In

LAW NOT REGARDED

Does Not Figure in the Shipping of Sallors.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND DETERMINE

Statement By Jack Grant of His Side -Ships Orealia and Genista Held on Demurrage.

"The law as to charges for shipping sailors is not considered by us in our business," said Jack Grant, of the sailor boarding-house firm of Sullivan, Grant Bros. & McCarron, to an Oregonian reporter yesterday. "It has no influence whatever in regulating the shipping of spilors."

"Are you willing to be quoted as saying that?" was asked.

"Cortainly," was the response. "It is the truth, and we have no desire to conceal it. The law of supply and de-mand is higher than the statute, and controls this as well as other businesses. We know we are violating the statute. but what of it? The demands and cuetoms of shipping justify it, and statutes conflict, anyway, the Oregon law reading one way and that of the United States another. But we don't split hairs over this difference. We simply do business regardless of statutes, keep our agreements, treat men squarely who are decent to us, and protect ourselves in our

"Portland is different from most other rts. Ships that come here are from reign parts. The sailors to man one ports. ship must be the men who come in on others, and the margin of loss by the men going into other lines and not shipping out is considerable. No ship could get a crew from here if the men did not leave some other vessel-desert. When they do this they become available for manning other ships. They must be taken care of while here, and must be outfitted when shipped again, and it all costs money. I don't know who should stand this expense if those who want the men should not. That's what we charge for. We are making money at it, and we don't have to go hungry. All this is true and we don't deny it. "We had an agreement with the ship

agents of Portland by which we were to get \$55 per man for all the sailors shipped-\$30 advance and \$35 blood That was only 50 per cent of what had been charged previously, but it was understood that we were to get all the business; at least, that the agents were to exert their influence with the captains to give us all the business. That worked all right, satisfactory to both till last Spring, when the Dovenby Hall broke the agreement. Since then we have made it more expensive to those who are so unreliable. The prices made lately are too high, I know, higher than in any other Pacific Coast port, but it is not our fault. We live from Portland shipping, and want to see it prosper as much as any man does. Our interests at stake are greater than those of many who assail us. We will do business on a living basis with men who are satisfied with that, and will take every means of protecting our business, just as anybody else would.

"Our agreement with Portland exportars was broken by the captains refusing to ablde by the advice of these agents and getting cut rates from the sailor boarding-house of Kenny & Lynch, in Asnnilor We had to take in the Astoria torin. concern and stop the competition, which placed us in control of the sallor supply the Columbia, and in position to dictate to troublesome captains. These cap-tains make all the trouble. During the year the agreement was in effect, after the Howard D. Troop affair, we paid every captain a sum varying from \$5 to \$15 per man for every suilor, out of the \$55 alwod us. This sometimes left us pretty

alim picking. Captains Said to Connive.

by law. I do not think it a desirable busi-ness, but it seems to be necessary, and we must recognize it on practical grounds or have trouble." SAME

"Do you think the charge made for sallors is too high?"

CBIT

"No, under the present high charter rates. Perhaps £5, instead of £6 should be the wage paid here, £1 above San Francisco or Puget Sound. There have been times when the charge for sailors seemed too high, but it is something to have the men ready when wanted and we ot have everything just as we would it. The cost of sailors in this port like it has nothing to do with bringing of ships here. Some ships would prefer other ports if they could get sailors absolutely free Some are bound to come to Port-Her I have in my hand an offer by a vessel

owner who will consider no other port than Portland." Will Not Pay "Blood Money."

Yesterday Balfour, Guthrie & Co. relived from the secretary of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association the following cablegram in answer to the message wired from Portland Saturday night:

"Owners cabling masters act as you rec-Take strongest possible meas-

This means, it is explained, that the Genista and the Orealis, now lying at the mouth of the river waiting for crews, will be held until sailors can be obtained without the payment of "blood money." The vessels are not held at the expense of their individual owners, but are re-ceiving demurrage from the antire association of shipowners.

Outrage on This Port.

Mr. Latta, of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., representing the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, says it is determined that the "blood money" demanded in Portland for crews for the Genista and Orealia shall not be paid. "We will carry out the instructions of the Liverpool Association, said he. "It is an outrage on this port that sailors should be made to cost vessels sailing from here \$115 each for the four months' voyage, while from ports north and south the charge for the same service is but \$125. The Liverpool Shipowners' Association is well aware of the provisions of the Oregon statutes and must not think well of a community that will permit such gross violations to go unpunis

The British ship Riversdale will be loaded and ready to leave next Thursday or Friday. Captain Porter, her master, told a reporter that he would not pay "blood may" for men. He said three of his w had already been enticed away from his ship and he expected to lose more before the time to clear should come, for the men cannot be confined on ship. They come ashore and are beyond the control of the ship's officers at night. "I have sailed 35 years, and been

most of the ports of the world." Captain Porter, "and I have not seen a port where these abuses are practiced so much as in Portland.

Matter of Prosecution

"Nobody can so successfully prosecut for violation of seaman's rights as the shipmasters or their agents, who have inside information that no one else can possibly have," said City Attorney Long. "Of course, if a peace officer or a citizen should have personal knowledge of infractions of the law it is his duty to file complaint. But the men who handle the money and know the significance of every move have a great advantage in prosecuting.

"The city has nothing to do with en-forcement of the state law, there being no city ordinances touching the price for shipping seamen. The harbormaster should make complaint if he knows of any infraction of the law, but these transactions are never witnessed, and a third party seldom has information sufficient to warrant him in swearing that a specific offense of that nature has been committed. The complaint would go to the District Attorney for prosecution, not to the City Attorney."

"I am ready to prosecute on any complaint of seaman's abuse that shall be made to me," said District Attorney, Chamberlain. "None has been made recently, but if any shall be made they will not be neglected here. Much difficulty attends such prosecutions, for the captain, who is usually the chief witness, must go with his ship and cannot wait to give testimony against the defendant in the Circuit Court. Without such testi-ing made to this recognition of his serv-

ARGUMEN OLD

(Continued from, First Page.)

Senate. A Senator is no less the repre-sentative of the state because he receives his commission from the people them-selves, rather than from the members of the state Legislature. If a voter is com petent to vote for a member of Congress, for state officers and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the Senate. A system which makes the Senator reponsible for his election to the people, as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

Direct Legislation.

The platform indorees the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in Na-tion, state and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the Government is to the will of the people the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

Labor Question. Several planks of the labor platform ar devoted to questions in which the labor ing classes have an immediate interest but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the em-ployes of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their em-ployer, it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the in-junction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone, in defending trial by jury, says: "The impartial administration of justice,

which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil sociproperties, is the great end of division ety, but if that be intrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the Prince, such as en-joy the highest offices of the state, their decisions, in spite of their natural integ-rity, will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many. If the criminal laws are not sufficient

for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.

The Blacklist.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical duress, for the laborer loses his independence when the employers can not only dis charge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist ables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage-earners which a private monopoly exercizes without contract.

Arbitration. The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has ob-served the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous yes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employes. The estab-lishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the Army to settle labor dis-

putes. Department of Labor. I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a Department of Labor, with a member of the Cabinet at its head. When we remember how im-portant a position the laborar fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection be-

the demand for home rule, and a territor-ial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation

Cuba. The recognition contained in both the

Democratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely trusted to the Republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea, and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands

and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the Western States with thrifty, intelligent, and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valua-ble market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for

more people than would ever seek a resi-dence within the tropics. Foreign Alliances.

The reason given by Washington, Jefferson and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entangling alliances with none, are even strong-er today than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant ing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to allenate many na-tions by cultivating unneccessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon

the friendliness of a foreign power. We cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

Monroe Doctrine.

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe. and approved by succeeding Presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until today the monarchical idea has barely a foothold in the New World.

While it is not the policy of this coun-try to interfere? here amicable relations exist beween for pean countries and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European govern-ments to maintain an unwilling or forcible sovereignty over the people living

on this side of the Atlantic. The position taken by the Republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the Presi dency, vis., that we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without

exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe docfrine, for while this argument is at this time di-rected against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this Government cannot lend ita strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or ab-sorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an au-thority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the Republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate, at the same time that it adopts a European

colontal policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe Doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically noth-ing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor exnation

unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens. truly yours. W. J. BRYAN.

CREED REVISION.

Presbyteries Preparing to Answer the Committee's Question.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.-The New York Presbytery, with the other 231 presby-teries in the United States, is getting ready to answer the questions of the committee of inquiry about a revision of the Confession of Faith. This committee was appointed last May by the general assembly at St. Louis. They met at Saratoga recently and as a result of their meeting the presbyteries have re-ceived the following questions, which

they are asked to answer: "First-Do you desire a revision of our Confession of Faith? or, "Second-Do you desire to supplement

our explanatory statement? or, "Third-Do you desire to supplement our present doctrinal standards with a briefer statement of the doctrine 'most surely believed among us,' expressing in simple language the faith of the church in loyalty to the system of doctrine contained in holy scripture and held by the re-

formed churches? or, "Fourth-Do you desire the dismissal of the whole subject, so that our doctrinal standards shall remain as they are without any change whatever, whether re-visional, supplemental or substitutional?" The New York Presbytery will meet on October 1, when action will be taken. At the office of the New York Observer, a Presbyterian paper in this city, it was said in regard to the probable action of

"The probability is that the presbytery will ask for a change, provided the Cal-vanist part of creed is not changed. The presbytery 10 years ago voted in this way. There will probably be, for in-stance, a desire to revise such a part of the creed as 'elect infants dying in infancy are saved,' as the word 'dect' seems to some people to imply that there are other children who are lest. This may be changed by dropping the word 'elect.'"

Another matter to be settled has just come up in regard to the proposed re-vision. Henry W. Lambirth, of Phila-delphia, has contended that the commitvision. tee of 16 on revision is unconstitutionally formed, as it contains three members from one synod, that of Pennsylvanianamely, the Rev. Drs. Charles A. Dickey and S. W. Dana, and Elder William R. Crabbe. The constitution of the Presbyterian church says that before any amendments or alterations of the Confession of Faith are transmitted to the presbyteries the General Assembly shall appoint a committee to consider the subject and that committee shall not have more than two members from the same syn

Dr. John Dixon, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, had this to say on the subject: "I do not think Mr. Lambirth's speech

was well taken. The committee of 16 is only a committee of inquiry, and it is simply asking the presbyteries if the would favor any change in the creed, The General Assembly has not yet taken up the work of revision. It would not now stop simply because of a techni-cality anyway. If it decides to go more deeply into the matter it will without question follow the rule to the letter." Dr. Erskine N. White, secretary of the Board of Church Erection, said that there was no way of knowing how the presbytery would act. From a persona point of view he continued:

"There are doubtless some minor changes that might be considered wise. The creed was formed 25 years ago, at a time when there was great opposition to the ways of the Church of Rome, Today no one would think of putting in a creed, 'the pope of Rome is Antichrist and the son of perdition.' It is al-together likely that this will be left out in case of revision. Two-thirds of the presbyteries must vote for a revision be-fore it case he made fore it can be made.

"Nine years ago many who wished changes voted against those that were proposed because they desired more. Many people also think that there are



(Continued from First Page.) Matchless, 24th champion heifer. This farm also shows 45 sheep-Cotswold,

Shropshire and Southdown. Charles Cleveland, of Gresham, show seven head of beautiful Jerseys.

H. West, of Scappoose, shows 10 head of best bred Jerseys, including three from Miller & Sibley's famous Pennsylvania herd. He also shows 16 head of Chester White swine. J. W. McKinney, of Turner, Marion

County, shows 20 head of as fine Here fords as one would wish to see. Mack Porter, of Corvallis, has four head of Poiled Angus cattle, as five specimens as one would care to see, including the first prize yearling bull at the Omaha Exposition

J. B. Stump, of Mormouth, shows 16 Angora goats, imported and home-bred. His prize beauty is a thoroughbred kid, seven months old, with a beautiful faces of soft sliky texture and rich luster. At the age of a year, the wool will be between 12 and 13 inches long. Mr. Stump has also 23 Cotswold sheep, which cannot be surpassed for size and richness of fleece. R. Scott, of Milwaukie, shows 34 sheep.

half of them Cotswolds and half of them Dorsetts. These are in every way cred-Itable C. M. Smith, of Jefferson, and J. B. Early, of Salem, each has a big exhibit of fine Poland China swine.

John Minto and R. Carey, of Salem ach shows a handsome bunch of Merino sheep. W.

M. Ladd, Hazel Fern Farm, Portland, has a remarkable exhibit of Berkshire swine. A 3-year-old boar weighs 785 pounds, and a sow, 2 years old, 756 pounds. There are two yearlings which weigh 550 pounds each. The entire ex-hibit shows what results may be achieved by careful breeding.

E. Eckerlen, of Salem, shows 18 Poland China swine, which are excellent specimens.

A. Atkinson, of Newberg, has 10 head of Poland Chinas. Livestock to Come.

By the through freight due tonight, there will arrive the following notable exhibits which added so much to the California State Fair at Sacramento: J. W. Sparks, Reno, Nev., 20 head of Hereford cattle, representing a value of

\$20,000. One helfer, Armour Rose, has a value of \$2600, and there are two calves sired by the \$7500 bull, Dale. James Glide, Sacramento, 30 head of Rambouillet sheep. These are the imported French Merino and will be an entire novelty. The Rambouiliet is the giant of the Merino family, grows almost as large as the Cotswold and shears from 30 to 50 pounds.

Sessions & Co., Los Angeles, 30 head of Berkshire swine, sent specially to com-pete against W. M. Ladd's.

Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind., 40 head of Victoria swine, a pure white article, never before shown at a fair in Oregon, and said to be very handsome: 20 Cotswold sheep, sent specially to compete against Oregon; four Shorthorn cattle.

Mention of the fine exhibit of draft and carriage horses must be deferred, Poultry. One large building is filled with an exhibit of poultry and Belgian hares. Several entries are still to come in and when

ticular.

ance. The weather is fair tonight, and the track will be in excellent condition tomorrow afternoon. Charles A. Willis, of New York, served all are installed, not less than 700 or 800 choice fowls will be shown and about 400 Belgian hares. This is the first exhibit of

as starter and presiding judge, with George Chandler, of Baker City, and Bobert Leighton, of Vancouver, B. C., as associates. The races passed off smooth-ly and quietly.

IN THE PAVILION.

pedigreed Belgian hares ever made. The poultry is a good show in itself. It is more than twice as large as the last one bad in the last one

Surprise and Admiration on Every

held in Portland.

Hand-A Wonderful Exhibit, SALEM, Or., Sept. 17.-Nowhere is the new deal" at the State Fair more evident than in the pavilion, where everything has a newness and freshness that almost contradicts the assertion that this is an annual exhibition of Oregon products. While the Board of Agriculture has not Mr. Willis as long as his decisions are tabooed articles that have been placed on exhibition in the past, it appears that producers and manufacturers generally three months ago, and that the Board have been inspired simultaneously with cannot let the Portland difficulty inter-the idea of bringing to this annual exposition something that has never been as there is no cause for co n hafe



liver pill - Ayer's ! - No bet-J. C. AYER COMPANY, Practical Chemister Lowell, Muss. Ayer's Hair Vigor Ayer's Sarcaparilla

A good liver needs a good

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Ayer's Pills Ayer's Ague Cure Ayer's Comatone

instruction of many who did not know these products will grow in Oregon. To name and describe all the vegetables that are displayed in the pavilion this year would necessitate the publication of a seed catalogue, for almost every variety of every kind of product of field, garden and orchard has been entered for premiums at the fair. Not satisfied with this, the farmer boys and girls have gone into tha woods and picked wild cherries, huckleberries, plums and gooseberries that in many instances would pass in size for cultivated varieties. Table beets, sugar beets and mangels, of sizes the relation of which would not be believed by one who has not been convinced by the evidence of his own eyes, are crowied under tables, and in every space that can be found not otherwise appropriated. Turnips, parenips and carrots come in for their share of at-

tention, which is by no means small, If the Willamette Valley wheat crop was a partial failure this season, there is nothing in the grain exhibit at the State Fair to indicate such a condition. The display of grains is as large as ordinary and the stalks, which are of average size, bear heads that never were better. The brightness of the straw, the uniform shape of the heads of wheat, and the plumpness of the grain, all testify that there was some exaggeration in the stories regarding a poor quality of wheat. With heads of wheat three to four inches long, nearly overy kernel of which is perfect, there is good reason to believe that Oregon may still claim a prominent place among the wheatgrowing sections of this continent. Oats and barley of an equal high quality are also displayed in profusion by exhibltors from every section of the state, and from the Willamette Valley in par-

On the Encecourse.

SALEM, Gr., Sept. 17 .- Owing to heavy ins during the past few days and a light shower this morning, the racetrack at the fair grounds was very heavy this afternoon, and goed time could not be made in the races. It had been rumored that the races would not take place, and consequently there was a light attend-

N. J. L.

A petition signed by a number of Port-land horsomen wis presented to the Board of Agriculture today, asking that Mr. Willis be removed as judge. After giving the horsemon a hearing, the board arrived at the conclusion that the objection to Mr. Willis is an outgrowth of trouble at the Portland races hat week. intpartial. A member of the board said this evening that Mr. Willis was engaged

"The captains are glad to have us get their men ashore, and are willing to pay for R. The men, by describing the chip, also abandon the pay due them, perhaps \$50 each. Why, the master of the Orealia paid us \$25 aplece to get the 16 men away from his ship, and now he is making a great roar because his men are gone and does not like our terms for new sullors.

"People continually give us the worst of the deal," concluded Grant. "They on't believe our story, and when any-ody how's about seamen's abuses we at once stand convicted in the public mind, no matter how unreasonable the charge against us may be. We are regarded by many as conducting an illegitimate business, and nothing we can say will stand against the complaints made by others. So we have to look out for ourselves."

Tyer Denies It.

Captain William O. Tyer, master of the brealla, was asked about the truth of Grant's statement that he paid for having the Orealia's sailors enticed away, and he indignantly denied it. "It is absolutely false," said he. "Why, if I had wanted to, how could I have done that? I had no money, and have drawn no such sum since I came here. The man were exticed away from my ship before I had seen any of the sailor boarding-house men." Balfour, Guthrie & Co., agents for the ves-sel's owners, also said the captain had not drawn so much money since he came to port.

"A Practical Arrangement."

C. E. S. Wood, of the law firm of Will-iams, Wood & Linthicum, said he had arranged the understanding, in the Spring of 1886, by which the exporters consented to the payment to the sailor boardinghouse keepers of \$55 per man for sailors shipped. He, too, said the law of supply and demand rather than the statute controlled the business. He said there were many features that he could not indorse; that, for example, he could not bring him-self to approve the practice of enticing men to desert ship; but he was a prac-tical man, who believed in getting practical results, in doing the best that could be done under the circumstances, and he thought the arrangement made was the best that was then possible. He said the sailor boarding-house people had fulfilled to the last extremity their part of the agreement, and, so far as he knew, had acted squarely and were entirely reliable. At the same time he said he had been allied with forces and business opposed to these boarding-houses, and that during the period when the \$55 agreement or understanding remained in force, his firm lost much marine business because everything worked so smoothly.

"I don't believe this matter will ever be regulated satisfactorily by statute." Mr. Wood. "The only way to reach it, in my opinion, is to get some such un-derstanding as I arranged last year. Statutes cannot say how much it is worth to supply sailors to ships."

Arrangement Worked Well.

T. B. Wilcox, of the Portland Flouring Mills Company, said the \$56 understanding was made as long ago as 1896; that it was interrupted by the Troop affair, and then restored through the offices of Mr. Wood. He said he had found that arrangement to work well, he had never had any trouble with these sallor boarding-house people, had found them always strictly men of their word and trustworthy in business. "If sallors could be supplied for less money than these boarding-house men nesk, let somebody else go into the busi-ness," said Mr. Wilcox. "Let him con-form to the statute and drive these men out of business. That will settle the mat-ter. To enact laws will never remedy it

mony, the prosecution is helpless At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday the matter of recent abuses in the matter of seamen

was presented and referred to the committee on navigation. Search for Deserters.

arrest of a number of deserting seamen. at the request of Captains Hearn, of the Genista: Tyers, of the Orealia, and Por-

ter, of the Riversdale, who had lost 25 members of their crews, searched the sailor boarding-house of Sullivan, Grant Bros. & McCarron yesterday noon. By appointment, the officers were met at the boarding-house by the three captains, and a search of the place was made. A number of seamen were found, but none was claimed by any of the captains, ex-cept one, whom Captain Tyers recognized as a deserter from his ship, named T. Kaptam. This man stoutly denied his identity, as also did P. Grant, but the capialn was certain the fellow was a member of his crew, and so the officers took him along. He was kept at the Marshal's office for a time, and finally acknowledged that he was a deserter

to his ship. "Now there is an example of the annoyances we have to stand." said Grant, after the officers had gone with their prisoner. "All these men are now frightened and will leave us before night, in spite of anything I can say to reassure them. They're afraid of getting in jail.'

DAY NURSERY BURNED.

Six Lives Lost in a Salvation Army Institution.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17 .- Six lives were lost, two persons were fatally injured and several others were seriously burned in a fire on East Front street this evening. The fire was in an old four-story tene-ment building that the Salvation Army was using as a day nursery for little children, and five of the victims killed were little children that had been left there to be cared for while their parents were out gaining a livelihood. Another victim was a man who perished in an attempt to save the life of his little boy The dead are: James Harkins, painter, aged 40 years; Herbert Harkins, aged 4, son of James; Rhoda Harkins, aged 5 months; Hattle Williams, aged 4 months; Edward Mullen, aged 4 years; Myrtle

The following are fatally injured and not expected to survive the night: Post Elizabeth Erickson, of York, a native of Sweden, aged 25; Staft Captain Bertha Anderson, of Chicago, also a native of Sweden. The following are seriously injured and are in great agony, but are expected to recover: Be sie Atkins, aged 5; Frank Hill, aged 2 months; Albert Hill, aged 7 years; Joseph Benton.

Benton, aged 4 years. All of the dead bodies were burned to a crisp, and the charred remains of James Harkins were clasping what was left of his little son Herbert. The property loss was only \$1500. On account of the cold weather, a fire had been started in the stove for the little tots. It was thought that this caused the fire, through some defect in the flue.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the gen-eral fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

ices. Agriculture is already represented in the President's official household; the Army and Navy have their representa-tives there; the State Department, with its Consular service, and the Treasury Department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the Executive in touch with the business and commercial Deputy United States Marshals Roberts interests. A Cabinet officer truly repre-and Morse, armed with warrants for the sentative of the wage-earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the tollers, but to the President.

Chinese Exclusion. The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the country, and its continu-

ance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not desira-ble as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity and maintaining a for-eign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers as well as a perpetual source of irritation. Pensions.

The party expresses its pride in the sol-diers and sailors of all our wars, and declares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. A liberal polfrom the Orealia. He will be returned icy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen sol-diery, instead of a large standing Army. Self-interest as well as gratitude compels the Government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health and life, tender their services to

their country. The pension laws should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. The platform very properly reiterates the position taken in 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the Government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person 40 years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as

much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volun-teer with a view of ascertaining his fitness for Army service. Nicaragua.

The Democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican party to make any progress in car-rying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, would indicate that the Re-publican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway maritime strength and con

interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now before the Senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the Western hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, makes it necessary that our Government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma Arizona, New Mexico and Okiahoma have long ben ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of statehood, and it will be a pleasure, well as a duty, to carry out the plat-form pledge concerning them.

Alaska and Porto Rico. There will be a popular acquiescence in

willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will de-fend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sov reignty, they will not require much as-

sistance from us. Extravagance.

The Republican party, drawing, as it loes, enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the Government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the at-tack of those who profit by large appro-priations. A surplus in the Treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which is being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of

the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the Treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large shipowners, and in the interests of a transportation monopoly. The Government being only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the peo-ple taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered, and public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money that private in-dividuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with American ideas, there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

Income Tax.

By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the resolutions committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the

Chicago platform, and I take this occa-sion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the Federal Constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unneces-sary at this time. In the hour of danger the Government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor. Imperialism.

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall ad-here to or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this Nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputa-tion than to establish one, and this Na-tion would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations, if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career

changes that are desirable, but that this is not the time to obtain them. The contention of the Philadelphia Presbyis an expression not heard in the paviltery is, in my opinion, of no avail, for amendments to the creed have, as yet, not been offered."

Dr. Sample, who was moderator of the General Assembly in 1899, said:

"Personally, I am satisfied with the creed just as it is, as I interpret it. I do think that it wise to have it slightly revised, so that the misappre-hension about it that now exists may be removed. Many persons seem to think we believe things we do not believe. A number of Presbyterians vote for a with turnips as big as water pails change because they feel that many mem-bers of good standing in the church desire it. It is my opinion that the presbytery will let the matter go over until No vember.

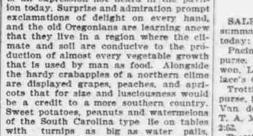
Trouble in Telegraphers' Order.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17 .- Judge Withrow, in the Circuit Court, granted an order to-day temporarily restraining the president and Board of Directors of the Order of Rallway Telegraphers from trying certain charges they are alleged to have made against H. B. Perham, secretary and treasurer of the order. The order is made returnable September 26. Perham claims the defendants have unlawfully entered into a conspiracy to oust him, because he would not submit to their wishes. The petition is the sequel to trouble that has been brewing in the order for several months.

Rifle Contest in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17 .- On the opening day of the Fall festival of the California Schuetzen Club, A, H. Pape smashed the American rifle records on Winter pears that outweigh two of California Schuersen of the American rifle records on point shooting off-hand at 200 yards, his score 388 in 200 shots, beating the record of William Hayes, of New York, the for-the other way.

diameter, and he hit it 198 times out of 200. Pape is a distinguished marksman, and in 1895 represented the California Schuetzen Club at the international shooting tournament



squashes as big as beer kegs, and pump kins that won't go into a bushel basket Strung out across the rear end of the pavilion is a Hubbard squash vine that boars 17 large squashes of perfect development. A half dozen small ones were cut off in order to facilitate handling the vine. There is a display of onlons, 200 of which weigh 500 pounds. These squashes and onlons were produced by J. R. Doug-las, of Linn County, and similar veg-

etables may be grown in any section of the Willamette Valley. There is bright, fresh, clean clover, that stands six feet high, just even with timothy that was grown in a field beside it. Grasses of every description and of an equally good growth cover the walls of every county exhibit. Big red apples as large as two fists tempt boys 80 years old to commit effenses over which they laughed when they were younger, but which they would enjoy to repeat in order to be permitted to sink their teeth into the delicious fruit that made their early lives worth living. Bartlett pears that weigh a pound onless

Bartletts, and pink, velvety peaches as big PALO ALTO, Cal., Sept. 17 .- Professor David Starr Jordan, or Stanford University, has returned from a three months' trip through Japan, where he succeeded

In securing the largest and most com-12 to 14 inches long, stands against the end of the room, vying with sunflowers

plete collection of Japanese fishes ever obtained by scientists. Collections or nearly as tall and supporting heads over three feet in cifcumference. Broom corn and sorghum are also on exhibition for the known to science. descriptions were made of all but 15 known species, besides 125 species un-CATARRH: FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.



Few realize what a deep-seated, obstinate disease Catarrh is, regarding it as a simple inflammation of the nose and throat, little or no attention is given it. But, however insignificant it may seem at first, is is serious and far-reaching in its results.

The foul secretions entering the circulation poison the entire system. The stomach, kidneys-in fact all the organs - feel the effect of this catarrhal poison, and when the lungs are reached its progress is rapid and destructive, and finally ends in consumption. It frequently happens that the senses of hearing and smell are in part or entirely lost, the soft bones of

the nose eaten into and destroyed, causing intense suffering and greatly disfiguring the face. While sprays, washes and salves may give temporary relief, no permanent benefit can be expected from such treatment.

CATARRH IS A CONSTITUTIONAL OR BLOOD DISEASE,

and far beyond the reach of mere local remedies. Those who rely upon them for a cure lose valuable time, meet with disappointment and allow the disease to take firmer hold. Only a real blood remedy can reach this troublesome and dangerous disease. S. S. S cures Catarrh because it first cleanses and builds up the blood, purifies it, makes it rich and healthy, stimulates and puts new life into the sluggish worn-out organs, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous accumulations.

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., writes: "I had Catarrh, which became so deep-erated that I was entirely deaf in one car, and all inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. When the disease had gone this far the physician gave me up as incurable. I determined to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and began to improve at once. It seemed to get at the east of the disease, and after a few weeks' treatment I was entirely cured, and for more than even years have had no sign of the disease."

S. S. S. is made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful tonical and purifying properties. It is the only vegetable blood purifier known, and a certain and safe cure for all blood troubles. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and at the same time write our physicians about your case. They will cheerfully give you any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this,



SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

sions made while Mr. Willis presides

The Summery.

SALEM OF . Sept. 11 .- Following is a commany of the races at the state fair

Pacing, 2-year-old, best two in three; purse, \$100-R. H. Houston's Robert H. won, L. Richit's Zulu second, C. A. Wal-

lace's Oregon Maid third; time, 2:43% Trotting, 2-year-olds, best two in three, purse, \$60-J. C. Mosher's Kathalene won, Van de Vanter's Chief Seattle ses A. McLeourt's Gracie Dell third; time,

Trotting, 2:25 class, best three in five, purse, \$400-H. Jackson's Sunrise won in three straight heats; Chris Simpson's Phil N. second; time, 7:28.

Running, three quarters of a mile, purse, \$200-C. A. Cline's Barnato won, T. R. Linton's Pettigrew second, S. Jones' Granger third; time, 1:1812,

The track was very muddy, owing to heavy rain during the last three days.

Salt Lake-Los Augeles Road.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 17 .- T. E. Gibbon, ice-president of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, arrived here yesterday, and has been in conference today with Hon. Thomas Kearns and other leading non, themas Kearns and other leading men interested in the proposed railroad between Soit Lake and Los Angeles. A meeting will be held here at the end of the week, upon the asrival of Senator Clark. The promoters of the enterprise are confident that the work on the road will begin within 30 days after the necessary terminal facilities are secured in this

Jordan's Fish Collection.