The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EPISODE

The natural inclination of the Dem ocratic party in our time is towards extreme innovation, sometimes called radicalism. Yet the party contains a powerful element, hating radical innovation and inclined to conservatism; -- powerful enough always to give trouble to the radical majority, yet not sufficiently powerful always to control At one time the conservative ele ment was in control and Cleveland was nominated; at another the radical element was in control and Bryan was iominated. But Cleveland was elected and Bryan was not. Anon, the con-servative element came into control and Parker was nominated. But the radical element stood aloof, and Parker was defeated. Now the Bryan faction is in the ascendant again; and Parker, a delegate to the National convention at Denver, formulates a resolution on the career of Grover Cleveland and on the work of his life offered to the conventioncondemnatory of the Bryan departure from the safe and sane principles of which Cleveland was the great Democratic exponent. It is resented with extreme bitterness by the Bryan ele-ment of the party; and herein the variant and irreconcilable principles and purposes of the two leading factions of that party reappear. All call themselves Democrats, yet they are at immense distances from each other, and they who strongly sympathize with the Parker resolution will never support Bryan. In the Eastern States these are most

numerous, of course; but they are dis-tributed over the whole country. The problem of the November election is whether they are numerous enough to destroy the hopes of Bryan in the great states of the Middle West-Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The industrial, social, economic and political civilization of the East has grown and ex-panded far beyond the ideas and puroses that make Bryan strong in the West. No hopeful effort can be made for him in any state east of Ohio. Now, what are Ohio, Indiana and Illiois going to do with the radical propositions of Bryanism, which the great industrial communities naturally distrust? It will be said, of course, that Bryan is but an exponent of the policles of Roosevelt. But everybody knows that the views of Roosevelt and of Bryan, and the measures and neces sary policies of each, as well as their views of the proper functions and powers of government, are as wide apart the poles. Roosevelt is a National man, or Federalist, of the Washington and Hamilton and Webster and Lincoln type; Bryan is a Democrat of the Jef-ferson and Calhoun and Jefferson Davis type, with addition of a strong touch of socialism. There is another type of Democrat-the Jackson and Cleveland type-firmly believing in strong government, on conservative lines, opposing innovation and specuuch nearer therefore to the Federalist-Republican type than to the tendencies of Democracy under Bryan leadership. Nor are the factors composing the

Republican party much better assort-Considerable numbers are associated with this party whose notions on various subjects should associate them rather with the Bryan Democracy. A great bunch of them went over to Bryan on the silver contention in 1896, but their places were filled by Democrats opposed to the movement or effort of which Bryan then became the leader. Since then these on both sides have been gradually settling back into their old party connections. But a new movement on both sides is now due. Bryan will lose a class who call themselves Democrats, and Taft will lose a class who call themselves Republicans. The result cannot be told till the vote is taken.

Ten or twelve states of the South, holding nearly one-third of the political power of the country, are not in this debate at all. They are counted already, as for fifty years past, for one party. They are, in fact, the most conservative states of the Union, yet are the main hope and stay of the radicalism of Northern Democracy. The paradox is one of the consequences of the prejudices of politics in times long past. The South, the hope of Bryanlam for the election, will stand strongy against the tendencies of Bryanism.

should Bryan be elected.

The episode which Judge Parker has prepared for the Denver convention may come to nothing in itself or in fact; but it will serve to accentuate the differences between the opposing ections of the party. Most likely the convention will thump and flip the Parker resolution in a dramatic manner, and in the interest of "harmony squelch Parker himself. But the incident already shows the impossibility of the union of the party in support of Bryan. To the Peerless Leader the Eastern States remain "the enemy's country." What the great states of the Middle West will do seems yet uncertain. Grover Cleveland was, indeed, an extraordinary character, mention of his name, after his death, sets his party by the ears. That because he did things and stood for things which, necessary as they were for the country and wise as they have been proven by the event, still stir the most violent resentments. The memory of a great and strong man is hated by the present leaders of his party because he forced it to do the only creditable things it had done during the long period of fifty years.

Mr. Bryan, of course, expects to let the Denver convention write its own

be shy a few burning thoughts and mixture of science, but in this case it view-with-alarms, Mr. Bryan can refer them to a model platform-maker who can do the job with neatness and dis-

THE FLAG.

The flag is a symbol. What does it It stands for memory. In stand for? the glory of its stars and the splendor of its crimson stripes there are faces pictured and immortal deeds and places where men died for their ideals. Time has overlaid them with new memories. The great names of the Civil War, the industrial heroes of a time still later, have somewhat obscured the daily recollection of the Revolutionary fathers; but when the anniversary of independence dawns, then from the morning to the evening all other records are wiped away. Grant puts off his deathless laurels for the day and bows his head to Ethan Allen, to Marion and to Greene. forget Vicksburg and Richmond to think of Ticonderoga and King's Mountain. The picture of Lee delivering up his war-worn thousands to their conqueror is velled and the high light falls on Cornwallis surrendering to Washington. Sumner resigns the palm to Patrick Henry. Webster and Hay do reverence to Benjamin Franklin, the diplomat of the Revolution, and Lincoln welcomes to his side the mighty rival of his fame. Today we take time to remember

what the fathers did. They rebelled against their legal sovereign because they believed he had done them wrong. They fought his armies and navy for eight years until they forced him to give up his claim to their alle-giance. At the beginning of the war they stated to the world what they had done and why they did it, laying down principles in the Declaration of Independence which have become the creed of patriots in all nations. This is probably the most radical political document ever signed by responsible men. It proclaims that all men are created equal. Not, of course, equal in ability or strength or beauty, but equal before the law and before the God without whose sanction law is but organized iniquity. It proclaims withby the Creator himself with certain rights which no ruler may justly abridge; and if any monarch, president, Legislature or court undertakes to abridge them, if any form of govrnment becomes destructive to life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness, then "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it," no matter whose vested rights may suffer or what sacred fetich may be shattered. Did not King George have vested rights in America?

The flag stands not for memories alone, but for ideals also. While the fathers were shrewdly practical, still were men of vision. They dreamed the dreams of the ancient sages. They mused with Plato over a perfect Republic. They pondered with the Stoics upon the problem of human misery. They dwelt upon the deeds and deaths of Plutarch's heroes. Bold theorists, they broke with the intrenched tradition that man must be governed and adopted the heresy that is his right and duty to govern himself. Nor did they offer any limits either to the right or the duty. In instituting their government the people may lay its foundation "on such principles" and "organize its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." The safety and happiness the people are the supreme only nurpose of government and the people are to decide for themselves how that purpose is to be effected. Nobody is to dictate to them. body's interest is to stand in the way. No forms, no precedents,, no traditions, no vested rights which interfere with It are to be respected. To the welfare of the people as the people see it everything must yield. Such is the radical principle upon which the tween this city and the Atlantic seafathers based their right to rebel in board by steamships, and two great the Declaration of Independence, and railroad systems to distribute the comin the Constitution they reiterated it. Though that instrument teems with devices to prevent hasty action, still it opens with the acknowledgment that it is "ordained and established" by the people; it embodies an express provison whereby they may change it when they wish, and, like the Declaration Independence, it proclaims the 'general welfare" and "the blessings of liberty" for its supreme purpose. In the preamble to the Constitution six objects are specified and every one of them sets life and liberty above prop-

The flag stands also for the fulfillment of ideals. Much of what the fathers dreamed has come true. They set out to found a republic which should realize the aspirations of the good and wise. They were Utopians who sought to establish a nation where everybody might be happy if he would. There was to be no aristocracy of birth, no special privilege, no inequality before the law, no extremes of povand riches. But the complete fulfillment of their hope is a task onger and more difficult than they perhaps foresaw. Much has been done much remains to do, and the flag stands now, as it stood on the day they first unfurled it, not alone for what is, but for what shall be. It symbolizes all that has ever been hoped for the human race. What the martyrs have died and the heroes have fought for, that we see in the Stars and Stripes. Marvelous is its significance, infinite its promise, world-wide its evangel. All lies shall perish, all chains shall break, all ignorance shall be enlightened beneath its folds. By the light of its stars we shall march to our places in the immemorial battle for justice. Living, may it nerve us for the fight, and to those who fall ere the victory is won may its promise assuage the bitterness of death.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. The death of Joel Chandler Harris will awaken sympathetic regret everywhere. Readers both old and young have repaid their debt to him in the coin of affection. Gratitude toward the author of the Uncle Remus tales has assumed the form of a lively expectation of future favors together with love of the man who is to confer them. It is only once or twice in a century that anybody succeeds in writing a book which children and adults read with the same pleasure, but Mr. Harris did it more than

His stories are perfect of their kind They may or may not be more meritorious because they contain valuable bits of folk-lore which the anthropologists eagerly snatch at. Usually a platform. But if the convention should literary work is no better for an ad-

does not seem to have done any harm. During his active life Mr. Harris was He began his career by an editor. writing for the Atlanta Constitution. The tales which have given him a world-wide reputation were composed in leisure hours from material that he gathered in conversation with the ne-

groes. Among the older negroes in Georgia and elsewhere there still lingers a decided trace of the superstitions which were current in the African tribes from which they are descended. Some of their beliefs relate to the medical properties of queer bits of rubbish; others are malignant, like the black magic of our own forefathers; still others concern the astuteness or folly of the lower animals. They seem to think that foxes, wolves and so forth have a common language which they are cunning enough to conceal from most men and that they carry on a complicated life among themselves which is only revealed to ancient and sagacious negroes. It is these superstitions which Mr. Harris has woven into his "Uncle Remus" tales.

The personal character of Mr. Harris harmonized with his delightful literary labors. He always led a retired life, avoiding publicity as much as he could. His friends have a great except through his books.

SPOKANE RATE CASE. The Interstate Commerce Commission, after eighteen months' study and consideration of the Spokane rate case, has again announced its inability to agree on a decision and the whole matter goes over until Fall. In an inat Washington, Commissioner Cockrell expresses the opinion that the "will ultimately agree Commission upon a decision, but that further consideration will be necessary to reconcile the views of the various mem-

Delay in rendering the decision can hardly be regarded as at all detrimental to the interests of Spokane, for it was pretty effectually demonstrated by the testimony that, regardless of out reservation that men are endowed | the verdict of the Commission, the metropolis of Eastern Washington was in a fair way to lose prestige and business. This was due to the inter-vention of the Portland jobbers, who established a very strong case by showing that Spokane was already enjoying preferential rates which enabled her merchants to engage in the jobbing trade in territory that, by right water transportation

should belong exclusively to Portland The basic principle of the Spokane rate case is the long and short haul. Spokane's contention was in disregard of any other condition except the established fact that the railroads were charging a higher rate for the short haul from Eastern points to Spokane than they were charging for the long haul to Portland. To this charge the railroads were, of course, obliged to plead guilty, but as an excuse for the practice offered the good and sufficient reason that, if they did not make the lower rate to Portland to meet the water competition in this city, it would be impossible for them to get any of the business. Deprived of this business, it would necessitate the haul westward from Spokane of empty cars for which grain, lumber, fruit and other Coast products would be obliged to stand the extra expense over and above the cost if loads were carried

both ways. Refusal of the Commission to permit the railroads to meet the water competition at Portland and Puget Sound would reduce their business to an extent that even Spokane would be obliged to pay higher rates in order to make up the deficiency, Except on a very few commodities, a decision in favor of Spekane would make very little difference to Portland. With a frequent and fast service bemodities brought here by water, this city can place goods in Spokane at lower rates than they can be delivered even under the "short haul" rate asked for in the Spokane complaint. All that is necessary for Portland to do, in order to retain that business and increase her territory in the Inland Empire, is to maintain a good

channel from this city to the sea. With this channel and cheap port expenses, it will be impossible for this port to be affected by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission although it would, of course, be manifestly unjust for that tribunal to make a ruling which would prohibit the railroads from meeting water competition.

FOR UNITY OF CONTROL.

It was remarked in these columns, a day or two ago, that there will now be a demand for an increased appropriation for the Agricultural College because of the large appropriation for the State University. This gives rise to the thought that very likely the cause of higher education and the best interests of the state could be promoted by placing all the higher educational institutions under the management of one board. We already have the normal schools under one board and have them working to a common end without rivalry other than that of trying to do the best work. The Board of Regents will determine how much money should be spent at each institution and for what purposes. The same plan should be followed in the management of all of the institutions of higher education.

We now have a board of regents of the University of Oregon composed of eleven citizens of the state. The Agricultural College board of regents has twelve members. The normal school board has nine members. Except for the purpose of electing officers at the annual meeting, it is safe to say that the real work of managing the institutions is carried on by two or three members of each board. The other members have a voice in the manage ment only to the extent that they exert an influence in selecting the managing officers. It must necessarily be so, for so large a number of men could not be consulted regarding the details of the operation of the institutions. The members of the board of regents of one institution know nothing of the work or plans of the regents of an-other institution, except what they may learn through the columns of the The institutions, although parts of our educational system, have

no organic connection. This is wrong in principle. There is not a single argument to be offered in favor of separate boards for these in-

of seven to nine members, with cor trol over all institutions. This board could exercise general control as to policy and leave the direct management to an executive committee of three or five. Such a plan of management would have many advantages Unnecessary duplication of work could be eliminated. The board would have knowledge of the needs of each institution and could make recommendations to the Legislature which that body would be more likely to respect than the recommendations of separate boards more or less influenced by the desire to get all the money possible for their particular institutions. board of regents could shift instructors from one institution to another if the good of the work required. The opportunity to secure the best available instructors would also be improved. Equipment not needed at one institution could be sent to another. In a multitude of ways the interests of all the institutions could be served by unity of control. It does not ap pear that the interests of any institution could be sacrificed in the least by such a plan of management,

Sixteen hundred dollars per front foot for an unimproved quarter block at Seventh and Stark streets is pretty good evidence of the condition of the deal to say of his charming traits, but Portland real estate market. This to the world he was scarcely known Portland business property is all the more noteworthy when the identity of the purchaser is considered. A stran ger, or one who could judge Pertland only in a superficial manner after a brief residence in the city and state. might måke mistakes in determining values. But Mr. Wilcox has spent the greater part of his life in this city and has watched the growth of Portland for more than thirty years. He is also a commanding figure in the industrial life of both Oregon and Washington, and is perfectly familiar with all conditions in those states which have ever remotest bearing on Portland's growth. Thus admirably equipped for estimating values, present and prospective, in this city, his heavy purchase on Stark street is a transaction of more than ordinary interest and can hardly fall to have a sympathetic effect on property anywhere in the city limits.

The Woodburn Independent offers

these observations, to wit: Those who oppose and fight Statement No. are playing directly into the hands of conathan Bourne. They continue to make im the champion of the people, in retention of the Statement. M Much better ould it be to accept what the people really desire and use it for the purpose of de-feating Bourne in 1912. Bourne is losing daily in the estimation of the Republican voters of Oregon and with Statement No.

I it will be easy work to oust him out of
the Senate; but if this attack on the statement continues, and Bourne poses as the
leader of the defenders, he will naturally
claim his reward.

But will not the Democratic candidate for the Senate be a stout champion of the Holy Statement? may depend that, on such issue, or any issue, he will beat Bourne. Statement will continue to elect Democratic Senators; because there are multitudes of Republicans who never will accept it as a principle or policy of their party-any more than the did an equal craze that prevailed in Oregon for years, free coinage of silver.

Somehow or other those stories about President Roosevelt making hay don't read just right. He is described as using a pitchfork, a mower and a rake all on one day. Most men who were raised on farms have a recollection that the mower was used one day, the rake the next and the pitchfork on the third or fourth day. If Mr. Roosevelt stacked his hay the same day he cut it he is likely to have his horses suffering from heaves next Winter when they eat musty hay. He should get a few pointers from his Secretary of Agriculture.

There are thirty-nine candidates for mocracy doesn't want, and about three unwilling favorite sons whom the De mocracy does want and can't get. Yet about one Vice-President in four becomes President.

"The Cleveland resolutions," marks the sapient chairman of the Indiana delegation at Denver, "should be so framed as not to offend the Why not frame them so as not to offend Mrs. Cleveland and the

The revelries which marked the closing of saloons in the "dry" counties are likely to convince the people that they voted pretty near right on the liquor question. If there were more moderation there would be less prohibition.

A Portland automobile met a Portland streetcar and the streetcar succumbed. Every well-behaved streetcar will know enough hereafter to get out of the way when an automobile claims the right of way

There seems to be no law against shooting at a balloon if you think there is nothing in it. edge perhaps explains why Mr. Parker

After all, the normal school question

will have to be settled in the Legislature, which, according to the past, does not offer a very encouraging outlook.

That is a grand bunch of "non-partisans" on the journey from Oregon to Denver. But its members can't stay way from the Democratic convention.

a great river basin avoid being the commercial center of that basin. We shall expect the Oregon delegates in Denver to present a resolution calling on Bryan to run for President

A city set on a hill cannot be hid.

Neither can a city set at the outlet of

as a non-partisan. Among other things to be seen at Denver will be the famous Alton B. Parker Grouch, the largest and noisiest in captivity

Wheat is not the only thing needing moisture east of the mountains. It is powerful dry in spots up there.

The programme of festivities we print today; the casualty list will appear tomorrow.

Let it not be forgotten that some farmers have come to rely on a wet stitutions. There should be one board. | Fourth of July.

NIGHT PARADE AT VANCOUVER TALENT GETS BUMPED HARD LIST OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

Woodmen of World Lodges Initiate Large Number of Candidates.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 3.-(Spe clai.) Vancouver began celebrating the Fourth of July this evening with an Illuminated parade of the candidates to be initiated into the W. O. W. /Men from the lodges of Vancouver, Portland and vicinity were in line.

and vicinity were in line. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning there will be a military and industrial parade.

Vancouver is expecting at least 10,000 people from Portland to take part in the celebration and an appropriate programme has been arranged.

At 2:30 P. M. the Vancouver Pioneers and the St. John Apostles, of the Tricity League, will play a double-header at the city ball park.

The patriotic programme will be given

The patriotic programme will be given at the city park, with Charles-A. Reynolds, of Seattle, as the orator of the day. The afternoon will be given over to field sports, balloon ascension and all forms of amusements.

FRUIT FOR -SEATTLE FAIR

Commissioner Arranges for Dalles and Hood River Exhibits.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 3.—(Special.)-President W. H. Wehrung, of the Oregor Commission, Alaska-Yukon Fair, returned last evening from The Dalles and Hood River, where he went to talk with fruit-growers and business men. At The Dalles he took up the matter of a cherry and peach exhibit, and at Hood River received splendid encouragement in the

matter of an apple exhibit.

President Wehrung will leave Sunday for Seattle, where he will confer with parties relative to putting in a refrigerator in the Oregon building for the preservation of fresh fruits during the fair. While there he will also arrange for the installation of a restaurant in the basement of the Oregon building, for the use of Oregonians when they

HIEVES LOOT MERLIN STORE

Carry Off Watches, Jewelry and Merchandise by Wholesale.

GRANTS PASS, Or., July 3 .- (Spe cial.)—Word was received here today that the store of the Merlin Mercantile Company, at Merlin, Or., was entered by burglars last night, the safe blown open and the store looted in a whole sale manner of gold watches, jewelry and various other merchandles. No money was obtained. Entrance was gained by digging under the side of the building and then sawing a hole through the floor. Local parties are suspected, as no one sleeps at the company's store during the night, while all other business houses are protected by the presence of someone in a side room. This is the third time this store has been robbed within a year.

HUNDREDS ATTEND PUNERAL

Services Over Body of John Lindstrom, at Aberdeen, Impressive.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 3 .- (Special.) The funeral of the late John Lin today was one of the largest ever held in Grays Harbor. It was attended by the Elks, the Ship Carpenters' Union and the City Council and city officials, in a body. The Congregational Church, in which the services were held, was filled to its capacity. The floral tributes were unusually lavish. The testimonial of the Elks was a shield, several feet in diameter, and composed of less carracters. Intervent composed of lime carnations. Interment was in Fern Hill Cemetery.

TEST RIGHT TO USE PHONE

Company's Control Point at Issue in Suit Begun in Seattle.

SEATTLE Wash., July 3 .- (Special.)-L. S. Swift, a druggist, has brought suit in the Superior Court to restrain the Independent Telephone Company from taking out a telephone in his store, which is used by his customers. He believes that so long as he pays the rent he should have sole authority as to its use. The company claims that Swift pays \$4 as menth for his phone and that it costs the company \$21.60 a month to maintain it. The company figures that it costs

VAUGHN'S DOGS LOSE SCENT

Fail to Find Any Trace of Fugitive Who Broke Jail at Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 3,-(Special.) -After four or five hours of search with his dogs, Andrew Vaughn left for Portland this morning without catch-ing the horsethief who broke jail here yesterday noon. The fugitive's tracks were taken up by the hounds at once and followed a mile north of town, Here the pursuit led through dense underbrush and a swamp, where a herd of cattle pastures. The scent was lost and the dogs were unable to again take it up.

LEUPP VISITS UMATILLAS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hurries to Reservation.

PENDLETON, Or., July 2 .- (Special.)commissioner of Indian Affairs Leupp ar-ived in Pendleton this afternoon, but was whisked away to the agency of the Umatilla Indian reservation by Major, Mc Fatridge before the half-dozen newspaper men, who had been lying in wait for an interview, had an opportunity to get more than a fleeting glimpse of him. If Agent McFatridge has any inkling of the purpose of the visit of the Commissioner, he has not disclosed it.

Officials in Washington County.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 3 .- (Special.) -All the new county officers-elect will be inducted into office next Monday morning. George Hancock, of Forest Grove, will be installed as Sheriff, with Ward Downs as deputy; John W. Bailey, of Hillsboro, takes the clerk-ship; Willis Ireland, formerly of Greenville, succeeds himself as Recorder; Treasurer Jackson and Surveyor Walker succeed themselves, and John McClaran, Gales Creek, will be the new County Commissioner. The new Clerkelect has as yet selected no deputy

Boy Swallows Squirrel Poison.

THE DALLES, Or., July 3.—(Special.)—Drs. Ferguson and Reuter were called to Three-Mile Wednesday evening to attend the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burlingame. The youth had been tampering with a can of squirrel poison when the lid flew off and a quantity of the contents struck his face, and he swallowed a small portion, although not enough to do serious harm. By the time the possession of harm. By the time the physicians reached the place, the child was almost

The Dalles Deserted Today.

THE DALLES, Or., July 3.—(Special.)—The Dalles tomorrow will present the picture of an abandoned village. All stores will be closed and nearly everybody will go to Dutur or Hood River to celebrate. The Dalles ball team will play Dufur in the after-

Few Odds on Favorite Take Place

at The Meadows.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2.—(Special.)

—A double reversal took place in the fourth event at The Meadows today, Hidden Hand showing vastly improved abilities as a sprinter, and Gene Russell, the odds-on favorite, going back so badly that he ran nowhere.

Along with this dump of the talent, four other first choices failed to run as expected, so that three outsiders af-

as expected, so that three outsiders afford pretty nearly the record for the present meeting. For the first time this season the track was slow, due to a morning rainfail.

Frieze was the only favorite and My Pal the rely

Pal the only second choice to get the big end of the purses. Day Star won at fives. Results;

at fives. Results;

Seven furiongs—May Sutton won, Humero second, Colbert third; time 1:31.

Five and one-half furiongs—Frieze won, Aks-Ar-Ben second, Ornate third; time 1:08.

Mile and 70 yards—Day Star won, Bauble second, Bomanoff third; time 1:45-5.

Six furiongs—Hidden Hand won, Ida May second, Boas third; time 1:14.

Mile and 70 yards—My Pal won, St. Kilda second, Captain Bush third; time 1:45-5.

Five and one-half furiongs—Magrane won, Alice Carey second, Metiakatia third; time 1:07-19.

WASTED MONEY ON OPTION

Suit Against Tide-Land Speculators by Bend Dealers.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 3.-(Special.)-L. K. Church and Sidney Drake today began sult in the Superior Court to re-cover \$56,000 damages for breach of concover \$56,000 damages for breach of con-tract from the Wilkeson-Tripp Com-pany, James C. Drake, A. G. Bennett, J. D. Lowman, Victor E. Tull, Frank Hanford, C. H. Hanford and James M. Ashton. The defendants are capitalists of Seattle and Tacoma.

of Seattle and Tacoma.

The allegation is that the defendants represented that they were the owners of 220 acres of land in Pierce County. The plaintiffs were employed to sell for the Wilkeson-Tripp Company, of which the other defendants are the organizers, \$200,000 worth of bonds secured by a first mortgage on the land. After going to heavy expense to carry out their part of the contract, the pinintiffs allege that they found that the defendants were not the owners of the land, but merely had an option to purchase for \$65,000, which option expired in May of this year.

Chehalis Filled With Visitors.

CHEHALIS, Wash., July 3.— (Special)— Most of the sawmills in this vicinity and the local manufacturing ciai)—Most of the sawmills in this vicinity and the local manufacturing plants have shut down for the Fourth and will reopen Monday. Chehalis preparations for a great celebration are all complete. In the forenoon there will be a parade, with a patriotic programme at the pavilion at Miliett. Field at 11 o'clock with Hon, A. E. Rice, Superior Judge, as orator. There will be various athletic sports during the day, with a ball game at Miliett Field in the afternoon between the Chehalis team and the Brainard Cubs of Portland. Vaudeville street performances will be given during the day and evening, with a grand ball at night. Hundreds of visitors are coming into the city for the celebration.

Stock Yards on North Bank.

CLIFFS, Wash. July 3—(Special.)—The Cliffs Lumber Company has secured the contract for furnishing the lumber and building all of the stockyards and feed barns along the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, between Vancouver and Kennewick. There will be eight stockyards built along the lina of different capacity, the largest one being at the contract for furnishing the lumber cand building all of the stockyards and feed barns along the spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, between Vancouver and Kennewick. There will be eight stockyards built along the lina of different capacity, the largest one being at the form of the city for the celebration.

and building all of the stockyards and feed barns along the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, between Vancouver and Kennewick, There will be eight stockyards built along the line, of different capacity, the largest one being at Cliffs, sufficient to accommodate 21 car-loads of stock at one time.

Campmeeting at Canby.

CANBY, Or., July 3.— (Special.)— Meetings on the grounds of the M. E. Campmeeting Association here are in progress with a good attendance from 362; Stevenson, Illinois, 162-3; Car-Portland and Valley points. The services are in charge of Rev. Van Marter and wife, of lowa and great interest is being shown. Cottage and tent life whitney, New York, 1. on these heautiful grounds is very pleasant during warm weather.

Cracker Starts Panic in Car.

BELLINGHAM, July 3 .- A lighted cannon cracker was thrown into a crowded Lake-street car last evening. In the ex-plosion which followed two young women were seriously injured, their limbs being badly lacerated and burned. Others were slightly hurt. A panic was barely averted, women being restrained by force from throwing themselves from the

Pendleton Prepares for Fair.

PENDLETON, Or., July 3.—(Special.)

The County Court this afternoon made an appropriation of \$1000 for the Umatilla-Morrow Fair, to be held here the last week of September. Piqued because of adverse criticism and hints of extravagance, the Commissioners at first refused to make the appropriation, but were finally induced to do so. but were finally induced to do so.

Big Picnic Near Pullman

PULLMAN, Wash., July 3 .- (Special.) -Nearly 1800 people are gathered at Lye's Grove, a few miles southwest of Pullman, where one of the biggest grange celebrations in the history of About 15 Washington is being held. local grange organizations are repre-sented. The exhibits of livestock are the strongest features of the fair.

Takes Charge of Astoria Office.

ASTORIA. Or., July 3.—(Special.)—C. E. Wilson, who has been chief clerk in the office of the Northern Pacific Express Company, at Seattle, has arrived in the city to take charge of the local office, to succeed Charles W. Watson, who will be-come traveling auditor of the company,

Alvin F. Hall, of Montesano.

MONTESANO, Wash., July 3.—(Special.)
—Alvin Franklin Hall died Wednesday
from tubercular meningitis, caused by a fall about two years ago that injured his spine. He was born in Beloit, Kan., July 22. 1886, but spent nearly all of his life in Montesano.

Respectfully Submitted.

New York World, Dem. "To hell with the courts, to hell with injunctions and to hell with the Judges who grant them," said William D. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, in a recent speech in Chicago.

If the Democratic National convention

is to indorse Mr. Bryan's theories about the courts and "government by injunc-tion," how can it do better than to incorporate Mr. Haywood's language into the platform? The Haywood plank is terse, concise, definite, suitable for postal-card distribution, and has the merit of saying exactly what it means,

Not President of Any Musical Club. PORTLAND, Or., July 3.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly correct the error in reference to my being "president of the Portland Musical Club." which appeared in your Seattle dispatch today? I am not president of any musical organization, nor do I know of any musician ever having been. Musical ciubs are never conceived or organized by musicians, nor do they exist to further the

cause of music. MRS. EMMA B. CARROLL

Beginning With Nomination of Jackson

in 1832; Parker in 1904. 1832. At Baltimore, Jackson nom-1832. At Baltimore, Jackson hom-inated by acclamation. 1844. At Baltimore, First ballot, Van Buren, New York, 143; Cass, Michigan, 82; Johnson, Kentucky, 24; Buchanan, Penhaylvania, 4. Ninth and last ballot, Polk, Tennessee, 232; Cass, 17; Van Buren, 18

Polk, Tennessee, 232; Cass, 17; Van Buren, 16.

1848. At Baltimore. Pirst ballot, Cass, Michigan, 125; Buchauan, Pennsylvania, 55; Woodbury, New Hampshire, 52; Cathoun, South Carolina, 9; Worth, New York, 6; Dallas, Pennsylvania, 3. Fourth and last ballot, Cass, 242; Woodbury, 8; Buchanan, 4.

1852. At Baltimore, First ballot, Cass, Michigan, 116; Buchanan, Pennsylvania, 97, Marcy, New York, 27; Douglas, Iilinols, 20; Lane, Oregon, 13. Forty-ninth and last ballot, Picroe, New Hampshire, 282; scattering, 4.

Hampshire, 282; scattering, 4.

1856. At Cincinnati. First ballot.
Buchanan, Pennsylvania, 135; Pierce,
New Hampshire, 122; Douglas, Illinois,
33; Cass, Michigan, 5. Seventeenth and

33; Cass. Michigan. 5. Seventeenth and last ballot, Buchanan, 298; 1856. At Charleston, S. C. First ballot, Douglas, Illinois, 145; Hunter, Virginia, 42; Guthrie, Kentucky, 25; Johnson, Georgia, 12; Dickinson, New York, 7; Lane, Oregon, 6; Jefferson Davis, Mississippl, 1; Toucey, Connecticut, 1; Pierce, New Hampshire, 1. Fifty-seventh ballot, Douglas, 151; Guthrie, 65; Hunter, 16; Lane, 14; Dickinson, 4; Davis, 1. No choice. The convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore, where Douglas was nominated on the second

Douglas was nominated on the second

ballot, the vote being, Douglas, 181; Breckinridge, Kentucky, 7; Guthrie, Kentucky, 5; Seymour, New York, 1; Bocock, Virginia, 1. The anti-Douglas Democrats at Baltimore nominated Breckinridge, who had 105 votes, without opposition. 1884. At Chicago. First and only bal-lot. McClellan, New Jersey, 2023; Sey-

mour, New York, 23½.

1858. At New York. First ballot, Pendieton, Ohlo, 105; Johnson, Tennessee, 65; Hancock, Pennsylvania, 33; Doolittle, Wisconsin, 12; Hendricks, Indiana, 2. Twenty-second and last ballot, Seymour, New York, was nominated by acclamation

1872. At Baltimore. First and only ballot, Greeley, New York, 688; Bay-ard, Delaware, 15; Black, Pennsylvania,

21; Grosbeck, Ohio, 2. 1876. At St. Louis, June 28. First ballot, total vote, 738; two-thirds vote necessary to a choice, 492; Tilden, New York, 40314; Hendricks, Indiana, 13314; Hancock, Pennsylvania, 77, Allen, Ohlo, 56: Bayard, Delaware, 56; Parker, New Jersey, 18: Broadhead, Missouri, 19, Tilden nominated on second ballot. Vote as follows: Total vote, 738: twothirds vote necessary to a choice, 492; Tilden, 5)8; Hendricks, 85; Hancock, 60;

Allen, 44; Bayard, 11; Parker, 18.

dricks, 45%, 1888. At St. Louis, June 5. Cleveland, New York, nominated by acclamation without a ballot.

At Chicago, June 23. Total vote, 305½; necessary to a choice, 607. Cleveland nominated on the first ballot. Vote as follows: Cleveland, New York, 6171-2; Hill, New York, 114; Boles, Iowa, 103; Gorman, Maryland,

1896. At Chicago, July 10. First bal-lot, total vote, 752; necessary to a choice, 502; Bryan, Nebraska, 119; Bland, Missouri, 235; Pattison, Pennsylvania, 95; Matthews, Indiana 27; vania, 95; Matthews, Indiana, 37; Boles, Iowa, 85; Stevenson, Illinois, 7; Blackburn, Kentucky, 83; McLean, Ohio, 54; Tillman, South Carolina, 17; Pennoyer, Oregon, 8; Teller, Colorado, 8; Russell, Massachusetts, 2; Hill, New York, 1; Campbell, Ohio, 1; not voting, 178, Fifth ballot, total vote, 766; necessary to a choice, 512; Bryan, 500; Bland, Missouri, 166; Pattison, 95; Matthews, 31; Boles, 26; Stevenson, 8; not voting, 167 Boles, 26; Stevenson, 8; not voting, 162, Bryan nominated after the fifth enough changes being made to give him more than 512 votes. 1900. At Kansas City, Mo. July 5

William J. Bryan nominated by acclamatlon. 1904. At St. Louis, Mo., July 7. Only one ballot was had and was as fol-lows: Total vote, 1000; necessary to a choice, 667; Alton B. Parker, New York,

658; William R. Hearst, New York, 204bos; William R. Hearst, New York, 204; Francis M. Cockrell, Missouri, 41; Richard Olney, Massachusetts, 29; Edward C. Wall, Wisconsin, 30; George Gray, Delaware, 8; John Sharp Williams, Mississippi, 8; George B. McCiellan, New York, 2; Arthur Pue Gorman, Maryland, 3; Nelson A. Miles, District of Columbia 3; Charles A. Town, New of Columbia, 3; Charles A. Towne, New York, 2; Bird S. Coler, New York, 1. The nomination was made unanimous, Mr. Miller's Compliments to Dr. Davis

PORTLAND, July 3 .- (To the Editor.) -I am pleased to know that Dr. Davis regards his pledge to Statement No. I as binding, and that he has no desire to shirk the responsibility which he has thus taken upon himself. There has been a great deal said upon the subject been a great deal said upon the subject already, and further discussion is unnecessary. Too much talk leads to confusion and misunderstanding. According to the doctor's explanation in yesterday's Oregonian I will simply say I was misinformed as to his position and intentions concerning. Statement No. L

D. MILLER.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

(Dedicated to that peerless patriot, General Killfeather.) When Brian Boru on Clontarf's field. Druv the Danes like swine in the sea: He left us the dash and the rush and the smash.

That makes for liberty.

His sons on this soil made John Bull bile, With their Wicklow yell and pace, When they tore out his tall from his hinder Saxon vale,

And trun it in his face. There were there with Barry and Sassy Jack O'Brien, With Jackson they fought like hill,

Up Marye's heights with Meagher twas And the divil took a sneak from Little

Yes, the boys on this soil made John Bull rile,
At their Wicklow yell and pace.
When Biaine tore out his tail from his
hinder Saxon vale,
And trun it in his face.

When freedom from its mountain height, Unfurled its fist up in the air.
She kicked John Bull with all her might,
And grabbed him be the head of the hair.
Yes, the boys on this soil made Liberty

smile.
With their Wicklow yell and pace.
When they tore out J. Bull's tail from
his hinder Saxon vale

And trun it in his face.