any member of the Cabinet to take the lead in purging his department of scandal. ably a few more.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy has invited 12,000 people to come to her house. It will be tough on the cooks, unless they can work the loaves and fishes racket.

The report that a rattlesnake has been discovered at Long Beach will result in an enormous amount of snake bite "med-Icine" being taken down to that resort this Summer.

lic office to private life and prison, and, as all the gossip in Washington repre-sents this rivairy as the only cause of Tacoma workmen carried off supplies friction in the Cabinet, such gossip can have no basis in fact. Otherwise the sit-uation would reflect on both the President from the Northern Pacific shops in their lunch buckets, and made about \$3000 on the game. The company is probably giad there won't be four more years of the full dinner pail.

> After a year of hard work Rev. J. W. Van Kirk, pastor of Grace Method Episcopal Church, Youngstown, O., has had the satisfaction of seeing the edifice dedicated. Mr. Van Kirk almost built the place with his own hands, digging the foundation, helping to lay the stones and taking part in the plastering and decorative work. The structure is worth about

\$14,000.

rumor that Mr. Payne intends to resign. As long as he is making a strenhous ef-fort to purge his department of scandals, no matter who suggested the work, he will certainly have the support of the President and the people. It is not a par-tisan question, nor one to bring criticism upon the Administration, that is trying to clear its own skirts of suspicious deal-ings and dealers inherited from a former Administration. Senators Blackburn and Lindsay of Kentucky were once traveling together through the Allegheny Mountains. Blackburn went into the smoking-room and returned in a few minutes looking so much depressed that Lindsay asked: "What's the matter, Joe?" "Why, I've lost the better part of my baggage,' said Black-burn in heartbroken tones. "Was it stolen or did you leave it behind?" "Worse than either-the cork came out."

The late Cardinal-Archbishop Vaughan believed that social revolution was inevitable before long. In this he agreed with his predecessor and close friend, Cardinal Manning, who, in speaking of the great London dock strike some 15 years Joseph Little Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and the vigorous director of the investigating machinery ago startled Great Britain by declaring that if men were hungry they were justiof the postal service, once fluctuated be-tween ministerial and newspaper ambi-tions. At one time he had fitted himself for the ministry, and was one of the most plous and devout students at Baker Unified in taking food by force. Cardinal Vaughan was of the opinion that the change would come peaceably.

Arthur Barclay, the newly elected presdent of Liberia, is of pure African stock, born in Jamaica, whence his parents emigrated to the African republic when he meetings, much given to tengthy fengious talks and still longer prayers. But be-tween the world, the flesh and the devil Bristow pondered, until he finally drifted into journalism and politics. Soon after his decision Bristow visited the home of was still a child. He has already held several government positions there, among them those of Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury. At his inthe Rev. Dr. Quayle, a well-known Meth-odiat divine, and the clergyman at once noticed Bristow's diminution of devoutauguration, which takes place in Deember, Mr. Barclay will become the 13th President since Liberia became independent in 1847.

United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, intends to build the finest house in Washington. To make sure that it will surpass all other mansions and will possess all the best features of others he will not break ground on the site of the old Stewart Castle, facing Dupont circle, until the Massachusetts-avenue residence of Thomas F. Walsh, a Colorado millionaire, is completed. Then if there are any features of Mr. Walsh's house that Senator Clark desires to incorporate in his own dwelling he can easily alter his plans.

the Methodist church of Kansas, for the Methodist Church of the United States, for Methodism everywhere. Then he Few students at Georgetown University have distinguished themselves more than Ramon Jose Lacson, a Filipino 30 years old. After winning distinction in some other educational institutions he went to Georgetown, where his career has been especially brilliant. In a newspaper article he quotes the record to show that there were universities in the Philippines before institutions of as high grade were established in the United States All these Philippine universities, he states, "existed before Harvard was founded, and, though they cannot boast of one-tenth the number of Harvard graduates, they can boast that their graduates can pass any examination that Harvard ever required." The fertile brain of Thomas A. Edison ontinues to be the source of the greatest amazement to the clerks and officials of the Patent Office who have in charge the work of looking after the applications placed on file by this inventor. On the last day of this month Mr. Edison have obtained 791 patents from the Patent Office on as many inventions, a larger number by several hundred than any other individual has received in the history of the office. This remarkable record was ascertained by J. B. Babson. chief of the division of issue and gazette of the Patent Office, who has made a tabulated statement of the inventions of Mr. Edison. From this statement it would appear that prior to 1895 the in ventor had obtained 711 patents, and that since that time he has received the following numbers; In 1896, three; in 1897, two; in 1898, eight; in 1899, three; in 1900, 16; in 1991, 23;, and in 1993 he has so far

## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1903.

### PAYNE AND THE PRESIDENT. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

And there is still another. A German professor tells about a metal to which the discoverer has given the name poionium, which also is rare, elusive and difficult of extraction. It possesses properties quite as remarkable as those of radium, yet apparently altogether different. Of the experiments made by the discoverer, we are told that with his minute speck of the substance he intercepted a strong current of electricity passing through the air from the generator to the receiver, the air ceasing to be a conductor for the flashes. When the room was darkened and pieces of barium, platinum and zincnde were placed near the polonium, they glowed with a bright greenish light. The witnesses were said to have en autonished at results not hitherto obtained from other known experiments. This substance is found to have the power of producing heat also as well as light, and high expectations are formed of results, when the substance shall have been obtained in sufficient quantity to allow experiments on a large scale.

Science is indeed yet a long way from knowing what secrets Nature has hidden away. . Thus far a few things only have been picked up on the shore of the great ocean of discovery. The main secrets of the deep yet awalt the explorers.

#### THE IOWA COMPROMISE.

The thing has come to pass which The Oregonian predicted when Governor Cummins had his celebrated tariff conference as the Presidential train was speeding through lowa, That is, Senator Allison has arrived at Des Moines with a tariff plank in his possession for the behoof of the Republican state convention which meets there tomorrow. It is said to be satisfactory to all con serned; which means, of course, that it is satisfactory to nobody, but is accepted by each side in the Republican tariff controversy as the best it can get. They consent because they have

Not to apprehend this Iowa tariff plank efore its publication is not to know nator Allison, whose head is gray with eventy-four years of compromises. one knows better how to dispose oil and water in harmonious array, to blend old standard and free sliver in happy nison, and to purify the civil service rough obedience to the machine. It s an easy step to the Iowa tariff plank. will demand revision in terms that Lake. Large and never-failing crops are the product of an irrigated region. will delight the hearts of the protected rusts. "An you should do it so ter ibly," said Quince, "you would fright the Duchess," to which good Bottom, the Allison of the Athenian statesmen, rives assurance: "I will roar you as ntly as any sucking dove; I will roar an, 'twere a nightingale.

Yet we must not unreasonably com in. Assuredly half of the Republian party in Iowa cannot be expected turn out the other half. There is

Gover ent should be careful how it errs on the side of consideration for barbarity and timidity in sympathy for the oppressed. Lord Mayor Samuel's fear that outside interference will only operate to increased distress of the persecuted Jews is far more pertinent for hesitation than any fear that the Czar may be ruffled. It is also to be hoped, owever, that the Administration will not feel called upon to reiterate the immigration complaints made by Mr. Blaine. The panic we get into every once in a while about the peril to our nstitutions from Jews, Italians, etc., is not a part of serene and lofty statesmanship, and the streak in Blaine that made him its easy prey is not his proudest claim to immortality.

when we requested the signatory pow-

ers to enforce the treaty of Berlin,

clearly transgressed by the Roumanian

statutes.

ema

ized life."

#### ARID OREGON'S PROMISE.

and inefficient an administrator that when Jackson became President he The manner in which a million acre found that the Navy, War and Postarid land in Malheur and Harney Counties have been withdrawn from on the most lax, rotten and corrupt entry indicates that the Department of principles, the Interior is very strongly impressed Ridiculous claims and illegal comwith the practicability of irrigation enmissions were paid without the shadow of law amounting to thousands and terprises in that section. After making a careful investigation, the Governousands of dollars every month ment engineers were convinced that the This robbery had been carried on under water supply, the character of the soil usages established by barnacle officeand the topography of the land would holders who had remained in justify a more extensive study of the under the Administrations of Jefferson. conditions, with a view to the construc-Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. The Fourth Auditor's office tion of vast reservoirs and canals. Many questions are yet to be considwas practically a reading- and writingered, chief among which is the cost room for leading politicians who had of reclamation as compared with the no connection with the Government. value of the land after it has been Reading and writing materials and all made productive. Not until all probthe leading newspapers were here proinvolved have been carefully vided for the politicians at the exstudied can a final determination b pense of the Government. The system reached, and many months may pass of robbing the Government by faise before it will be known whether the vouchers was then carried on in a man-ner as infamous and outrageous as Government will undertake irrigation work in Malheur or Harney Countles. under the Tweed Tammany ring of The same condition exists with regard New York City in 1858-70. These abuses to the Butter Creek country, where became most shameful under the Ad-ministration of John Quincy Adama, land was withdrawn several months ago. Last week the department withdrew from entry a small tract in the same locality for reservoir purposes. and this forms the basis for stronger belief that it is the intention to carry out the yet indefinite plans for irriga tion work in that section. There is enormous wealth in the and water of Eastern Oregon, and this wealth will be counted in dollars as soon as the water can be put upon the soil. As has been remarked in these columns before, a great city can be

and the most flagrant of them all were practiced in the contract department of the Postoffice. The firm of Stockton Stokes carried the mails between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washing ton. They procured their contracts by private understandings with the de partment. Free of charge they transported prominent members of Congress members of the Cabinet, Judges, influ ential citizens, and not only the Postmaster-General, but all of his subordinates in the department who were supbuilt in Eastern Oregon, as it was built posed to have influence there. in the arid region around Great Salt General Jackson went to New York in the Winter of 1828-29 they refused to receive fare of him, and Jackson, to discharge the sense of obligation, sent make it necessary that the farms be Mrs. Stockton a present of greater small, and the population will be corvalue than the fare.

In this way the Executive, Legis respondingly dense. As a consequence what are now great wastes of sage lative and Judicial Departments of the brush and bunch grass will be a land Government were filled in a great meas ure with men whose money these mail contractors had saved by their apparent of prosperous homes, surrounded with "all that exalts and embellishes civilliberality. Through this vicious and

These are dreams, to be sure, but the | dangerous system these mail contract- | in a delightful home on the Hudson.

The methods of caring for the land

most infamous job, but Randolph at- tion of the law for their professional tacked this colossal iniquity with such secrets against the questions of exampower of eloquence and sarcasm that ining counsel, and the argument is that the consultation and confidential conthe measure for relief was overwhelmingly defeated. The postal service then ference between the doctor and his patient, which the law does not protect, as now was subject to political "pull," for President Jefferson appointed United should be held equally sacred in the States Senator Bailey Postmaster of courts. When called into court, the doctor can be forced to reveal that New York City in fulfillment of a promwhich has been given to him under the ise made to him when he voted in the House for Mr. Jefferson for President when he was pledged to vote for Burr. pledge of secrecy and in trust to his professional honor. The protest and appeal of the Massachusetts Medical So-Linn of New Jersey, Livingston of New ciety is well taken and should in equity York and Claiborne of Tennesse, who had promised to vote for Burr, but prevail. voted for Jefferson, were all appointed

to important political offices. Intemperate utterances from the pul John Quincy Adams was a tricky politician. pit, as elsewhere, serve no good purpose, When Rev. Mr. Thornton, but was personally an austere man of pecuniary integrity, but he was so p of the First African Methodist Church at Wilmington, Del., declared last Sunday night that the white man stands as the demon of the world's races, a monoffice Departments had been conducted ster incarnate; that the white is a heathen, a flend, a monstrosity before God-he attempted to teach what no sane man believes to be true. His best service to his people would be to counsei them to refrain from crime.

powe:

Charles J. Bonaparte and Coprad Holmes have been appointed by the President as special counsel for the prosecution of the postal frauds. Mr. Bonaparte is the Baltimore civil service reformer, and Mr. Conrad is a Democratic lawyer of high distinction, who was an official in the last Cleveland Administration. These appointments are strong assurance to the people that the President means that no guilty man shall escape.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow is a Kentuckian by birth and breeding, who emigrated to Kansas when he was 19 years old. He is a relative of the late Secretary Bristow whose fearless exposure of the whisky frauds during Grant's Administration made him a prominent candidate for the Presidency before the Republican National Convention of 1876.

Germany is said to have over 100.000 quack doctors-that is, persons following the part of healing in defiance the laws. In one province, out of 150 cases of cancer, only twenty-five were attended by regular physicians, the others having the care of quacks with various remedies.

The impressive periods of R. W. Thornton, of Delaware, remind us of an observation of another colored minthen resident on Puget Sound, ister, who declared that to deny the suffrage to women "is to doubt the divinity of God!"

-John Burroughs, the poet and naturalist, has been incorrectly described as a bachelor. There is a Mrs. Burroughs, who has lived happily with her husband

deals in good faith and loyalty and can be trusted absolutely. He has done more to dispet the clouds of suspicion and dis-trust than any envoy we have sent to South America. Our diplomatic representatives in that part of the world have occasionally been misunderstood, but Mr. Bowen has stood in a fierce light and his conduct has scattered every doubt and fear.

## Learning in Oklahoma.

Dallas News. Kansas City historians and statesmen are growing jealous over the erudition of an Oklahoma orator who, in one brief ad-dress on the no-fence law, employed ref-erences to ancient history as follows:

"As Aeschylus teaches us-" "In Cleanthes' well-known hymn to "As Xenophon less positively states-"

"As Aristotle often declares "As Plutarch, that grand priest of Apol-

at Deiphi, stoutly maintains-'

"Cleero further says-" "Socrates points out-"

"Lucretius, too, often uses-" When it comes to using classics as a means of getting rid of the flens, some of our Texas graduates might write with

profit to this powerful man of Oklahoma.

Our Duty in Colombia. New Orleans Times-Democrat Whatever the course of the Colombian government, the duty of this Government is clear. If Colombia does not wish to ratify the treaty, the United States is in a position to stop haggling about the matter and to go elsewhere. The Ameri-can Government should put a definite and positive time limit on the consideration of the treaty, and if action is not taken within the specified time call off all negotiations. American engineers have agreed that the Colombian route is not the only one open for a canal, and the other route should be adopted just as soon as it is apparent that Colombia has the least hesitancy about ratifying the treaty.

#### The Empty Heart,

Chicago Tribune Chicago Tribune. Toin have an empty heart today, And even tears may hold no balm. Your Mitle boy has gone away-Tou mind his face, so strangely calm; The light forever from his eves. His little bands, so white and cold; And still, so still, each finger lies-Far whiter than the blooms they hold.

The little boy-Ab, it is sweet To think of how his voice would call, And how his busy ittle feet . Made happy echoes in the hall! And all the songe he used to sing-You think of them in your distress. And every toy and boyish thing Makes life a greater emptiness.

The saddest days of life are those When we are forced to wunder why The little eyes must softly close And little fellows have to die. And when, unconsciously we gaze, And lifeta, as his fortateps seem To patter through our nights and days. We wonder if it is a dream.

But all his little songs and ways Have not gone, dream-like, with his breath-God makes it so some bleasing stays And may not go away with death. The class of tender little hands With you through all the years will be, For God the and heart understands and the use the form memory! And gives us golden memory!

wandered into a more general field and prayed for the town, county and state, and the United States, and the world at large. Being no narrow-minded bigot, he prayed for the other denor nations. whose members are "laboring in the same vineyard and working to the same great end." By this time Mrs. Quayle quietly escaped, but Bristow prayed on. When he had carried all the states and the Gov-When ernors thereof up to the throne of grace, and had left them there, he reached out for the President, whom he wanted to enfold in the mercles of the Lord, and then Dr. Quayle's daughter slipped out. Still Bristow kept on. He had rounded up the principalities and powers, saints up the principantics and powers, saints and sinners', and was just reaching for the missionaries in Africa and the heathen in Asia, after a seventh trip about the globe, when Dr. Quayle made his escape. The doctor came back some

It is equally praiseworthy in the President to demand that all departments shall be

freed from legitimate sources of criticism

There could be nothing more suggestive of patriotic public service than a rivalry be-tween the President and the Postmaster-

General in transferring rascals from pub-

No one will believe that President Roose-velt would desire to get rid of Postmaster-General Payne because Mr. Payne got

ahead of the Executive in the effort to

turn the rascals out. No one will believe that Mr. Payne would wish to cut loose from the Cabinet because some one says

the President thought of the investigation

rumor that Mr. Payne intends to resign.

There is no cause whatever for friction

between the President and the Postmaster-

General on this point. If there is a break, it will be generally accepted as due to

would believe the President's Cabinet to

be made up of men small enough to quar-rel about the origin of so simple an idea as

JOE BRISTOW'S PRAYER STUNT.

How the Future Fraud-Chaser "Made

Good" Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Washington Letter to the New York Tribune

versity, being superintendent of the Sun-day school, leader of the young people's meetings, much given to lengthy religious

"Joe," said the good doctor, "I fear

other and more serious causes.

trying to do right.

ness

out this

For none

There must be some mistake abo

and the Postmaster-General.

his escape. The doctor came back some time later and tapped the backslider soft-

ly on the arm. "Joe." he said, in a low, intense voice, "Tm ready to stop any time you are." "Amen!" exclaimed Bristow, without the suspicion of a smile, satisfied that he had retrieved himself and had "done it moble". noble.

# Roosevelt's Opponent.

Providence Journal. It is difficult, in any case, pot to be It is unicult, in any case, pot to be-lieve that President Roosevelt's chances of re-election are exceptionally good. No other conclusion can be drawn from his immense personal popularity in all parts of the country. And however this may be it will take a man equally capable of arousing enthusiasm to come within a hundred miles of defeating him. Apart from all considerations as to the third. term tradition. Mr. Cleveland is such a personality, and he might develop great strength in the course of a campaign. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS. But Senator Gorman's qualifications

these of a shrewd party manager. Be-sides, his treachery to the cause of tar-iff reform and his contempt for civil service reform, while they might conciliate i some selfash interests, would atterly repel the independent vote. On the whole, the Republican party could desire nothing better. Bryan being thrown overbeard, than the nomination of such a candidate

#### A Match.

Aigernon Charles Swinburne f love were what the rose is, And I were like the lent, And I were not the the lent, Our lives would grow together In sad or singing weather. Blown fields or flowertu closes, Groen pleasures or gray grief; If love were what the rose in, And I were like the lenf.

If I were what the words are, And love were like the tune. With double sound and single Delight our lips would mingle, With kisses glaf as birds are That get sweet rain at noon; If I were what the words are And love were like the tune.

If you were April's lady, And I were lord in May. And it were tord in May. We'd throw with leaves for hours, And draw for days with flowers, Till day like night were shady. And night were bright like day; If you were april's lady, And I were lord in May.

If you were queen of pleasure, And I were king of pain, We'd hunt down love together, Pluck cut his flying-feather, And teach his feet a measure, And find his mouth a rein; if you were outern of pleasure. and I were kins of pleasure

Cholly-Really, I've changed my mind since I saw you yesterday. Molly-Well, it doesn't appear as though you had made much of a bargain.-Tonkers Statesman.

Toastmaster (to chairman of public dinner)-Would you like to propose your toast now, my lord, or should we let em enjoy them-seives a bit longer?--Punch.

Stern Father-So, sir! You want to marry my daughter, do you? Terrified Toung Man -Yyse, sir: but not any worse than she wants to marry me.-Chicago Tribune.

Edyth-Aunt Margaret used to say she wouldn't marry the best man on earth. Mayme -And did she keep hor word? Edyth-Yes; but she got married just the same.-Chicago Dally News.

First Sportsman-Good guide, is he? Second Sportsman-Oh, yes! If necessary, he'll do the shooting and bring home the game and let you say you did it and whip anybody that says you didn't.-Puck.

Harismits-If you wrote yesterday morning, how is it I only got your letter this evening? Downtowner--Probably because I affixed a special delivery stamp, and wrote across the en-velope, "Rush!"-Brooklyn Life.

velope, "Rush!"--Brooklyn Life. "Young man," said the wealthy Mr. Pompus, "you ask for my daughter's hand. What ex-pectations have you?" "Why," replied the young man in a somewhat surprised tone, "I expect to get what I'm asking for."--Philadelphia Press. "I suppose," raid the visitor to police bead-quarters, "that every officer knows a rogue when he sees him." "Sure," replied the desk sergeant: "but every officer doesn't seize a rogue when he knows him."-Chicago Daily Newr.

Mars. Skrapp-It seems to me to be as ridic-ulous to refer to a tugboat as "she." Mr. Skrapp-gThat's 'oo; tugboats do actually ac-complish some good in the world. Mrs. Skrapp -Tes, and they puff and blow about it sa-Philadelphia Press.