MUST BE RELIEVED

Aid Necessary to Destitute Men at Nome.

OTHERWISE, A REIGN OF TERROR

Portland Man Gives the Facts as They Actually Exist-Desperate Situation Inevitable.

"I estimate that there were between and 10,000 men without work and without money, in Nome, when I left there July 18," said M. J. McKinnon, 533 Mor-rison street, last evening. "The main street was full of moving and standing men all day long, going here and there, no object, no particular purpose, with many of them. The Government was feeding a few, where there seemed to be a more deserving case. The better class of men going there did not hang around the city, but struck out and tried to mine have gone broke, and their case demands more sympathy. Another class remained in the city doing nothing, trying to do nothing. It did not require much time for such as had little money to spend it. When we strived, on the first trip of the Elder, meals were \$1.25 to \$2 each, when we left they were down to \$7 cents and \$1.30. There is no hope for these desiitute men unless relieved by the Government or other outside agency. There is nothing there for them to do. There are perhaps a dozen mines at Nome naying things had proven as he expected, he ment or other outside agency. There is nothing there for them to do. There are perhaps a dozen mines at Nome paying to work them, and but few men are employed. Where can the others go, and what can they do? They are there. It is estimated that there is probably enough food in and about Name to winter all the men now there. Will these men starve? Owners of stores and supplies think not,

Owners of stores and supplies think not, and fear the results."

Mr. McKlanen went to Nome accompanied by his brother, J. D. McKlanen, of Portland, and H. McKeunie, of Grants Fass. Small dredging machines were taken up and installed for work immediately after the Edder sarrived, June 14. Like all machines and efforts on the Lake all machines and efforts on the Nome beach this season, but little was realized from the work. Prudently observing that the beach wherever discovered had been exhausted, Mr. McKinnon returned. The desolate, frozen tundra does not invite any one who views it. Mr. McKinnon is a close, impartial observer, and does not bear a in wid terms. There and does not berate in whild terms. There was gold in the beach in large quantities, but it has been thoroughly washed out. Reports of this, perhaps exaggerated, and the news of its limited quantities kept quister than the news of discoveries, caused the rush. Nearly every one of the

Mr. McKinnon tried his pan at places on the beach, which did not then seem to be claimed. The first pan showed about 16 cents in gold. This was very good and couraging. Mr. McKennie, an experienced mining man, pronounced it excel-lent. Another man was engaged, a good rocker was made, and for two days of 16 hours each Mr. McKinnon worked. At the end of that time he cleaned up, and found for his own and his man's work there was \$1 25 in gold. The rich pan had been a delusion, as it perhaps was a shovel of dirt that had escaped the many previous washings. The small dredge owned by Mr. McKinnon, which was pro-nounced ingeniously devised for saving old, was put on the spot and operated for the remainder of the week. At the end of that time another clean-up was made, realizing \$3 50 for the machine and two men, or \$4 % for the entire week. All f the dirt had been worked over at least our times. The first man dug down to the pay streak, which was from eight inches to six feet below the suface, and did not wash anything above this rich strata. The second man tried the whole mass of earth, realizing about 10 a pan in some of the rich portions. The third man got far less, and the fourth man barely made these following make carcely anything.
Mr. McKinnon left Nome July 19. A

day or two before a representative of the New York & Alaska Mining & Develop-ment Company had taken one of the sol-dlers from the barracks and gone down of machines located there that they were trespassing. No effort had been made by the company previously to indicate t it owned such large claims along was no place for them to go. Mr. innon said he heard, after arriving in Seattle, that the company had enjoined any of the machine men from moving their machines away, as damages were claimed for operating them there, and the machines would be attached. If such is the case, the action of the company will add a considerable number to the large list of restless men, who, it is feared, are approaching the point of desperation. The New York company never attempted to exercise the right of ownership until news of the enactment of the Alaska civil code bill had reached there. When this was beard of in Nome, the company sent out engineers and drove stakes right and left

only thing to be done is to get the helpless people out of there, else there will be wholesale murder," said Mr. McKinnon. 'The great fear among men owning anything when I left was that this large number of idle ones would, when they got desperate, burn down the town. When a man is hungry it does not take long for him to get desperate, espeman in a thousand up there who has even

TWO SORTS OF STRANDED MEN. Those Who Have Too Much Invested and Those Who Are Broke.

There are two classes at Nome wh would like to get away, but can't," said S. M. Barr, a returned Portlander, yes-terday. "One class is broke and cannot pay its passage, and the other has large investments which are unproductive, but the owners hate to give up. One man-from San Francisco paid \$15,000 for a lot upon which to erect a \$20,000 hotel. The hotel was shipped, knocked-down, with all its parts fitted, so as to save as much enter work as possible on his arrival at Nome. When he reached there, early in the Summer, he could see that the crash had come, but he relt it his duty to put up his building, in hopes that the adjacent beaches and creeks might jet prove rich. He is still wanting, although there is nothing for men to do up there but sit down and look at each other. There are scores of others who have less pretentions buildings, filled with houseold goods and merchandiss, and they are not willing to pull out and leave the property to rot, without waiting to see whether something won't turn up. "Then there are men in charge of large.

ining plants, whose owners are back in the States. To desert these expensive outhis, without having first exhausted every effort to guard against failure, would be to incur the displeasure of the stockholders and employers at home. These plants are lying on the beach. while those in charge are endeavoring to find some place to work where they can at least come out even. One cream man had a large dredge on rollers, but there was no gold deposit on the beach to work and so he has placed it on a scow at an expense of \$3000, and in desperation will try to lift something out of Snake street.

River. I sincerely hope ne will succeed, but I have fears for the contrary.

'Then there is a San Francisco capitalist named Lain, who stands a good chance to drop \$1,000,000 in that region. Lain sent up shiploads of expensive machinery, having first purchased several claims on Anvil Creek from the locators. These locators were not citizens of the United States, and so had no right to sell. When this fact leaked out, the claims were jumped in short order.

Claims were jumped in short order.

"Lain has a four-mile railroad in operation from Nome to Anvil Creek, and a line of 18-inch from pipe strung out all the way along. He expects to pipe water by steam power from Snake River to work his creek plates. his creek claims, but development his creek claims, but development of these 20-acre placers proves that there is no gold on the hillsides. It is all in the creek beds, and these can be washed out with the water already in the creeks, as a good rain has lately fallen. Instead of 20 acres of rich gravel, the claims do not average over three, and, as the balactic teners by the placers can be

do not average over three, and, as the bedrock is near by, the placers can be exhausted in a few months.

"Then there are men who are broke and will not return in that condition. They are men of nerve and will use every effort to find something in the way of a mine. As the country has been pretty thoroughly prospected for many miles, I don't see what those poor fellows are going to do. They will stay there this Winter, and strive and suffer, in the hope of finally succeeding. These I consider the most melancholy cases of consider the most melancholy cases of

things had proven as he expected, he could have cleared \$300 a day, and his previous mining camp experience justified his expectations, but there was no money at Nome, except what people had brought there. While the longshoremen were getting work at \$1.50 an hour, they buy milk, but this period insted only three weeks. "There were 5000 people living in closely-

nert earts on one portion of the beach, east of the town," he said, "and my milk peddlers could not sell 50 cents worth in the whole settlement. When the men struck the portion occupied by long-shoremen, they managed to dispose of what they had."

IS HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Policeman Welch Gives His Version

Patrolman Azel C. Welch, who was sur pended from the police force a few days ago and fined in Justice Vreeland's Court for assault and battery, desires to state his side of the case. He asserts that he has been made the victim of a prejudice, the animus of which he is unable to account for. Mr. Weich said yesterday:

"I have been heavily fined and much maligned in Justice Vreciand's Court. I was not intoxicated on the occasion when the trouble arose, a fact which I proved by several witnesses. If it be said that they are particular friends of mine, I have to say that the witnesses of the state have manifested every evidence of particular friendship for the complaining witness, as their eagerness to pounce upon me showed, as well as their biased and exaggerated statements given in evidence. I have been made the object of a bitter attack. Why was it necessary for some person interested in this case to employ two competent at torneys to assist a competent Deputy Prosecuting Attorney? Mr. Spencer was certainly able to handle a simple assault and battery case, and especially if I were so plainly the aggressor, as was as-But when the case came to trial two additional attorneys were present to prosecute, and they seemed to have thought their surplus time should be devoted to vilifying me. When Attorney Strowbridge was making his argument in behalf of the state he indulged the fooi-ish and small argument that I was a bad man, by telling the court that I went to the Philippines to shoot Filipinos and Spaniards, that there was bad and fighting blood in my veins. I went to the Philippines as a member of the Second Oregon Volunteers, but hope that this fart will not be brought into court to prove that I am a bully and maneater. 1 was not told that such would be the rethe beach, warning most of the owners sult of my enlistment when I proffered

the beach, no trespass signs were posted.

nor did it attempt to exercise any overt acts of ownership. The machine operators paid no attention to the warning, for lected another cash fare from Mr. The woman with Mr. Barget Frainey. Frainey. The woman with Mr. Barger saw it and called the conductor's attention to the fact. The conductor returned to cents, but as he held out his hand to do so, applied a very opproblous name. Why did he return the to the woman. Why did he return the fare if he was regular? I heard his words to the woman, and intended merely to ask an explanation and demand an apology if I had heard correctly. Any man should do this upon bearing what I heard applied to a woman. When I still sitting, reached over to tap him on the arm and to call his attention, he turned and struck victously at me. I did not strike back, but pushed the man back to prevent my being hit. In doing this I pushed him so far back that he fell fr the running-board, but easily caught the car again. Somebody stopped the car about that time. The conductor got off, about that time. The conductor got off, picked up a rock and got back on, Mr. Barger telling him to drop it. The car went on again. No songs out of the ordinary were sung while coming down, but only such as can be heard at any time in a respectable family, or among picnic parties. There was no loud or bolsterous talking that I heard. None of the conductor's witnesses. conductor's witnesses were on the trail oar, on which we were riding. He had only three men, riding on the rear platform of the front car, with him, and apof Portland men there the news concerning them is largely the same. All are contending with common conditions with parently especial friends, and two me probably sitting near the rear of the from the front car, with him, and a parently especial friends, and two me probably sitting near the rear of the front car. probably sitting near the rear of the fron car. They said they heard us talking all the way down. When the cars are run-ning, this is very difficult to do.

When the car reached First and When the car reached First and Washington streets I stepped toward the conductor, who was standing by the steps, and reached out my hand to tap him on the sum, as any one would do when speaking to a man from the rear. He, without words or warning, whirled around and struck me across the face, at the same time throwing his arm around me and drawing me across his hip. Then his three friends lunged at me victously, striking before and behind. Until I had been struck many times, and was still held awkwardly across another man's hip, did I strike. I struck the conductor twice or three times in the face, which made bim release me. By that time two or three of my friends, who saw the conductor and his friends rush upon me, came and parted all. Mr. Barger struck no blows, yet he was fined 50. I struck only in self-defense, and was fined 50. One of the conductor's friends, while on the stand, admitted that he struck some one two or three times. No effort was made to fine him or prosecute him in any manner, aithough by my witnesses it appeared they were the aggressors. The Justice merely impatiently waited until arguments were over uncrossed his legs and imposed the limit without a thought

These are facts I proved by witnesses unblassed as those prosecuting and unblased as those prosecuting, and produce others to testify to the

G. A. R. RATES.

Chicago and Return, \$71 80. Tickets on sale August II and 22; good 60 days; choice of routes. Call Great Northern city ticket office, 268 Morrison

FILLING THEIR CONTRACT

GOVERNMENT HAY TO BE READY BY SEPTEMBER 1.

Opportunity for the Display of Public Spirit When Next Bids Are Advertised.

Preparing and baling of the 2000 tons of Preparing and balling of the 200 tons of hay contracted for by the Government in Portland a week ago is progressing rapidly. All the hay desired will be ready at the wharf by September 1. So far as has been seen, the quality of hay is excellent. This has been a splendid hay season for the state, one of the best evidences of which is the clean, fine timithy now being delivered for use in the Orient.

shutters close and the face is gone.

The old man at the window is William Maxwell Evarts, and the house has now become practically his only world. The man, who has been Attorney-General of the United States, Secretary of State and United States Senator, has now confined his waning activities within the walls of his own house.

Mr. Evarts was 82 years old on February 6 last. It has come to be known through the relatives and friends of the great lawyer that his advanced age has made it impossible for him to go to his Summer home, at Windsor, Vt., for his summer nome, at windsor, vt., for the last four years. His failing strength has even confined him to his bed at times, but again he has found himself strong enough to go from room to room. His mind is said to have retained its clearness and acuteness. Even now he is as much interested in the law, did his physical strength permit him to engage in its practice, as in the days when he defended the interests of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration now being delivered for use in the Orient.

The note issued by the Quartermaster's bams claims. Although he is no longer Department specified that the hay should not contain more than one-quarter clover ness of his firm, his associates are proud

GALLERY OF OREGON NEWSPAPER MEN-NO. 19



E. E. YOUNG, OF THE SUMPTER AMERICAN.

Edward Everett Young was born on a plantation five miles from Florence, Ala. He was graduated from the State Normal School at Florence, and finished his education at Nash-ville, Tenn. In 1880 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was four years in the Postoffice, first in the registry department, then in charge of the general delivery, which position he resigned to enter the field of journalism. He was for a number of years on the staff of the St. Louis Republic, filling nearly every position on that paper. Later he was associated with the Examiner, and had charge of the literary bureau of the Haggen & Tevia Colonisation Company. In 1898 he started to Alaska with the Government relief expedition, which was abandoned by Secretary Alger. He went to Eastern Oregon in August, 1898, and went to work for the Red Boy Mining Company. In order to get a practical knowledge of mining, he began as a common laborer. In December of the same year he took charge of the office, was later made secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he still holds. June, 1899, he bought the Sumpter News-now the Blue Mountain American. From an obscure country newspaper, the American in a few months advanced to the rank of a first-class 16-page state journal, devoted to the interests of Eastern Oregon. Mr. Young was a Cleveland sound-money Democrat, but left the party on account of the Chicago platform. and now stands for the gold standard, expansion, and a reasonable political tariff.

or other inferior grade of hay. This to retain his name at the head of the means almost pure timothy, and such a sold and well-known partnership of has been inspected fully meets the re- Evarts, Choate & Beaman of 51 Wall

In the Government specifications the hay furnished was not to exceed 75 cubic feet to the ton. Nottingham & Co. own a press that reduces the bulk to this size, and Albers & Schnelder have recently in-stalled a new Whitman steam press that can bring the bulk down to 60 cubic feet per ton. This press is doing a rushing business. The smooth-cut bales come sliding out as firm and perfect as a piece of timber. They are square, and therefore can be packed in far less space than the cylindrical bales turned out by the Boston hydraulic compress. If there were any inducement to reduce the bales below a 70 or 75 cubic foot dimension to the ton my services.
"To prove the irregularity of Conductor Kirkendal, my witnesses testified that he returned the money to Mr. Frainey which ployed here until they get crowded for time. Then the firm that operates the hydraulic press, which turns out a large amount of hay, puts the big machines in motion. It is said on reliable authority that they are not used except when there is a rush of business, because of the

greater economy in using the ordinary When the contract for 5000 tons of hav was let over in Seattle, Albers & Schnel-der, of Portland, got the privilege of furmishing 500 tons of baled hay to one the contractors there. The price for this quantity paid by the Scattle man, who was to furnish it to the Government there, was nearly \$1 higher laid down in Portland than the prices which the Port-land contractors bid on the 3000 tons to be delivered to the Government here. This is accepted as evidence of a rather conclusive nature that hay can be had in Portland as cheap. If not cheaper, than in Seattle, for the regular price for haul-

ing from Portland to Seattle is \$2 a ton. Members of the Chamber of Commerce and other business men are highly pleased with the consideration shown to Portland already. The contract of fitting up the Thyra will distribute a considerable sum. It is now considered certain that the Argyll will be fitted up and loaded here. The Government surveyors went over the vessel three days ago. Their report was the only thing to delay the Government's acceptance. If it should be favorable then the Argyll will be chartered as soo as the contract can be signed with the

new owners. With this evidence of benefit members of the Chamber of Commerce regard it doubly important that every business man of the city and state should co-oper ate to draw this trade. Producers of hay and grain will have to consider that when they get contracts to be delivered here, it means ships here and great benefits to everybody. Merchants handling feedstuffs should consider the same point when making their bids. In fact, it is regarded as the proper time for everybody show a disposition even to sacrifice a little, if it is necessary to get this trade. The situation must be carefully studied, and if the time comes when a vessel can be secured, even without profit to some particular line of contracting, the vast general benefit should be considered as an argument to do without immediate

WAITING FOR THE END.

Mr. Evarts in the Retirement of His Home.

New York Tribune. To the casual observer passing the northwest corner of Second avenue and Fourteenth street, the plain but spactous house which stands there appears untenanted. The closed shutters, the calm which seems to pervade the structure, in strange contrast to the roar of the street; the great weeping willow slowly trailing its branches over the eastern porticos of the house. All appear to indicate that the place is closed and its occupants

gone elsewhere.

But should the passer-by chance to watch a certain window at the close of the day he would see the clear cut fea-tures of an old man looking out on the city's ceaseless activity from the quiet of his room. After a little while the

street.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

D. C. Adams, Sait Lane
Wm Martins, city
Dr. C. W. Faull & wf,
Baker City
Mrs. J. P. Faull, do
H. E. Hadley & wife,
Indianapolia
J. G. Mack & wf., city
Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Nicoli,
city

Dr. Dora Fugard, Dawson
Tenak Schlefer, San
Diego, Cal
Staniey & wf. Wis
Mrs. Robt Smith, Perry,
Wm Smith, Oregon Cy
Wm Smith, Oregon Cy
Tenak Schlefer, San
Diego, Cal
Wm Schlefer, S

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THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager C. W. Knowles, Manager.

M. L. Cohn, city
Miss Wilson, city
A Jones, city
A Jones, city
A Jones, city
H. D. Rogers, Sacmato
H. H. Thorns, N. Y.
H. D. Rogers, Sacmato
H. L. Hexter, Pendieton
T. J. Potter, Cleveland Miss Hexter, do
R. R. Garretson, St. Pi, Miss St. ila Alexander,
Mrs. M. Baumister, do
Giga Baumister, do
Mrs. R. H. Crealins, N.Y. C. A. Hardy, Eugene
P. C. Franck, San Franc, W. Damporth, Seattle
Olga Baumister, do
Mrs. R. H. Crealins, N.Y. C. A. Hardy, Eugene
P. C. Franck, San Franc, W. J. St. Paul
Chas Zeiner, San Franc, W. J. Shipley, Roseburg
Frank Junkor, Chop.
P. C. Smith, Eugene
P. C. Ferchant, Chicago
C. H. Biron, St. Paul
Chas Zeiner, San Fran
Wrs. Smith, Salem
awa, Or
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Will Wurswiler, Prinewille
Master Wurswiler, do

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Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma American plan Rates, 33 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan. Rates, 80c and up.

INFLUENCE OF BAD BOOKS

THE REV. MR. NUTTING PREACHES ON THIS SUBJECT.

Counsels His Hearers to Keep Their Minds Pure-Rev. Dr. Ellot on "Character of Balaam."

"What Are Safe Subjects of Thought?" was the theme chosen yesterday morning by Rev. Wallace Nutting, of Providence, R. I., who has been niling br. Hill's pulpit in the First Presbyterian Church during the latter's absence on a vaca-tion. The speaker applied his subject to what should be read, including daily pa-pers, and complimented Portland on the purity of the press. "If you could dis-pense with the stuff that comes from Cal-

in part:

"This category defines the proper habitual range of human thought. A physician may need to study a disease. A specialist in morais may be required to study sins. We cannot altogether avoid the evil of the world without reavity the world. But as we enlist regiis the most dangerous of all quacks.

"Further contemplation of evil is allowable, when we are driven to it from a sense that we must deal with it, but not because we like the atmosphere. Parents at filmes are compelled to take note of the evil in their children. They do so with litterness of heart respect to increase vision and purify conscience. It is wise to go above the level of our doubts, or problems, or temptations. A wider horizon often belittles obstacles, and reveals the bias of selfishness or flattery, or a fear or faise hope—and on the property of the evil in their children. They do so with litterness of heart respect to increase vision and purify conscience. It is wise to go above the level of our doubts, or problems, or temptations. A wider horizon often belittles obstacles, and reveals the bias of selfishness or flattery, or a fear or faise hope—and on the property of the conscience. It is wise to go above the level of our doubts, or problems, or temptations. A wider horizon often belittles obstacles, and reveals the bias of selfishness or flattery, or a fear or faise hope—and on the property of the conscience. It is wise to go above the level of our doubts, or problems, or temptations. A wider horizon often belittles obstacles, and reveals the bias of selfishness or flattery, or a fear or faise hope—and on the property of the conscience. It is wise to go above the level of our doubts, or problems, or remptations. A wider horizon often belittles obstacles, and reveals the bias of selfishness or flattery, or a fear or faise hope—and on the problems. of the ceil in their children. They do so with Litterness of heart. If, in any respect, they enjoyed the discovery, they would show themselves devils, not human, loving parents. The test, then, men, loving parents. The test, then, when you meet error face to face is this: when you need error into to the state of the board of the same ready to weep and shudder; or do you enjoy the prospect of vengeance against the sinner? One's mood is the may safely deal with sin. If he enjoys taking of it, or has the elightest ten dency to dwell on it, he has mistaken his calling in being a sin-hunter. He will overcome it.

"The introspection of the hermits re-vealed to them an unpleasant view of themselves. We ought to avoid their error of morbid self treatment. Our case requires the eye of another being to see if there be any evil way in us. God wearles of seeing us handle our own stock of sins. To look unto Jesus is to be rid of a whole broad of base children of our brain. Blessed is the man so absorbed in the righteousness of others that he has no letsure for his sins. As a de-scription and depicting of various kinds of serpents is not calculated to calm a nervous person, so a vision of sin is not what sinful men need to cure them. As the telling of ghort stories will not relieve chi dren of fear in the dark, so to know the doubts of the weak will not

establish us in the faim.
"This explains the deplorable effects of conversation, whose chief subject is the faults of our neighbors and the follies of mankind in general. A human soul trusts a friend, who proves faise. Consequence, distrust of all men. If we were reared among wild animals we should naturally conclude all animals were wild. We cannot be brought to

were wild. We cannot be brought to believe in the good so long as we mostly see or dwall with the bad.
"If the gicater part of our reading pletures surful men, if the greater part of our thinking is concerning evil deeds, we ourselves shall be evil. Even a Christian cannot maintain his life on husks, however much he may try. Love sus-tains itself by feasting on what is lovely. Truth has to see truth to maintain itself. The honorable man must have in his thought a living vision of honor. A pattern must exist in his mind of what he has seen in communion with a hoty being. Hate brings forth after its own kind. A low plane of life is always the consequence of thinking about what is

low. "The literature of death may be applied to much modern reading. A book containing the lives of several notoricontaining the lives of several notori-ously evil persons is offered for sale, intellectual pander is a proper name for the author. If any book makes a base passion in one, it is not fit for him to read. The claim for realism is that truth demands that we shall see things as they are. It is a plausible claim, but a delusion. Men have lived as nobly as any portrayed fiction. When the mas-ters set forth ideal men we shall come out into God's real eternal world.

"A bad book is worse than any institu-tion on earth. A child turned loose in a library is in greater danger than if turned loose to sample the bottles of the apothecary. It makes an impure heart that cannot see God. The papers say that people want to read of the bad deeds of mun, and therefore they publish those deeds. That is equivalent to saying that the people have a vicious taste, and they (the papers) propose to cater to it.
"But permaps they misread human nature. Are we not more interested in the
heroic courage of young Venyille, who

stood repairing a gun while the builets stung him four times in succession? The magazine in which Lieutenant Gilimore tells the story is more interesting than any magazine of crime could be.

"In the olden days people enjoyed wit-

nessing a hanging. But the sounder sense of Christianity has for the most part forbidden a public hanging. And it was well reasoned in the Legislatures that if it was bad for the public to witthat if it was bad for the public to wit-ness it was equally bad for the press to give columns of ghastly details. In many states now it is properly against the law to publish anything more than a bare statement of the execution. I am glad to say your Portland papers are fat higher in tone than the average daily. If you could dispense with the stuff that comes from Cairlornia it would be well. "But it is objected that the good men "But it is objected that the good men do makes no noise, and is not noticed or even knowable. It is a false objection. When we seek to discover good as persistently as we ferret out evil, we shall have an immense stock for contemplation. There are enough distinguished heroisms to keep us in material. As the spirit of God comes in we shall see the magazines packed with the things that are lovely, the daily papers issuing supplements laden with things that are homerable, the hotel corridors sounding homerable, the hotel corridors sounding with the things of good report. The race will learn it think on these things." Rev. Mr. Nutting leaves Portland today to return home, and will not again be heard in the First Presbyterian Church joyed his stay, and regrets his depar-

"CHARACTER OF BAALAM."

Sermon by Rev. T. L. Eliot, of the First Unitarian Church. "The Character of Baalam" was the theme taken for the sermon by Rev. Dr. Eliot, who conducted services at the First Unitarian Church yesterday, in the

absence of Rev. Dr. Lord, pastor. The local color of the episode of Israel's his-tory, in which the Prophet Baaiam fig-ures, was given, as well as a sketch of the criticism, which now enables us to date and analyze the narration, and separate the legendary element from the nu-cleus of history. Dr. Eliot illustrated this historical method treating the text of the Bible by the analogy of the legends of the Gorge of the Columbia River, among the Indians, with the contrast of the geologist's story, in which titanic slides from the Washington side, 400 years ago, met by later slides from the Oregon side, explain the course of the river, and furnish the nucleus of the myth of the "Bridge of the Gods."

Baalam was, by the speaker, treated

as a symbol of the natural penalties which evasion of duty. Bralam tried to evade his message—and, as a consequence, deceived himself—kept thinking that in some other place or at some other time the oracle would change. The very beast he rode could see the opposing angel, when the prophet could not. This is a type of what happens when we evide or postpone a plain revelation of duty, or a call to bear direct testimony, or commit ourselves by action, against the right or for the wrong. evade his message-and, as a consequence,

for the wrong.

The fatality of bias in many relations of life was described. Every man is surrounded by concentric circles of biasing influences—family, friends, trade or profession. Communities have conspicuous selfsh bias. This was illustrated by bear's proper drama celled an "Exercious selish bias. This was illustrated by Ibsen's prose drama, called an "Enemy of the People," in which some town with hot springs and baths, is discovered to have poisons and fever germs in the waters. The citizen who tried to publish pense with the stuff that comes from California, it would be well, he said.

Taking his text from Philippians, iv.5, "Whatsoever things are true, honorable, just, pure, lovely, of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things." Means the fact, and organize a remedy, is finally frowned upon and denounced, beauty would injure the town," and the press, Common Council, and citizens of every class join hands in a process of self-deception and falsehood, stoning the prophet sent to them. and perverting power among us, and that something of the kind always threatens something of the and always threatens-every community concealing its real du-ties, under the garb of public interest or commercial advancement. Even nations have the same constant danger to be watched against, in the interest of "largling the world. But as we enlist regiments for Cuba from persons not liable to yellow fever, so the person who becomes a special student of sin should certainty know himself immune to attack from it. A quack spiritual doctor is the most dangereus of all quacks.

We watched against, in the interest of "larger humanity." Finally, it was noted, that Baalam climbed with Baiax, King of Moab, from height to height, in hope that he might evade the message of God. He may change the omen, and climbs in order to increase vision and purify conscience. from whose altitude and plentitude may come down again to the plane of common duty, with accurate measure and standard. Let us not, by evasions and accumulated bias and recreancy, bring down on our heads the judgment which befell Baalam, the son of Beer, whose dumb ass saw an angel when he saw nothing, and rebuked him-leader, though

EASTERN MULTNOMAH.

Probability of a Farmers' Telephone

System Being Started. TERRY. Or., Aug. 18.—A country tele-phone system for farmers is being talked of in this vicinity, and will probably take tangible shape soon. A. T. Webb is agitating the matter somewhat, and will connect his farm with the line at Terry if he cannot interest others in the plan A few wires and posts would have to be placed, but for several long stretches the barbed wires on fences can be utilized, thus saving expenses. Thickly settled districts in the east have found the plan to work well, and it is thought the same can be done here.

Another New Store.

Ross Larsen is putting up a new build-ing at Sandy bridge, and will open up ing at Sandy bridge, and will open up a store in a few weeks. This will make the second east of Terry which will be ready for business in a short time, as a result of the establishment of the three new postoffices, Sweetbrier, Gage and Huriburt, and the Terry-Huriburt stage line. The other store will be opened by Sim Stafford, at Gage. There is considerable travel over the road past those points, and several new settlers are points, and several new settlers are coming in, all of which encourages the people to expect a daily mail delivery in

Will Take a Vacation. Postmistress McColl, of Gresham, has been granted a vacation of two weeks by the Postoffice Department, and will take a rest for that length of time as soon as the rural delivery agent, H. J. Ormsby, shall have made his promised visit here. He is expected at any time. Miss Bessie Cox will have charge of the office during Mrs. McColl's absence.

fence around it, which was smeared with tar. There were millions of worms all around it, but they were effectually kept out. The crop will be a good one, and picking will begin in about two weeks more. About 30 persons will be em-ployed, mostly people of this vicinity. Cheating the Worms.

Numerous points patches, which were killed by the cutworms, are being dug, it having been found that the tubers were not very badly injured. The potatoes are not quite ripe, and would not keep until Winter, but are of good quality and excellent for present use. Their presence in the markets accounts for the prevailing low orders at the time. prevailing low prices at this time.

Brief Notes. Rockwood Assembly, United Artisans, was organized at Rockwood last week, with 35 charter members,

S. S. Logan is putting up an addition, 18x22 feet, to his store in Troutdale. It will be finished next week. will be finished next week.

Work on the railroad bridge at Trout-

Work on the railroad bridge at Troutdale is progressing rapidly, the eastern
span being finished and the next one
nearly so. It will take a month yet to
complete the job.

W. E. Bramhall and A. E. Stone left
Tuesday last, the former for Des Molnes
and the latter for Kansas City. Mr.
Bramhall will remain permanently, but
Mr. Stone will return here in about three
months.

again, several farmers having reported losses within the past week. A. T. Axtell, of Fairview, lost two dozen Plymouth Rocks on Wednesday night, which he had cooped up ready to take to market. Four ministers of the Evangelical Church will begin a revival service at Troutdale, next Thursday, the meetings to extend over the following Sunday. The services will be in charge of Rev. C.

C. Poling, assisted by Revs. S. J. Lind-say, C. T. Hurd and Peter Bittner. Seventeen thousand hewed railroad ties have just been delivered at Troutdale from a distance of 19 miles up the Sandy. They were floated down, and had to be taken from the river by hand, as they were too large for the chain elevator.

ST. LOUIS FAIR FUND.

Slow Progress at Raising Moneyes Interested in Foreign Lands.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.-Plans for the re-St. LOUIS, Aug. B.—Plans for the re-sumption of work on the world's fair fund of \$5,000,000, which has been vexa-tiously interrupted, are under daily con-sideration by Chairman D. R. Francis and William H. Thompson, of the two principal committees. Mr. Francis ex-pects to sail for Paris about September is, and hopes to have things in such shape by that time that the fund will be pretty complete. In fact, one reason he delayed his departure was to assure himself that there would be no hitch. The traveling men, who have

among the active workers for the fair, have asked permission to locate their special building first. Communications from United States Consuls at different points indicate the interest that is being manifested in the Louislana Pur Centennial abroad.

LOW RATE.

Via Union Pacific Railroad to G. A. R. Encampment, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, 1900.

cific Railroad will make a special rate of \$17.50 to Chicago and return. Tickets on sale August 21 and 22. For further details concerning this cheap rate, call at City Ticket Office, 135 Third street, corner of Alder, Portland, Or.

GEORGE LANG,

City Passenger and Ticket Agent. J. H. LOTHROP. General Agent.

Five New Babies in One Day. COLFAX, Aug. 19 .- Colfax had an in-Miss Bessie Cox will have charge of the office during Mrs. McColl's absence.

Saved by Tax.

W. W. Cotton's hopyard, at Gresham, the only one in Multnomah County, was Bird, Mr. and Mrs. James Cairnes.





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