CHOLERA IN MANILA

Scourge Spreads, and Causes Many Deaths.

MYSTERY AS TO ITS ORIGIN

Health Authorities Utterly Unable to Cope With the Disease-Outlook Is Very Dark. Indeed.

According to the latest mail advices from Manila, that city is suffering from the epidemic of cholera that is sweeping the Orient. The people of the city are greatly alarmed, and watch with fear the outcome of the pestilence. It was thought that the water supply of the city was infected with the cholera germs, but an analysis made of the city's water by the Board of Health showed that the increase in the number of cases was not due to any contamination of the water. Daily tests were made and up to July 30 every report showed that the water was free from cholera germs. The Board of Health inspected the foods in the market, but its precautions to prevent the spread of the disease were interfered with by the Municipal Board, which in many cases coun-termanded the orders of the Board of Health. Under the caption, "Now Very Dark, Indeed," the Manila Times of July 26 gives the following account of the sit-

the present haby typhoon wipes out the chol-ers germs by a sufficient supply of the water-curs. Manila may look forward to a revisita-tion of the terrible days of '82.

All Army surgeons who have been connected with the Manila Board of Health, and who have fought the battle with the present ecourge so earnestly and fathfully in the interests of the public have been relieved from duty with the Board of Health, the order for their relief having been verted on the bullutin their relief having been posted on the bulletin board yesterday afternoon, at the Estado Mayor, having been issued upon the recom-mendation of the Chief Surgeon of the di-

In many quarters the opinion prevails that the retiring Health Commissioner and his assistants had been too rigorous in enforcing the quarantine laws, but his and their labors will be missed from this city, and with the increase in cholera cases that were reported yesterday, there being over 50 cases between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., the inhabitants will be chilled to recent to special precautions and obliged to resort to special precautions and depend upon the elements to come to the res-

Another death from cholera has been reported from Mariquina, from whence Manila receives her water supply, the victim being Private Oliver O. Cunningham, of Company D of the Twenty-eighth Infantry. An analysis of Manila water, which is being made at the present time by the Board of Health, will be timely, as special precautions should be taken in that direction, the increase in the number of cases being attributed to the water. The relaxing of the ournantine regulations and relaxing of the quarantine regulations and the removal of the American inspectors of sanitation throughout the city may also have something to do with the increase in the num-ber of cases that have occurred. Ninety-one cases and 61 deaths. That is the record of the choiera epidemic in the city for restarday. From all varies of the city come

record of the choiera epidemic in the city for yesterday. From all parts of the city come the reports of the ravages of the "grim destroyer." The situation is growing more serieus hourly. The air is full of predictions and rumous of the causes are everywhere. Almost every man met on the streets has his own theory. Usually, it is the water supply, but the analysis which Dr. Strong is making for the Board of Health cannot be completed for two or three days, so that the truth or faisity of this rumor cannot be stated. At the office of the Board of Health, the following statement was made to a Times reporter: ent was made to a Times reporter

"The Board of Health has not changed its opinion in regard to the causation of the discuss, and believes that all cases result from infected foods or water. There is no doubt but that the discuss can be transferred to the mouth by means of dirty fingers, utensils, cloths, etc., and for these reasons the most rainstaking care has been river in the invocal painstaking care has been given to the inspec tion of foods in the markets, tiendas, hotels, omewhat interfered with by the Municipal

gave directions to have all foods, including fish and meats, covered up with screens. This the Municipal Board stopped, in the markets, in regard to meats and fish. The Board of Health recommended that wire screens be put over the meats, and the Municipal Board stated that the work would be done in 10 or 15 days. Several months have parsed, and there are no ocreens up, although the Board of Health has been prevented from putting coverings over these foods." The sudden increase of cholera in Manila

may be attributed to the washing of foetal matter from infected pueblos along Laguna de matter from infected pueblos along Laguns de Bay and the Pasig River into the lake and river, where it is used by a large number of the floating population. The same may be said of the City of Manila, where the surface has been infected by the deposits of those in-fected with the cholers, and the recent rains have washed these deposits into the cluterus and well of the city. and wells of the city. Although the wells were closed at the beginning of the epidemic, many have been reopened and are now in use. These wells should be closed, and kept closed, during the spidemic

It is believed that the heavy rain has been the cause of washing foctal matter into va-rious places and thus increasing the chances of the poor people who use these waters, for getting the disease. It is believed, if this theory is correct, that

after the ground has been cleaned the disease will decrease for the same reasons.

Three Americans were numbered among yesday's dead-C. F. Carrol, J. M. Sims and

J. D. Ward. One other American, Leo Thie-bault, was taken with the disease and removed to the hospital. No reports have b received from the provinces, and it is believed that the wires are down in all directions. At the river and harbor health station cholern had another rise. Friday afternoon a Filipino who had been dead eight hours was re-

from a caseo lying at the Walled City side of the river, near the Bridge of Spain. A little later, a white soldier upon the char-tered transport Lai-Loc, lying at the Government Corral, was taken to the hospital with

Two peculiar cases of cholera were dis ered this morning on the schooner Alberta. Both men, members of the crew, went ashore Friday noon to have dinner at some restaurant, locality unknown. Returning to the vessel, the two men were taken sick within a half-hour of sach other. One of the men died during the night, and this morning, when the matter was reported, the second Filipino was

What is interesting Captain Dudley is, Where is that restaurant?

The Municipal Board has decided to adopt the following experiment to see if not help wipe out the disease, says the Manila Freedom:

A plan has at jast been evolved which the Municipal Board believes will do away with the pestholes in Manila which have been in the past, and are today, the hotbeds of cho and all other diseases in which fifth plays an important part. These "settlements" are located in low pinces, and as there is no drainage, it is said by those whose duty calls them to the neighborhood that on hot days they simply swell unto heaven. San Nicolas is the worst offender, and the first experiment will be

made in that district
The City Engineer has prepared plans for a 40-room secoment-house, which will be located on Calle Principe, San Nicolas. This building will be two stories high, and is really not one building, but two sections facing each other. There are 20 rooms on the lower and 20 on the upper floors. These rooms measure 10x16 feet, and are intended to accommodate an entire family. Between the two sections of the building will be a shed, in which will be located a kitchen for each family, cement wash tubs, and, at each end, water closets, two for men and two for women.

All of this will, of course, be arranged according to the west investment and

cording to the most improved sanitary meth-ods, as, indeed, will be the entire building. The material used will be pine lumber. There

will be a concrete foundation for the house, and the roof will be of rubberoid. While the building will be simple in construction, it will furnish such comforts and conveniences to the ninates as they never dreamed of before. The

innates as they heaver dreamed of before. The cost will be 20000 gold.

When the house is completed, the residents of one of the settlements, or as many of them as can be accommodated in the tenement, will be forced to move from their present residences and take up quarters in the new building or seek shelter elsewhere. The rooms will be rented at about the same rates the natives now pay for their rips shacks. The houses and premises from which they have moved will then be thoroughly aleaned, and where the houses are in such condition as not to admit of this, they will be destroyed. Proper water closets will be built, and the residents will be compelled to keep them in a sanitary condition. When these improvements shall have been made the natives will be allowed to return to their houses, and in those cases where

been made the natives will be allowed to re-turn to their houses, and in those cases where houses have been destroyed, the owners will be permitted to rebuild. This undertaking is, of course, largely in the nature of an experiment. Should it prove a success other tenements will be built in various portions of the city and the same course

rious portions of the city and the same course pursued.

The members of the Municipal Board are deeply interested in the matter, and, with the able assistance of the City Engineer, will leave nothing undone to make the scheme a success. Some radical action is necessary, and this seems both a practical and effective solution of the trouble. It may in some cases work a hardship, but where the healthfulness of the whole city is involved this will not be allowed to stand in the way. The experiment will be watched with the deepest interest by every intelligent person in Mantla, and they will hope for its success.

Just when work will commence has not been

THE ARMY OF HAYTI.

Poorly Equipped and Organized, but

Brave-Too Many Generals. London Express.

According to recent dispatches Hayti is at war-apparently with itself-and the

Haytia Army is on the rampage.

Hayti is cliefly remarkable by reason of its being a military republic, with an airby of 4000 Generals and 4000 privates—a General to each Tommy. The Generals are extraordinary men in more than one sense of the world. There is one who commands a large province in the republic, who is of the lowest of the people, who can neither read nor write, and who is nevertheless a great revolutionary power. This man-General Johannia Merister-is obliged to ask one man to read to him what another man has written for him, and yet in his hands are the lives and

deaths of the people over whom he sales. Every third man you meet in Hayti is a General, but it is only every 10th General who gets paid; it has to be conceded that each General does his best to pay himself. The authorized rate of pay is £140 annu-ally for a General of division, and £105 for a Brigadier. A Captain is passing rich on £12 a year; a private thinks himself fortunate if he receives £2 los during the same period. "Blanc," once said a private in the

hearing of a well-known England journal-ist. "Blanc, I am a soldier; give me 10

"You have your pay."
"My General has taken my pay, I am a poor man and a soldier. Give me 10 cen-times."

"How long have you been a soldler?" "Three years."
"When did you have your pay last?"
"Very long ago, and I am hungry. Give

me 10 centimes. Merci." The Haytian soldiers' uniform is a fear-ful and wonderful thing. Let us review a regiment on parade. Some of them are shod in dried grass slippers. They wear a little blue cap with a red band. One man, perhaps, is wearing a shabby pair of old tweed trousers, and slung by a hemp rope over his shoulders is an old-fashioned flint-lock gun. The officer who commands the regiment is brandishing a rusty

A General has but little sense of Just tice. An unfortunate Swife went out shooting once in Hayti without a pessport. "Who are you?" said the General when the poor man was brought before

"I am a foreigner."
"What nationality?"
"Swiss."

The General turned to his secretary.
"Have the Swiss a navy?"
"No. my General."

"Then put the brute in prison."
The army, it goes without saying, is miserably housed. In Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, you will find a post of soldlers every fifty or a hundred yards. Board of Health in regard to the care of raised two feet above the street. Below flows an open drain, The men them-The Board of Health, some weeks ago, zelves drink, smoke and gamble all the weary day.

But they have a good idea of them-selves. Two Haytian generals discussing a review in which they had just taken selves. part thus expressed themselves.

"But the review today; what a great Without question, the most magnificent

spectacle that one could have seen."
"Yes, indeed, our army is composed of brave men. The troops are the finest in the world. Do you not think so?" turning to a traveling Englishman,

He (diplomatically choosing his words)-"I have seen none like it. The army of Hayti is one that depends upon officers; an army without officers, what

The army of Hayti has never been conquered. The French were here, we drove them out, The English fought with us; where are they? But we we we are here always; we have never been con-You must never allow a smile to cross

your face-however tempted you may be to laugh-if you meet a Haytian soldier. A European diplomatist landed once at Port au Prince, and on his way from the ship he fell in with what he imagined to be a tattered mountebank carrying a rifle. He smiled, for the black man's pompous solemnity was immensely At once the negro's face changed "You laugh at me! You laugh at me!

te cried furiously.

He was a soldier of the republic; his fingers flew to his cartridges, and the visitor waited for no more, but fied up the

The Haytian soldler needs but the IIcense of a political strife to lash him into frenzy. Given political troubles and a modicum of shooting in the streets, and a man such as we have just described. with intense trascibility of temper and thousands of companions like himself, he would become a very perilous and terrible element in the general anarchy. The Haytian army in peace may be like that upon a comic opera stage; but, given

a war, it would become a hotbed of trag-

Chicago Chronicle, Dem.
The President's blunt speech to the quarrelsome and spolls-seeking Republicans of the South is to be commended from every point of view. What he wants to see in the Southern States is a Republican organization which can elect a member of Congress occasion-

ally, and he has informed some of the of-fice-mongers from that quarter that the people who will have most influence with him hereafter will be the ones who succeed in gaining districts for his party. In times past the Republican organiza-

tion at the South has been em chiefly in fixing delegations to National conventions and in distributing official rewards to such workers in this field as seemed to be worthy of recognition.

Mr. Rosevelt is a candidate for the nomination in 1904, but his attitude rela-tive to the use of paironage abows clearly

enough that he is disposed to subordinate his personal fortunes to the upbuilding of It will be interesting to observe what effect this departure will have upon the political situation at the South.

Just as Good.—"Did you run over 15 miles an hour on your last trip in the auto?" asked Richbey of Gazolcen. "No," replied Gazolcen, "only over three cows and two dogs."—Cin-

WHITE UP FOR MURDER

HE FACES CHARGE OF KILLING PETER BEAUCHENE.

Prosecution Will Endeavor to Prove Guilt in the First Degree, While Committing Robbery.

Andrew White was arraigned before Andrew White was arraigned before Judge Sears yesterday on a charge of murder in the first degree, for having killed Peter Beauchene, and was grunted time until September 2 to plead, and Dan J. Maiarkey appeared as his attorney.

The information filed against White recites that he killed Beauchene with deliberate and resmedifiated mailes pure time until September 2 to plead, and Dan J. Maiarkey appeared as his attorney. The information filed against White recites that he killed Beauchens with deliberate and premeditated malice, purposely, unlawfully and feloniously striking and beating Beauchens upon the head with a plece of wood, thereby inflicting mortal wounds. The witnesses named in the information are Joe Deischneider.

Bay, recently, the take the intermediate, was the Hon. H. C. Gray, of Paineeville, Lake County. He is the Ohio Constitutional Convention of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of ISI, which body prepared the present organic law of the state.

Mr. Gray is 89 years old, but still hale and hearty, being as active and energetic as most men 20 years younger. In person he is sender, but of average height. His

viewers made to the Common Council in the matter of the assessment of damages in the improvement of Union avenue.

The inventory and appraisement of the estate of Samuel H. Eccles, deceased, was filed in the County Court yesterday. The property is valued at \$12,500 and consists principally of a farm on Grand Ronde River, appraised at \$11,250.

GREAT CONTEST RECALLED Reminiscences of Harrison's "Log Cabin Campaign."

Toledo Blade.
At the annual meeting of the Ohio Bar
Association, held at Hotel Victory, Put-inBay, recently, one of the most interesting
personalities was the Hon. H. C. Gray.

APPOINTED ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR AT PORTLAND ACADEMY.



JOHN KIRKWOOD MACKIE.

John Kirkwood Mackle, who has just been appointed assistant instructor Letin at Portland Academy, has made an excellent record as a student, both in this city and while East at college. He was graduated from Portland Academy in June, 1897, and was awarded prizes for excellence in mathematics and Greek. He selected Princeton for his college, and when he was graduated from that institution, in June. 1901, he was appointed to the claratical followship for the ensuing year, the highest honor that could be paid to a student of the classica. In addition to this appointment he was given a three months' trip to Europe by a friend of the university, who took this method of rewarding the student was recommended by the college authorities as having made a record for himself. Mr. Mackie returned to Portland last month, and a few days ago he was offered his present position, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John F. Wil-

charge against him was read, and gianced indifferently at the few speciators who were present. He was brought into the were present. He was brought into the courtroom by Detective Snow and, after the scene was ended, was removed to the County Jall and locked up. At the trial, the prosecution will endesvor to prove that White attempted to rob Beauchene and the latter not being as drunk as he appeared to be, aroused himself and restated. White then struck him on the head with a waron-wheel spoke and. head with a wagon-wheel spoke and, noticing the fatal effect of the blow, proceeded to decamp, at the same time call-ing out to his companions as he moved "If you say anything about this,

WANTS STEPSON REMOVED. Mrs. McCall Not Satisfied With Him

as Administrator. Testimony was heard by Judge Webster yesterday in the matter of the pe-tition of Mrs. Minnie McCall for appoint-ment as administratrix of the estate of her husband, John McCall, deceased, and for the removal of Andrew McCall, her stepson, as administrator. The property comprises two tracts of land at Woodstock valued at about \$600), and several notes and mortgages. The children of McCall by his first wife are on one side, and the widow, her child and her brother are opposing. Mrs. McCall at first con-sented to Andrew McCall acting as administrator, but she now says he pre-sumed on her lack of knowledge in regard to the law governing the case, and she wants him discharged. She admits that she consulted Attorney George W. Joseph upon the advice of her brother, George P. Lent appears as attorney for Andrew Model! Andrew McCall.

ATTORNEY'S FEE 89400.

As Estate Was Worth Only \$4300, He Probably Got Less.

A lawyer who evidently believes in the old adage of grabbing everything in sight, and more, too, recently filed a report in the Probate Court in an estate showing that the total receipts from all sources were \$4300, and that he, the attorney, had received \$9400 for his services. Of course, he was unable to collect that sum for was willing to have done so. This was another of the numerous errors which ap-

His Wife Refused to Move.

Fred Close has brought suit in State Circuit, Court against Mand Healy Close for a divorce because of desertion, He alleges in his complaint that they were married in Linn County in June, 1833, and in the month of August, 1834, she refused to move with him from Linn could do County to some place where he could do better in business, and declined to longer live with him. Close has also filed an affidavit asking for publication of sur mons in the case, stating that his wife is not now in the state, and he does not know here whereabouts.

Witness Released on Bail.

Dalsy Watson, a witness for the state a the case of George Smith, the negro who killed his white wife, was admitted to ball by Judge Sears yesterday in the sum of \$500. She has been detained in the County Jail, to insure her appearance at the trial. The Assistant District Atmade the request to the court to allow the woman to go on ball.

Deserted on Wedding Day.

Valentine Wachowiak, whose wife, Atanistana, deserted him on the day of their marriage, yesterday sued her for a divorce in the State Circuit Court. cording to the complaint filed the union of the parties occurred on March 3, 1900. and Mrs. Wachowlak ran away from her husband soon after the ceremony was

The Investment Company, a real estate corporation, has filed notice of appeal in the State Circuit Court from the report of superior to immende.

John Keefe, Frank Snow, J. F. Kerrigan memory is excellent, and he takes a vivid and Chief of Police McLauchian.

White appeared unconcerned as the Mr. Gray was editor of the Painesville

Mr. Gray was editor of the Paincaville the head of the Telegraph from 1892 to 1865.

Born in 1818, he entered political life in the campaign of 1860, being a delegate to the Whig state convention of that year, which nominated Thomas Corwin for Governor. The convention was a notable one:

"for," said Mr. Gray, "beginning soon after the nomination of Harrison and Tyler at Harrisburg in the preceding December.

"The December and manufacturity when they have opportunity to secure higher wages on other ships, or even on the farms or in the factories where 32 per day is the minimum paid to inborers. The men willingly relinquish the little balance of 180 coming to them on their return for the opportunity of steadily drawing highers.

The December and manufacturity when they have opportunity to secure higher they have not been alone in this, as a number of complaints have been made of members of other regiments have been made of members of other regiments who have gone away and left a wife and baby in these islands, and several cablegrams have been sent over the opportunity of steadily drawing highers.

The December of the Telegraph from 1892 to 1865.

The colored regiments have not been alone in this, as a number of complaints have been made of members of other regiments have been made of members of other regiments have been and once in this, as a number of complaints have been made of members of other regiments have been made of members Telegraph from 1815 to 1856, editor of the the popular enthusiasm had rapidly incrensed

"Some Eastern Democratic newspaper, commenting on the pioneer habits of the West, advised that Harrison be given a log mbin and plenty of hard cider to drink, the Democrats, for it supplied the spark that only was needed to kindle popular sympathy into a blaze. The Whigs fanned the flame, and Harrison became the 'log cabin candidate.' The log cabin became the emblem of his pioneer life, of his military services, of his kindred feelings with tary services, of his kindred feelings with the farmers, of his unrequited toll for his country. A log cabin sprung up in every city and village, a clubhouse and rally-ing place for Whigs. Log cabin raising and housewarmings were held with music

and political speeches.
"Log cabin medals were struck and passed from hand to hand. Miniature log cabins were carried in processions and dis-played on platforms. Log cabin pictures were hung in the bar-rooms and parlors. Log cabin song books found ready sale. Ladies made log cabin fancy work for fairs, and children had little log cabins of wood, tin and confectionery. Horace Greely published in New York a paper he named 'Log Cabin,' and it had a tremendous circulation. For Horace it was the atepping stone to forme and fortune, for it opened the way for its successor, the

"All the appliances and appurtenances of the log cabin came into favor. There wes the barrel of hard cider, to stand by the door; there was the coon skin to be nailed by its eide; there was the latch-string to admit the welcome guests; and it was remembered that General Harrison told his old soldiers they would never find his door shut or the latchstring pulled in. There was the rye and Indian bread and there were the strings of dried evolve and there were the strings of dried apples and pumpkins and of corn and peppers hang-ing from the roof; and there was the broom at the door, typical of the purpose of the Whigo to make a clean sweep. Nothing was wanting to point the contrast between the 'poor man's friend' and 'the rich man's candidate,' as Van Buren, the Democratic nomince, was dubbed.

'During the campaign the Whigs, taking a lerson from their crushing defeat by the hero of New Orleans, proceeded to hoist flags, fire salutes, and proclaim pan-egyrics on the 'hero of the Thames,' the 'defender of Fort Meigs,' the 'victor of Tippecanoe. The irrepressible enthusiasm had now burst out in song-campaign songs, campaign songsters, giee clubs and Harrison's minstrels were now in vogue. Popular airs and National anthems were pressed into service: English and Scotch ballads and negro melodies were adapted its provisions, to new words.

Eloquent speakers on the Whig side were called into requisition to address large audiences-Webster, Clay, Critter Stanley, Taknadge, Preston, Corwin and hundreds of others. It was in value that the Van Buren men tried to stem this current. They called Harrison an 'old granny' and styled the Whigs' 'coons' and 'cider suckers,' But all with no avail.'

Substitutes for the Saloon.

New York Sun Most persons who drink liquor drink t for the effect, the bite, "the drunk" in t. We recommend the numerous excellent people who are bent upon found "substitutes for the galoon" to ponder this fact.

HEAT PROSTRATION-

HAVE OVERSTATED FACTS

SAILOR ABUSES NOW ATTRACTING ATTENTION AT WASHINGTON.

Departments Interested Fear That They Will Be Unable to Prove Charges Against Crimps.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 27.-For several weeks past the State Department, Treasury Department and Department of Justice have been exchanging correspondence relative to charges filed with the former by the British and French Consuls at Portland, to the effect that sailors on British and French ships entering that port were being unlawfully induced to desert, and were giving up their berths on native ves-sels for better berths on American and other ships leaving Portland. These complaints originated with masters of foreign vessels entering Portland harbor, and instead of being made direct to the United States Attorney, were submitted to the Consuls, and by them forwarded to their respective embassies at Wasaingan unusual course of procedure, complaints having been filed in this manner, are being closely guarded by the State Department, and no infor-mation concerning their character can

there be learned. The Commissioner of Navigation in the Treasury Department, having jurisdic-tion over the shipping of the several ports of the United States, has been called into the case, the several complaints hav-ing been referred to him by the State Department for report. From a hasty ex-amination made by representatives of his bureau it appears that the masters of vensela making the original complaints have over-stated the facts, and made out a more serious case than is believed to really exist. However, the matter appeared to be lasted on sufficient grounds for further action, and the Department of Justice was called upon to take steps looking to pre-venting any violation of the law govern-ing seamen. The Shipping Commissioner is uttarly without authority to protect elther seamen or vessel owners in cases

like the one in point. provides, among other things, that it shall be unlawful to pay any seaman wagos in advance of the time when he has actually earned the same, or to pay such wages to any other person than the such wages to any other person than ine nest married by the chaptain beaman. Any person paying such savance wages shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be islands. Yesterday there were seven more women at the firstado Mayor, claiming that their husbands were leaving, that punished by a fine of not less than four times the amount of the wages so ad-vanced, and may also be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months. The payment of wages in advance shall not absolve the vessel-owner from full pay-ment of wages after the same, shall have been actually earned, and shall be no defense to a libel suit or motion for the

recovery of such wages.

This same law provides that if any person shall demand or receive from any seaman or other person seeking employment as a seaman any remuneration for providing him with employment, he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than

Both these provisions of law are being violated, it seems. The very owners or masters of foreign vessels are violating the first provision. They ship sailors at their home port for the round trip, regardless of the amount of time to be The wages paid average \$15 per month, with board, seldom exceeding that amount. A part of this is paid in advance, and an advance of \$35 is made at the time the vessel reaches port, leaving but \$50 due the seaman for the return voyage. The payment made on arrival at Portland is credited to tailors' se-count. All of this is but an inducement to men to desert and, particularly when

The Department of Justice fears that it will not be able to successfully cope with the problem of proving that keepers of sailors' boarding-houses are indulging in crimping. This has been a difficult charge to prove in the past, and will be In the present instance. implying that that condition of life was implying that that condition of life was more befitting to him than the White House. It was an unfortunate sneer for due to the influence, of the boarding-housekeepers. The British and French sallors quick to learn of opportunities to make higher wages, and act when the opportunity offers. No doubt, however, many sallors are induced to desert in this way, in Portland, as in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where similar conditions exist, and where the department is trying to stamp out the violations

of the law. For some inexplainable reason and in some unknown way the proprietors of sailors' boarding-houses seem to have a strong influence over seamen, say the of-ficials. When a foreign ship reaches port and the seamen put up at these houses, they are told of the higher wages paid on American vessels, and are made aware of the high wages pald for farm and factory hands. If they express a willingness to desert the proprietor then makes a bargain with the captain of the ship paying higher wages to supply him so many seamen for any length of service, for a consideration

of \$50 or \$55 per head.

As is to be expected, in some instances the master who pays out \$50 to secure a seaman deducts that amount from the salary due the seaman so secured. This deduction he has no legal right to make, and if the case is taken to court the mas-ter is punished and the full wage paid to the seaman. Briefly, this is the system complained of in Portland. The names of the complaining parties cannot be learned nor can the names of the vessels from which there were desertions be had. The more thorough investigation has been placed in the hands of District Attorney Hall at Portland, who is to report to the Attorney-General when he has gone into

the details of the case. The attention of the Department of Justice is now centered on Portland, on the Pacific Coast, and on New York, Phile-Pacific Coast, and on New York, Phila-delphia and Baltimore, on the Atlantic, although United States attorneys at all leading seaports have recently been no-tified of the methods of practicing crimping, and have been requested to use every precaution to prevent further infringe-ments of this seamen law. The laws bearing on this practice are comparatively new, and were passed through the influence of the Seamen's Unions. Although parsed with good intent, the law seems to be inoperative to a large of the inability of the officials to enforce

Fair Not as Rich as Reputed. Washington Post. "I do not think that when the facts are known it will be found that Charley

left a very rich estate," said Mr. Peter M. Walker, of San Francisco. "His untimely end through the mishap to his racing machine was on a par with his career, which had been rapid. It was by reason of his pronences to spend that his own share in his father's great fortune was smaller than that of the other heirs. Charley spent a big slice of his part of the elder Fair's millions before they were di-

Mrs. Mollie Allen, of South Fork, Ky., says she has prevented attacks of cholera morbus by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when she felt an attack coming on. Such attacks are usually caused by indigestion, and these tablets are just what is needed to cleanse the stomach and ward off the approaching attack. Attacks of billous colle may be prevented in the same way. For sale by all druggists.

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THEIR FILIPINO

RETURNING SOLDIERS SAID TO BE DESERTING THEIR FAMILIES.

And the Government Is in Grave Doubt What It Can Do to Make Things Right.

The officers at division headquarters are kept busy these days, not only with the departure of regiments, but with looking after wayward and miscreant husbands that are leaving for the States and are leaving behind them wife and family, says the Manila Times.

How many soldiers have left their lawful wives in the provinces before coming to this city will probably never be known. but the wronged women have found that there is some consolation to be found in stating their wrongs to the commanding In December, 1898, Congress passed a General of the division, and a large num-law for the protection of scamen, which ber have taken advantage of the assist-General of the division, and a large num-

ance offered, Tuesday six men were taken off one of the transports in the hay, the complain-ants in each case being able to show a that their husbands were leaving, that they were both wife and mother, that The they were penniless, and their husbands il not on board the transport Crook, now in pay- quarantine, preparatory to sailing for the have United States.

One pitiful case among the many was that of a beautiful little native woman, who was sitting on the beach opposite the door of General Chaffee's office at the Estado Mayor weeping as if her heart would break. The General happened to pass just as she was in the midst of her sorrow and ordered one of his aids to ascertain what was the matter. An interpreter was called, and the woman told the same pitiful story that many others have told; that she was the wife of a soldier by the name of McDonald of M Company, Twenty-fifth Infantry, that her isband had gone to the States on transport Crook and left her and her baby penniless. It is needless to say that the General, when made acquainted with the circumstances, ordered his isunch to the vessel's side to have the recreant

Cases of this kind are becoming so numerous that steps will be taken to punish soldlers who have been lawfully married here, and who return to the States, deserting their families.

sea to intercept the parties before they are discharged, so as to bring them to This done in the way of punishment for sol-diers who are found guilty of deserting a family in these islands, but they can be discharged from the service without hon-or. Whather this would have any effect in stopping the practice is questionable, but it would return them to the islands for the discharge, would relieve the Army of that class of miscreants, and would leave them here where they could be compelled to give support to their chil-

dren, instead of turning them out on the streets to beg. Wherever a marriage certificate can be produced to show that the parties were legally married, the case will be looked into and the men will be brought ashore and dismissed without honor.

Soldier Marriages. Editorial in Manila Times, July 10. There has undoubtedly been wantor cruelty practiced on native women by callsted soldiers who married them, hidmg in their hearts the cowardly intent to desert them whenever their regiments left the Islands. Some of these mar-riages were solemnized by regimental chaplains, in a moment of weakness though what right a chaplein has to marry a soldier to any woman is hard to see, as enlisted men, with the ex-ception of post commissary, quarter-master and ordnance sergeants, are not supposed to have wives, nor will a mar-ried man knowingly be recruited for the Army without an order from the Adjutant-General of the Army. It is a ques-tion if chapiains who have thus made it possible for the men to violate a fundamental law of honor and decency may not thomselves be liable to discipline for aiding and abetting an infraction of disci-pline. It is undoubtedly their plea that they deemed it better to assist the men to marry their dusky sweethearts than encourage them to lead licentious lives. moralist's point of view were it not written not to do evil that good may come of it. Evil, distinctly, has come of it, however. Every departing transport brings trouble to the division com-mander's office. Thirteen renegade husbands have been discovered abourd the Crook, now in quarantine, and they have been gently, but firmly, brought ashore to rejoin their weeping families. Their experience with General Chaffee will probably be dramatic but will it be germane to the question, which mani-festly is, What is to be done about this

There are various things that can be

to some other regiments and made to stay here in the islands where their wives can follow them and shame then into contributing to their support and that of their children. They can be dishonorably dis-charged and denied transportation out of the tsiands, so that the women can apply to the courts to make their recallctrant husbands come to time. That would doubtless simplify the matter most quick-ly for the Army, but is it exactly humane? A man discharged without honer from the United States Army is pretty effectually damned, for the purposes of this world, at least. No court can order or compel a man to share with a woman a stipend that he does not draw, and who will pay a "bob-tailed" soldier a salary? Nebody wants him. He is an outcast. This may not perhaps be too severe to fit the offence of which he has been guilty, but it puts an effective stop to his ever

doing justice to the Filipino wife.

It is a hard question to settle, but we hope that as yet there have not enough instances occurred but that they can be dealt with individually as befits the needs of each case. In future, it seems as if it might be dealt with by recognizing such mismatched and entirely extemporaneous marriages as part and parcel of the social evil as it exists and flourishes in these islands. Have it understood among the men that if they really insist on throwng away their lives by marrying women of an alien race and darker hue, whom they will be ashamed to take to the United States with them; that if they must make mesalliances, the regimental chaplain will tie the knot-we had almost as well say the noose-and will register all such marriages with the regimental Adjutant: that a shotgon quarantine will be enforced on the village padre, and all other lay and local experts on matrimonial entanglements, to prevent any mem-ber of the enlisted force from committing matrimony and escaping unregistered—finbranded, as it were; have it likewise un-derstood that never, so long as the na-tive wife lived and claimed the husband's protection, or as long as a child of such marriage remained under the age of majority, would the United States be a party to the soldiers leaving the lakands, that they would have to serve out their enlistment here, accept such discharge as that service merited, be left free to worker and the service merited. work-and if they worked, the courts could compel them to share their carnings with their native wives and halfbreed children-and, finally, some day, when they had accumulated enough to pay their passage across the Pacific, they might take the same chances that a wife-deserter does when he abandons his help-less family in the States or any other country; but the Government would be no partner to it, and unless we err in reading human nature, marriages "per-petrated" under such a rigorous system would be rarer than angels' visits.

History Rewritten. New York Sun. Mahomet has just gotten off his little aphorism, "Knowledge is power." "Very good," exclaimed the Grand Vizier, with a green look. "Then do we un-derstand that horse sense is horse

them to This being too prophet, he went forth and reinforced himself with a pony.

The Ahkoond of Swat was taking boxing lessons when the professor scolded him for not making the proper defense.
"But," insisted the effete Monarch, "you must remember I do not know what

The boxer, conceding the logic of the point, got his revenge in a beautiful solar

Caesar was struggling vainly to find the keyhole when Calphurnin stuck her hend out of the window and asked him what was the matter. "Don'tsh 'er know," he velled angrily,

"that Caesarsh wife should be above shuspicion? The next day he was observed studying the time-table for Dakota.

Ell Whitney having told his friends that he had invented the cotton gin, they thereupon promptly presented monial to him. The next day, however, he noticed that he was not so much of a

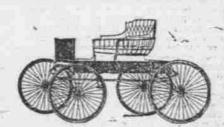
"We didn't know it was a machine,"

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