BROKE THE SLATE

Surprises in the Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

STATE TICKET COMPLETED

John W. Wattawa, the Nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, Refused to Withdraw — The National Platform Ignored.

Governor—David S. Rose, Milwaukee.
Lieutenant-Governor—John W. Wattawa, Kewaukee.
Secretary of State—Louis A. Lange, Fond du Lac.
State Treasurer—Ed L. Luckow, Barsboo.
Attorney-General—Olaff R. Skaar, La Crosse.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Karl A. Mathie.
Railroad Commissioner—W. M. Rednor, Ashland.
Insurance Commissioner—W. F. Ferber, Newton.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—The Wisconsin Democratic state convention concluded its labors this afternoon by completing the state ticket. A. F. Warden, of Waukesha, was unanimously chosen to succeed himself as chairman of the state central committee. The convention smashed many of the slates that had been prepared early in the day and still later in a conference held at noon.

One of the sensations of the day was an attempt to induce John W. Wattawa, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, to withdraw from the ticket because of certain rumors concerning him. Mr. Wattawa refused absolutely to entertain the proposition and the conferees set about to fix up a slate for the remainder of the ticket which, to their minds, would be a winner. In this they were far from being successful, for with but two exceptions more than one name went before the convention.

The biggest surprise of the day was the turning down of a resolution, just before the convention adjourned, indorsing the National platform. While the delegates gave a respectful hearing to its reading, it was not entertained for an instant. Just before final adjournment W. H. Rogers, of Madison, offered the following resolution:

"We, the Democrats of Wisconsin in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegience to the Democratic party and its policy as enunciated in its National platform."

Scarcely had Mr. Rogers finished reading the resolution when another delegate arose to a point of order and stated that early in the convention it was decided to refer all resolutions to the committee on resolutions. Still another delegate made a motion to adjourn. This was put and adopted with almost a unanimous vote, there being not over two or three feeble protests. The resolution, therefore, was completely ignored. The convention then, at 5:20, adjourned sine die.

WILL NOT GIVE IT UP.

Antis Have Not Suspended War on the Administration.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—After a meeting of the executive committee of the New England Anti-Imperialist League today the following declaration, signed by George S. Boutwell, president, and Irving Winslow, secretary, was issued:

"The rumors which have appeared recently that the anti-imperialists would suspend agitation for the present and await the result of President Roosevelt's policy are without any foundation whatever. On the contrary, they declare that they have no confidence in President Roosevelt's policy or purpose as declared in his recent speeches, and that the anti-imperialists will aid in the election of members of Congress who are opposed to continued occupation of the Philippines, and who are in favor of the establishment of an independent government without delay."

Will Fight Disfranchisement.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 4.—Giles W. Jackson, a negro, has filed an application in the Circuit Court of the United States here for an injunction against the new state constitution of Alabama. The petition prays that the state registers be enjoined from further refusing to put the names of himself and other qualified negro voters on the registration list. He also asks that the grandfather and understanding clauses of the new constitution be declared unconstitutional.

Montana Republican Convention.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 4.—The Republican state central committee has called the state convention for Great Falls September 17. C. H. McLeod, of Missoula, was indorsed for National committeeman, to succeed the late E. L. Bonner.

INTERNATIONAL BANK.

Great Institution to Operate in Latin-American States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Plans were made today at a meeting of the directors of the Mexican Trust Company Bank for the formation of an international banking institution, capitalized at $10,000,000, and designed especially to operate in Latin-American countries. The scheme involves the consolidation of the Mexican Trust Company Bank and the Corporation Trust Company. The combination is to be known as the International Bank & Trust Company of America. The directors of both the merging corporations have signed the consolidation agreement, and the stockholders of both companies have already signified their approval of the plan.

Branches of the Mexican Trust Company Bank are established in the Mexican cities of Guadalajara, Pachuca, Monterey, Tampico, Augas Calientes, San Luis Potosi and Puebla. It also has agencies at Chicago and New York. The company will utilize the branches already established, and it is planned to establish branches at 16 leading cities in Mexico. Branches are to be located also in Havana, Buenos Ayres, Rio Janiero, Valparaiso and other South American and Central American cities as the opportunities develop.

The general clearing-house for the various branches of the corporation will be in New York City. The company will not do a local banking business, but its special effort will be to facilitate the remittance of exchange between all the cities of the American hemisphere. The purpose will be to revert to New York a very large amount of Latin-American exchange that now goes to London, Berlin and Paris.

W. H. Hunt, who was the originator, and is the president of the Mexican Trust Company Bank, will be president of the corporation. Charles Francis Phillips, now president of the Corporation Trust Company, will be first vice-president. The board of directors will comprise substantially the two existing directorates, and will contain several other men in addition. The directors will include: J. Sloan Fassett, Elmira; C. F. Carrie, Elmira; W. J. Hilands, Chicago; Julius C. Birge, St. Louis; S. B. Dutcher, Brooklyn; Frank B. Robinson, New York; William T. Watson, ex-Governor of Delaware; Joseph G. Deane, New York; Russell Whitcomb, New York; John H. Maughan, New York; L. C. Mitchell, Minneapolis; Isaac M. Hutchinson, Mexico City; J. O. Rice, treasurer of the Mexican Trust Company; P. H. Sercombe, Mexico City; James Virdin, Dover, Del.; Ignacio de la Torres, Mexico City; Frank R. Crocker, Charlton, Ia., and R. M. Nelson, Baltimore.

The Mexican Trust Company Bank was incorporated last year with a capitalization of $1,000,000, which was soon increased to $5,000,000, and Senor Ignacio de la Torres, one of the foremost capitalists of Mexico, and son-in-law of President Diaz, became one of the directors.

Brokerage Firm Fails.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—A. J. Cummings & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in this city, with branches in 20 towns throughout West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, suspended today.

Department Store Assigns.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—Edgar V. Enstein & Co., proprietors of a large department store, have assigned. The liabilities are given as $117,000 and the assets $60,000.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Mrs. Huntington Tried to Keep Law Officers From Her Estate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Mystery surrounds a shooting affray on the Huntington estate at Throggs Neck, in which a kitchen maid was probably fatally wounded by a gardener's assistant. Mrs. Collis P. Huntington made every effort to baffle the police and the Coroner until threatened with arrest. The maid was Elizabeth Connell, 24 years of age, and the man under arrest charged with the shooting is Daniel Hawkins, 45 years old, who lives on the estate with his wife and seven children. Miss Connell now lies at the point of death, suffering from three wounds.

Hawkins is said to have walked into the kitchen and without a word fired a bullet into the girl's back. It pierced the lung. He shot her twice more, both bullets striking the arm. Then he ran down to the dock, and jumped into the Sound. Mrs. Huntington's brother-in-law, Mr. Hollingsworth, who was bathing at this point, rescued the man with the aid of the coachman.

A physician was called in, and although he said that the girl had little chance to live, he ordered that no one be allowed inside the grounds. Accordingly guards were posted, and when Police Captain Walsh, of the Westchester Station, and Coroner O'Gorman arrived they were informed that they could not come within the gates. Coroner O'Gorman placed Mr. Hollingsworth under arrest. Finally the Coroner was ushered into the presence of Mrs. Huntington and he repeated his demand to be allowed to see the wounded girl.

"You cannot see her," said Mrs. Huntington. "You might just as well go away, for I refuse to allow any one to see her."

"Madam," said the Coroner, "you are aiding in the work of covering up a crime. If you do not allow me to see this young woman I will be compelled to order your arrest."

Mrs. Huntington then gave the required permission. The cause of the shooting was not learned. The dying girl could give no reason for it, and Hawkins refused to make a statement.

THE RAILS SPREAD.

Northern Pacific Train Wrecked in Montana and Engineer Killed.

MISSOULA, Mont., Sept. 4.—Overland passenger train No. 3 on the Northern Pacific, which left Minneapolis Monday night, was wrecked at Trout Creek Station on the Idaho-Montana line today. Engineer Owens was instantly killed and his fireman and a tramp stealing a ride, were badly injured. Officially, it is said the rails spread, permitting the engine and four cars to topple over.

MISSOULA, Mont., Sept. 4.—Word from the scene of the wreck at Schulder's Spur, 121 miles west of this city, is to the effect that, besides the death of Engineer Owens, reported in the first account, Brakeman Geiselman was killed. Fireman James Lynn, Brakeman Clarence Grigsby and five passengers sustained injuries more or less severe. The engine was completely wrecked, with three of the eight cars which went into the ditch.

Woman Burned to Death.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 4.—Mrs. John Flanagan, the wife of a railroad contractor on the Ozark & Cherokee Central Railroad, was burned to death near Wagoner, while preparing supper. She attempted to light the fire with kerosene when it exploded, igniting her clothes.

An Engineer's Death.

ANACONDA, Mont., Sept. 4.—John Twohey, an engineer at the Washoe works, fell before his engine today and was instantly killed. Twohey was going to throw a switch when he stumbled and the wheels passed over his body, mangling it badly.

Gored to Death.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 4.—Rev. O. Bacon, a former resident of Enid, O. T., and for several years a prominent farmer near Walthall, was gored to death by a vicious cow while attempting to drive cattle from one pasture into another.

Bond Is Sufficient.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 5.—Henry G. Rickerts, Clerk of the Supreme Court, announced today that he had decided to overrule the exceptions of counsel for F. Augustus Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company to the sufficiency of the bond furnished by the Boston & Montana Company in the Minnie Healy case. The bond objected to was the one furnished in order to make the injunction shutting down the Minnie Healy effective. Mr. Heinze's counsel objected to the sufficiency of D. J. Hennessy, who qualified for $150,000 as a surety upon the bond, and to A. F. Bray, who qualified for $100,000. The objections were made some time ago, and a hearing was had on them.

Will Prepare for Diaz' Tour.

MEXICO, Sept. 4.—General Francesco Z. Mena, Minister of Public Works, has been granted leave of absence to visit Europe. It is generally believed that Gesnral Mena, while in Europe, will arrange the details of President Diaz' visit to the leading countries in that part of the world.

The Mexican Commercial Commission will depart this week on a long journey through the republics of Central and South America with a view to developing direct trade with those countries.

Cardinal Gibbons Is Better.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Cardinal Gibbons' condition was so much improved today that he was up and about in his room. Dr. E. F. Millholland, his physician, reports that the cardinal's complete recovery within a day or two is assured.

No New Racing Circuit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—John A. Drake has denied the report emanating from St. Louis that a new racing circuit is to be established by himself, John W. Gates and others.

VESSEL GOING DOWN.

In Sight of Thousands of Helpless Witnesses.

Overloaded and crowded to the fullest capacity with the follies of youth, unless help comes in the shape of Mormon Bishop's Pills, many a life will go down. The Bishop Remedy, of San Francisco, makes one of the finest remedies for lost vitality, called Mormon Bishop's Pills. They restore you quickly from the danger of early decay. Sold by S. G. Skidmore & Co., Portland, Or., 50 cents a box, or six for $2 50.

MAKES A NIGHT ATTACK

FLEET AGAIN OPENS FIRE ON FORT WRIGHT.

Two Cruisers and Three Battle-Ships in Engagement—Supposed to Cover an Attempt on Fisher's Island.

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Fort Wright was again attacked tonight and it would appear that Admiral Higginson and Admiral Coghlan have brought their fleets together for the purpose of silencing, if possible, the guns of the fort which is admitted to be the most strongly fortified on Long Island Sound. Admiral Higginson's maneuver tonight was an excellent one and brought out the finest points of the game of war. He came down upon the forts in two sections. The cruisers were sent ahead with the apparent purpose of having the fires concentrated upon them. He then crept up with his battle-ships and opened fire with the purpose of crumbling the fort to pieces.

At 10:05 o'clock tonight a general alarm rang out over Fort Wright and all the troops were called to arms. A searchlight discovered the cruiser Brooklyn speeding to the westward toward the Race. At first it was supposed that the cruiser was on her way to New York for repairs, but she came so close to the island that a warning shot was fired and to the surprise of the officers, she replied vigorously. This action leads to the belief that the reported accident to the Brooklyn had been exaggerated by the naval officials for the purpose of throwing the defenders of the fort off their guard.

The firing had been on but a few moments when th Olympia was sighted closely following the Brooklyn and she, too, opened up with every available gun on the forts. After these two vessels passed through the Race, three battle-ships were picked up by by the searchlights and fears that a landing would be made caused the officers to send the second relief with a Gatling gun down to the dock, the only safe place where a landing could be made. The battle-ships were soon recognized as the Kearsarge, Massachusetts and Alabama and they were proceeding toward the Race in the order named. As they passed the forts they opend fire. Every gun at Fort Wright was now blazing away, and Forts Terry and Michie were also making a valiant attempt to put the ships out of business. The range was about 4000 yards.

The dense smoke, both from the guns of the battle-ships and the forts now enveloped the former. The ships soon took advantage of this and scudded away through the Race. At 11:15 the 10-inch emplacement announced that the ships had anchored five miles off the island to the westward. The second relief was hurriedly recalled five minutes later.

It is the belief here that the maneuvers of the five ships was for the purpose of keeping the attention of the defenders to the west end of the island, while an attempt will be made to land a party on the east end. It is confidently expected that an attempt will be made to land tonight and every precaution has been taken to repel the invaders.

The ships were under an incessant fire for one hour and five minutes. The Olympia turned her searchlights on the range-finders station and for some time made it impossible for the men stationed there to use their telescopes.

BROOKLYN'S ACCIDENT.

Admiral Coghlan Recommends That Ship Be Docked.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has received a telegram from Rear-Admiral J. B. Coghlan, second in command of the North Atlantic Station, giving a report of the accident which befel the flagship, the cruiser Brooklyn, in Buzzard's Bay yesterday. The report says that while withdrawing from the maneuvers the Brooklyn struck and ran over an uncharted obstruction. Examination showed that about six frames were bent inward, inner bottom plates bulged and compartment taking some water, and other damage done. The report concludes:

"Do not consider that blame attaches to any person concerned. Recommend that ship go to navyyard for docking and examination. Have ordered investigation and informed Commander-in-Chief. Shall proceed to Block Island and if he (Admiral Higginson) cannot be found, will go to Tomkinsville for orders."

Orders were sent forward to the Brooklyn to proceed to the New York navyyard, where the extent of the damage could be ascertained definitely. Without a better-defined idea of the character of the injuries, naval officials were not prepared to give an estimate of the time which the Brooklyn must be laid up or of the cost of repairs, but it was thought that she would be in dock anywhere from three weeks to two months, and that the cost of the accident probably would total upwards of $50,000.

Buzzards' Bay was charted, not by the naval hydrographic office, but by the coast and geodetic survey. The Brooklyn was the largest vessel that had entered the Bay in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and it was realized that an element of risk attended her appearance in that locality. But naval officers point out that the maneuvers are intended to simulate actual war conditions, and produce beneficial results in the way of valuable information to the Army and Navy, and the appearance of a vessel like the Brooklyn might well be necessary in war time.

The big cruiser already had an unenviable record for striking snags. While the North Atlantic squadron was lying off Cuba she struck a rock near Guantanamo; when hardly out of the builders' hands she struck in the Delaware River and punched a big hole in her bottom, and once again in the East River the vessel encountered an unlooked-for obstruction. Her accident yesterday is the fourth in the memory of naval officials.

MONTAUK POINT ATTACKED.

Fleet Sent Landing Party Ashore to Capture Signal Station.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 4. — The movement of the enemy's fleet to the westward, coupled with delay in transmission of messages by signal for certain points interfered with by the enemy, in part accounts for the meagerness of news of general interest received at Fort Trumbull, the Army headquarters. From 12:40 yesterday until the following was posted, at 11:55 today, nothing official was given out for publication:

"Fort Trumbull, Conn., Sept. 4, 1902.—At 5:05 this morning Fort Mansfield reported three battle-ships just off Block Island going towards Newport. Three of the enemy's fleet at 5:30 were reported opposite Great Bend, bombarding the signal station at Montauk Point. Signal station reported to have changed position to point where enemy's shells cannot reach them. This morning at 6:45 three of the enemy's fleet reported about 2000 yards out from Montauk station, bombarding the field battery in camp at that place. At 8:45 10 boatloads of marines are reported as having landed at Montauk Point signal station from two cruisers, about to attack signal station there. The Kearsarge, Alabama and Indiana or Massachusetts reported maneuvering off Narragansett Pier, about four miles out, at 9.55 A. M."

At noon Major-General MacArthur sent the following daily report:

"Adjutant-General, Washington: Fort Rodman was attacked at 8 A. M. yesterday by Brooklyn, Olympia, Puritan, Mayflower, Montgomery and Aileen. Fire commander claims all ships except Puritan put out of action. Landing party attempted and repulsed. Said ships remained in vicinity of Fort Rodman all day. Battle-ships returned to Block Island after attack on Fort Wright, where they remained until early this morning, when they were reported off Narragansett Pier, about four miles out at sea. Three of the enemy's fleet bombarded Montauk Point and landed marines about 9 o'clock this morning to capture signal station there. All movements of enemy's ships promptly reported and his movements covered during past 24 hours.

"MACARTHUR,
"Major-General Commanding."

Navy Ahead on Points.

U. S. S. ALABAMA, Off Block Island, Sept. 4.—An official summary of the past three days of the war carried on by the Navy as against the Army along the coast from New Bedford to Fisher's Island shows from the point of view of the warships that the Navy has taken the preponderance of points.

MUCH TRUTH IN THIS.

Attractions That Appearances Have Over Solid Worth.

PORTLAND, Sept. 4.—(To the Editor.)—The writer of the undersigned article is a young man who has an unutterable longing to get married; he is making enough for four people to live on in comfort, yet dares not to launch forth on the sea of matrimony, for the breakers are running too high. What shall we, then, do to be saved?

The author of the article entitled "The Stenographer's Lot" appearing in this morning's Oregonian, Lapiz (from the Latin, lapis, a stone), evidently is one that should be saved; let her give ear and take warning e'er the storm clouds break upon her.

Girls disdain to do housework because they are too proud; they look upon it as degrading work. They would rather work for $25 per month as a clerk than work as a domestic servant at a salary equivalent to $40 per month. But that is not the worst. The chances are that she lives at home and pays no board and with the $25 per month that she earns she speedily proceeds to acquire luxurious habits. She spends for dress two or three times what she can reasonably afford—or rather what she can reasonably get along with—for the principle seems to be with the girls, and a big per cent of men, too, to spend all in making a show that can be scraped together, in order to appear as richly apparelled as their rich sisters and brothers. Here goes $100 for musical training on about 50 cents worth of musical ability, and other luxuries too numerous to be mentioned. No woman expects to save money except to buy a mandolin or a new hat or to buy some other unessential thing. It is not customary for them to save, and it is hardly to be expected; but nobody wants them to save money, bless you! But there is a great objection to having the faculty of spending money so largely developed without any sense of the value of money. The training of young women is not such as to teach them the value of money. It is a very difficult thing for anybody to learn that. Some people cannot learn it under the most rigorous training. Let some girl work her way through school among strangers, toiling late at night with destitution staring her in the face—rising up between her and her noble ambition to educate herself; not even a sympathetic face saying, "I am here to sustain you er you fall"; let her start out in the Spring with 15 cents in her pocket to find employment to return to school in the Fall. Nobody wants a girl to face such an ordeal, yet should I find such a girl, tight-fisted and uncourteous though I be called, I would gladly discommode myself to help her. She certainly would know and appreciate the value of money. What a man asks of a woman in financial matters is just a little common sense about the value and use of money, that is all. Let her learn that a bright, cheerful face, a kindly disposition and common sense in dress is more attractive to the world, generally, and especially to those whose attention she would attract, than fine feathers, fine clothes and long sweeping trails floundering among cigar stubs and what-nots.

But that is not the worst yet, either. There is a song "What Will You Do When We Are Married?" and the answer is something like, "I will love you and be true," which certainly is very desirable. But what about those sour biscuits you learned to cook down at Spitznagle & Hoopengarner's Continental Dry Goods Stores, or those curtains that never look clean and never hang artistically, or those rooms which look as though a strong wind had struck them. In order to get things done decently on account of incompetency or unwillingness on the part of the help (?) mate a man is far too often under the obligation of getting a hired girl at $30 or $40 (which includes board, of course). Then truly must a man have an abiding faith and a strong courage, and content himself with "living on Dora."

In short, these clerical occupations teach women how to spend money lavishly and unfit them as good housewives. There is a chance for women as well as men "to take a firm hold on life"; to discover what is essentially highest and truest and best. Men, by training, are apt to have these virtues of domestic economy better learned than women. And who, I would like to repeat in thundering tones, if it were possible, will depreciate those humble qualities exercised in domestic economy? It is as much of a virtue as sexual morality. More girls have found ruin, more women have found ruin, more men have found ruin, ruin of all that is highest and noblest, because they have not possessed those domestic qualities of frugality and sobriety that give to honest livelihood a true worth. Forsaken women in the prime of womanly qualities (except virtue) confess they are such, not because they have been led astray, not because they cannot find work, not because of passion, but because they can "make a living easier thus than by working." This is not an idle assertion, but is an undeniable fact.

When laboring women will set a standard that does not depend on financial ability; when they will ennoble domestic qualities that make home a home and marriage a benefit rather than a drawback, then the undersigned will accord to them the honor they deserve. Until then he will live on telling the girls in his smoothest tongue that they look pretty; that their hats are very nice; that they look swell"; in fact, anything they demand, for the sake of peace, but he will still live on in single blessedness until he gets an income sufficient to support about 10 people, living economically and decently, and then he will do as the Romans do and marry a butterfly and see how prettily she can spread her wings. SIMPLEX.

Its Fatal Defect.

New York Times.

But the fatal defect in the President's Providence speech is his failure to make the slightest reference to the tariff as the proper field in which to begin operations against the trusts. It is there notoriously that the trusts are intrenched; it is to the Republican policy of protection that scores of them, and some of the worst, are indebted for their power to practice extortion upon the domestic consumer. Every intelligent American knows this. This is the thought that is running in the minds of the people. They will smile at the President's choice of the most remote and cumbersome of all possible remedies against the trusts, a remedy which it would require years to compound and administer, while here, under the very hand of Congress and the Executive, ready for immediate use if they were minded to use it, lies an effective cure for a great part of the abuses of the trust. A General who sounds the call to arms and leaps into the saddle to lead the charge against the enemy by a long and impracticable route when the short cut lies straight in front of him runs the gravest risk of being taken for a soldier who is not really panting to imbrue his hands in the gore of the enemy.

President Roosevelt alarmed the superstitious among his friends by making the thirteenth person at table at Oyster Bay. While others of the party exhibited much concern, the President treated the matter with indifference.

MIXED ON TRUST POLICY

HITCHCOCK SAYS PEOPLE DON'T UNDERSTAND ROOSEVELT.

He Is Satisfied It Will Be Indorsed by the Conservative Business Interests.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 4.—Secretary Hitchcock, who has just returned to Washington, was interviewed today on the President's attitude toward the trusts, an interview all the more interesting as Mr. Hitchcock is understood to be president of the window glass trust. He is satisfied, he says, that when the President's policy on the subject of legislation to control trusts is fully understood he will have the indorsement not only of the people at large but of the more conservative business interests as well. When asked if he believed leading financiers felt great antagonism toward President Roosevelt, he replied:

"I would not use such a strong word as antagonism. Undoubtedly there are people who differ with him, but they cannot but absolutely indorse and approve his sterling honesty and sincerity of purpose. The only difficulty is that he has been misunderstood. The people have had an idea that he intends to tear down and pull to pieces these great financial interests and corporations; whereas, the speech he made the other day explains the situation. He illustrated his purpose admirably when he said he did not regard it as necessary to kill a patient in order to make him well. The President, as I understand his purpose, simply means to enforce a strict compliance with the laws as they stand. I do not think there is the slightest occasion for fear or anxiety for the commercial interests of the country."

Asked if the leaders in the financial world felt that way about it, he replied:

"That I cannot say, because I have not been in financial circles. It seems to me that is the way they ought to feel, if they do not. The President is going to do his duty as he sees it, and he sees it from the very highest standard of citizenship. He will not swerve one iota from doing what he believes to be for the best interests of the people, who, after all, are sovereign. There is no question in my judgment that the people of the country are behind him—enthusiastically so, too. I believe he will be the Republican nominee of the party two years hence, and that he will be elected."

LEADING DEMOCRAT ON TRUSTS.

All Talk of a Constitutional Amendment Is Useless.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 4.—Representative Livingston, of Georgia, one of the leading Democrats in Congress, who is preparing to take the stump to talk on tariff, makes a few original comments on the subject. He says:

"I want to see Congress take the tariff off trust-made articles whenever it is shown that competition has ceased. That is something that Congress can do. If President Roosevelt would advocate that, he would propose something practicable, but if he advocates something practical, and the trusts think he is in earnest, he will not get the next Republican nomination.

"All this talk about a Constitutional amendment to give Congress power to regulate trusts by incorporating them is worse than useless. Such a Constitutional amendment could never be ratified by three-fourths of the states. The trusts would fight such an amendment in all the Legislatures. They know, too, that the South would never approve such a proposition on principle. It would strike at the foundation stone of statehood. They would not give up their right in favor of Congress. They would never think of doing that."

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN VETERANS.

Only Twelve Claims Out of 1500 Have Been Passed On Thus Far.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 4.—Twelve claims for pensions under the recent Indian War veteran act have so far been allowed by the Pension office, although, under the prevailing system, it is impossible to ascertain the names of the favored claimants. Claims are being filed very rapidly, much faster than they can be disposed of, and as yet only the uncomplicated cases have been adjudicated. There have been in all about 1500 claims filed under this act.

New Oregon Rural Delivery Route.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 4.—Rural free delivery service will be established October 1 at Ontario, Malheur County, with one carrier. The postoffice at Arcadia will be discontinued.

The name of the postoffice at Dusty, Benton County, Or., has been changed to Bell Fountain with Frank A. Perin as postmaster.

Existence of Bank Extended.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 4.—The Controller of the Currency today extended for 20 years from today the corporate existence of the First National Bank of Seattle.

MRS. LADD LOSES JEWELRY

Wife of Portland Banker in a Victoria Hotel Fire.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 4.—Among the heaviest losers by the fire at the Mount Baker Hotel this morning was Mrs. J. Wesley Ladd, wife of the Portland banker, who lost jewels and personal effects. Mrs. Casey, wife of Rear-Admiral Casey, and Miss Casey also lost some of their effects.

JUSTICE TO BE DONE CHINESE.

Malheur County Men Who Attacked Them Will Be Prosecuted.

SALEM, Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Governor Geer today received from William Miller, District Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, a letter pertaining to the outrages that were alleged to have been perpetrated against Chinese in Baker County, and which were called to the attention of the authorities at the National capital. District Attorney Miller writes that the offenders were committed in Malheur County, and, being within his jurisdiction, he assures Governor Geer that everything possible within his power will be done to punish the offending parties. In fact, warrants of arrest have already been issued for six men for the crime of arson, they having burned 13 residences and other adjoining buildings.

When notified by the department at Washington of the serious offenses said to have been committed in Baker County, Governor Geer notified District Attorney White, of Baker County, to proceed against the guilty men, but it has since developed that the crimes were committed in another county, the officers of which are voluntarily prosecuting the suspected parties.

"Golden State Limited."

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The prize of $100 offered by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for a name for its new California train has been awarded to T. H. Davies, who is connected with the Denver office of the New York Central. More than 7000 names were submitted. That suggested by Mr. Davies, and which was selected, is "Golden State Limited." The 10 trains required for the service between Chicago, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco have been completed by the Pullman Company and will be placed in service November 1, running via the Rock Island system to El Paso, Tex., and thence over the Southern Pacific. The schedule has not yet been definitely decided upon, but it is said that the run from terminal to terminal will be as fast as is made by any train to the Pacific Coast.

Remains of Man Picked Up in River.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—The body of a man was picked up in the river near Sand Island by the Cape Disappointment life-saving crew this afternoon. The remains are supposed to be those of James Mitchell, a Greek fisherman, employed by the Columbia River Packers' Association. He was about 65 years of age and always fished alone. He had been missing since the close of the season, and the boat and net picked up by a life-saving crew near Peacock Spit on the morning of August 15 are believed to have belonged to him. Friends of Mitchell will leave here tomorrow to identify the remains and boat.

Salem Law School Incorporated.

SALEM, Sept. 4.—(Special.)—The Oregon Law School, of this city, today filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators are: S. T. Richardson, P. H. D'Arcy and W. E. Richardson. The management of the school also intends to publish a periodical to be known as the "Oregon Law Journal." The school will be opened this month, when classes will be organized for the year. S. T. Richardson, one of the incorporators, was formerly dean of the College of Law of Willamette University.

Received at the Asylum.

SALEM, Sept. 4.—(Special.)—David H. Bailey, aged 48 years, was received at the Insane Asylum today from Ontario, Malheur County.

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Boston Herald.

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