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European Plan: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per Day

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In colorings and designs will be found in our new and beautiful display of Floor Coverings

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American Plan \$3.00 Per Day and upward.

COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Mgr.



Rival Apple Parer

Dayton Hardware Co. Agts.
PORTLAND, OREGON

Price \$10

The Smart Set

We would respectfully call the attention of readers of the Smart Set to our four-page advertisement in the October number. It contains a critical analysis of indorsements given the Pianola by such great artists as Paderewski, Hoffman, Sauer, Rosenthal.

The Aeolian Company

Aeolian Hall,
353-355 Washington St., Cor. Park

H. B. WELLS, Sole Agent
Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

PRESIDENT MAD

Henderson's Act Makes Him Indignant.

MANY FEEL THE SAME WAY

Doubt as to Speaker Giving His True Reason.

EASTERN PRESS SCORES HIM

New York Sun, an Ultra-Administration Paper, Calls Him the Lion and Mouse Speaker—Philadelphia Press Comment.

The Democratic Congressional Committee has decided to magnify the importance of the action of Speaker Henderson in declining to be a candidate for Congress, and already the word has gone forth to cease talking about imperialism and make the campaign on trusts, tariff and Henderson. Republican leaders are prone to believe that Speaker Henderson's action was actuated by some other motive than that given in his letter.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 18.

When Speaker Henderson emerges from the pile of brickbats that are now being hurled at him, he will feel like the man who didn't know it was loaded. He is being soundly abused by Republicans in every part of the country, and everybody is casting about for reasons for his withdrawal other than those assigned. The New York Tribune says he had no excuse for declining the nomination on account of the views of the Iowa Republicans, and adds:

If the Republican voters of the Third Iowa district hold such views, they are neither innovators nor dissenters, and no Republican need shrink from pledging himself to carry out their wishes for the fear of being counted among the despisers of the protective edifice.

The Tribune declares that Henderson's attack upon the Iowa platform as a free trade utterance is neither reasonable nor justifiable, and furnishes no plausible excuse for his announcement that he would not be a candidate.

The Lion and Mouse Speaker.

The New York Sun, an ultra-Administration paper, calls him "the Lion and Mouse Speaker." It refers to his act as "political suicide," and says that while in some respects he is brave, in others he is not. The same paper thinks that one reason for Henderson's withdrawal is the fact that he might have a good deal of opposition in his campaign for the Speakership of the next House, and says there have been revolutionary tendencies among a numerous class of young members, who chafe under the present rules, adding:

"Such tendencies as were crudely and rather violently expressed in the rebel speech of Representative Frank Cushman, of Tacoma, in April last.

The Philadelphia Press declares there is no difference between the views of Speaker Henderson and the declaration of the Iowa platform, and that the Speaker's explanation does not justify his act. It says Henderson's district is not in favor of smashing the tariff without regard to the general industrial interests, and that it is only the enemies of the tariff-free-traders—who put that revolutionary construction upon the Iowa platform. The Press says the opposition will set up Henderson's act and magnify it out of all proportion.

Opposition to Make It an Issue.

That is just what the opposition is doing. The announcement has already gone forth from Democratic headquarters here that there will be no more Philippine talk or talk on imperialism, but the Democratic campaign will be directed solely to the tariff and trusts and to Henderson's action in getting out of the race. It is further asserted that the President will be compelled to make a speech on the tariff and clearly define his views.

Reports from Oyster Bay received here indicate that the President has exhibited a great deal of indignation over Henderson's action, and that he does not believe Henderson has given the real reason, but has used the tariff revision movement as a subterfuge. The President feels that the Speaker has placed him in a very embarrassing position, especially as he is about to make a tour of the Western country, which includes the State of Iowa. It is stated that if Henderson had deliberately sought to make the President's coming visit to Iowa unpleasant politically, he could not have found a more successful way of doing it. Numerous reports state that Republican Senators and Representatives privately express their indignation over Henderson's withdrawal.

May Have Feared Defeat.

In looking for a motive it is possible that Henderson feared defeat. He at least feared vicious attacks. Chairman Griggs, of the Democratic campaign committee, has notified Henderson that he intended to make a bitter personal fight upon him in his own district. Any criticism of Henderson is very distasteful to him. Since he was elected Speaker he has become arrogant and those who had known him as plain "Dave" Henderson have perhaps seen fit to express their opinions. It is also probable that he undertook to bulldoze the Republicans of his district, and he found that they were not so docile as members of the House of Representatives that he has been controlling for the past three years.

Representative Hepburn, of Henderson's state, in an interview in New York said he had received a telegram from Henderson in which the latter had stated "that

people outside of his district had no idea how bitter the feeling against him there was. He cited that in the town of Waterloo both Republican papers were antagonistic to his views, and withdrawal was his only alternative."

It is probable that Henderson has created many bitter enemies in his district, and antagonized a great many men, which has cropped out in the last few weeks, and he may really have feared defeat at the polls.

Chairman Babcock has found it desirable to issue a statement saying that he never advocated putting goods on the free list because they were manufactured by trusts, and that he knew of no Republican who had. There is no denying that some Republicans here, including members of the Cabinet and others who are close to the President, view the act of Henderson with a great deal of alarm, and feel that under no circumstances was he excusable in jeopardizing the prospects of Republican success.

Candidate to Succeed Henderson.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 18.—Through the columns of the Waterloo Courier, Charles E. Fickett, of Waterloo, past grand exalted ruler of the Elks, today formally announced his candidacy to succeed Speaker Henderson. It is urged that he will unite all factions of the party.

CLOSE RACE FOR CONGRESS.

Minnesota Candidates in Two Districts Have About Same Vote.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 18.—The contests for the Republican Congressional nominations in the third and fifth districts are still undecided and the result will not be known until the complete vote is received. In the third district, where a successor is to be chosen to Representative Heatwole, C. R. Davis, of St. Peter, has a slight lead in the fight so far received over his nearest opponent, G. S. Ives, also of St. Peter. In the fifth, which is one of the new districts, C. H. Buckman, of Little Falls, and A. W. Foster, of Little Falls, are running a close race, with the present figures slightly favoring Mr. Foster. The results in the other districts are as follows:

First—J. W. Tawney, Rep., of Winona; Peter McGovern, Dem., of Waaseca.

Second—J. T. McCreary, Rep., of Mankato; C. N. Andrews, Dem., of Mankato.

Third—C. C. Kojars, Dem., of Le Sueur Center.

Fourth—Fred C. Stevens, Rep., St. Paul; John L. Gieske, Dem., St. Paul.

Fifth—Lorin Fletcher, Rep., Minneapolis; John Lind, Dem., Minneapolis.

Sixth—J. A. Dubois, Dem., Sauk Center.

Seventh—A. J. Dowling, Rep., Bennville; A. O. Forstburg, Pop., Willmar.

Eighth—J. A. Adams, Rep., Pine City; M. L. Fay, Dem., Virginia.

Ninth—Halver Steenerson, Rep., Crookston; Alexander McKinnon, Dem., Crookston; N. T. Moen, Pop., Ada.

Congressional Nominations.

Congressional nominations were made yesterday as follows:

Fourteenth Pennsylvania District—James W. West, Democrat.

Seventeenth Pennsylvania District—I. H. Huber, Democrat.

Eighteenth Pennsylvania District—Benjamin Forster, Democrat.

Fourth Maryland District—Charles R. Schram, Republican.

Sixth Kentucky District—Leslie T. Applegate, Republican.

Eighth Wisconsin District—Thomas H. Patterson, Democrat.

Sixth Michigan District—William H. Wood, Democrat.

Beveridge Opens Colorado Campaign.

DENVER, Sept. 18.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, tonight opened the campaign for Colorado Republicans in an address at Coliseum Hall, speaking to an audience of 4000. It was his intention to proceed tonight and open the Nebraska campaign on his way East, but owing to the delay in reaching here, he decided to remain until morning and forego the Nebraska speech. Senator Beveridge's address was attentively listened to and warmly applauded.

Fusionists Gain Point in Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—The Supreme Court today allowed a writ of mandamus asked for by the Fusionists to compel the Secretary of State to put both Democratic and Populist tickets on the official ballot. The writ is made returnable October 6, and the case is given the right of way over all others in the Supreme Court.

IN HONOR OF KOSSUTH.

His 100th Birthday Anniversary Celebrated in New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth was celebrated tonight by the Hungarian Republican Club. During the evening a life-size portrait of Kossuth as he appeared at the age of 30 was unveiled.

President Roosevelt sent a letter of regret, in which he said:

"I wish I could be present with you to pay tribute to the memory of Kossuth, but early on the morning of the 19th I start on my Western trip, and it would be impossible for me to leave here the evening before. No American can fail to feel the greatest admiration for Kossuth's high character and mighty deeds. I am proud, as an American, that while he was living our country should have received him with the eager honor it showed."

THE RANGE WAR

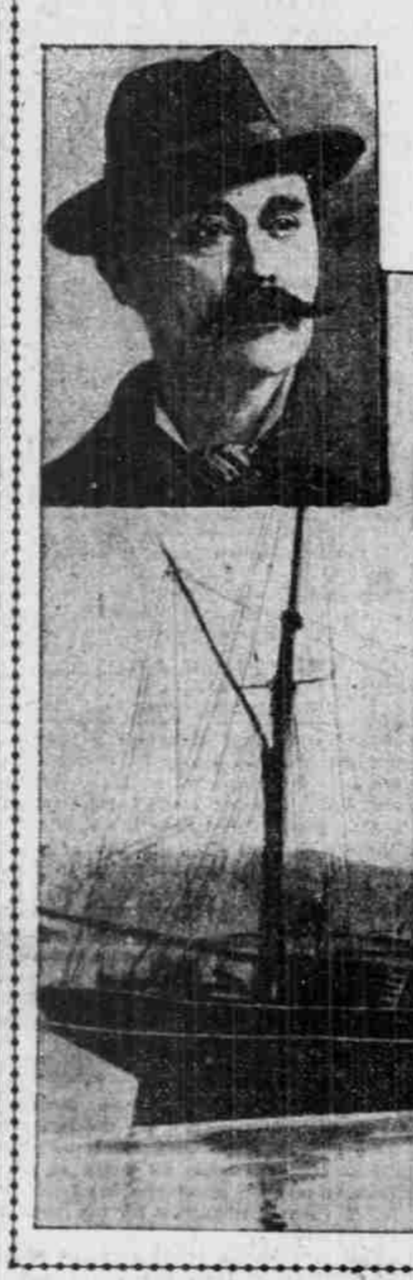
The Miners and Cattlemen Against Sheepmen.

PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE

How Conditions Have Changed of Late Years—Positive Need of Conserving the Grass, Timber and Water of the Blue Mountains.

By a staff writer.

HEPPNER, Or., Sept. 18.—If not precisely the storm center of the range war, Heppner is near enough to it and has a



LIEUTENANT R. E. PEARY AND HIS SHIP, THE WINDWARD

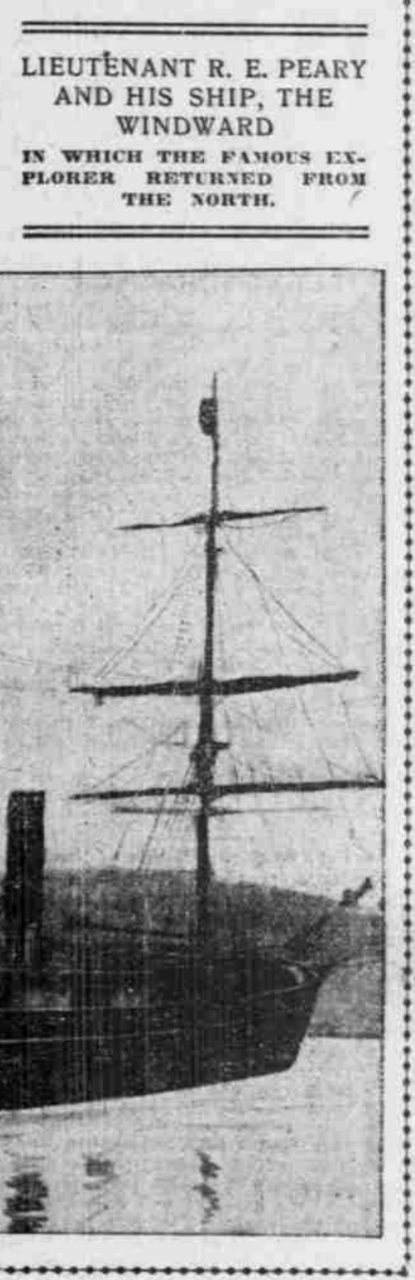
IN WHICH THE FAMOUS EXPLORER RETURNED FROM THE NORTH.

sufficiently direct interest in it to share and reflect its passions. Citizens of Heppner own many of the flocks which range in the district of armed hostilities in Grant County, and several of them have been heavy losers at the hands of the Grant County vigilantes. To some extent the reports of hostilities have been exaggerated. There has been some gun fighting, and two or three sheepherders have been wounded, but nobody has been killed as yet, and while feeling is high, there seems to be on both sides a wish to intimidate rather than to kill. It has gone harder with the animals, for many hundred sheep and some cattle have been shot down; only this past week Mr. Day, of Heppner, having lost 400 sheep, and several others have lost from half a dozen to half a hundred.

It is a sort of three-cornered fight, in which the miners, the cattlemen and the sheepmen are mixed up, each, of course, for himself, but with a more or less close alliance between the miners and the cattlemen; and its declared aggressive purpose is to keep sheep off the Grant County mountain ranges. The charge on the part of the aggressors is that bands of sheep owned, almost in every instance, outside the county, skin the range to a dust heap, leaving little for the stock of local residents; that they

cut and foul the mining ditches, causing the owners of the latter great annoyance and loss; that they are eating out, tramping out and rendering permanent worthless a range of great and permanent value for cattle. Finding no means under the law to keep out of their county what they deem a nuisance and a pest, the miners and cattlemen have determined to be a law unto themselves—in other words, to shoot down enough sheep to terrify sheepowners and cause them to take themselves to other pastures. The protest is a desperate one, and it is pursued in desperate spirit; for, while there is a wish to avoid personal collision, there is no hesitation about meeting it with rifle and buckshot when it comes.

As a matter of fact, the aggressors suffer no hazard in this fierce enterprise, for sentiment in Grant County is almost wholly at their back, and if a criminal charge growing out of the war should be brought into court there could be no conviction. No Grant County jury that it would be possible to assemble would convict a Grant County man for shooting down a shepherd engaged in pasturing "outside" sheep in the Grant



County range. It is a case where a whole community is interested to drive out the intruder, and where those who do not personally take a hand in the fight stand ready to protect those who, with gun in hand, go out on the range.

Within the past few years a radical change has taken place in the conditions affecting the range stock industry in Eastern Oregon. Formerly, the whole hazard of the business was in the winter season, when thousands of animals almost every year froze or starved to death on the open range, there being little or no preparation for winter feeding. But the deterioration of the ranges under overstocking, the vast increase in the livestock population and the introduction of the alfalfa plant have changed all this. Every little creek bottom in Eastern Oregon is now an alfalfa field, yielding its two to four crops, a total of seven to nine tons per acre, each season. Every stockowner either owns or works under lease one or more "home ranges" with alfalfa stacks and its contiguous winter range under the wire fence. There is no longer any terror in the winter season, for everybody is prepared for it. It has been several years since any losses worth speaking of have occurred in the winter season, and in the valley of Willow Creek, in Morrow County, Hay Creek, in Crook County, and many other stock regions, there are at nearly every ranch stacks of hay brown and rusty from several seasons' exposure, waiting against the day of need.

The present problem of the business is that of summer range, for with the increase of herds and the decline of the native grasses under close and persistent grazing there is no longer range enough to go round. The open country grazes die out early in the season, and the main resource is the mountains, where stock of all kinds, and especially sheep, are driven by thousands early in May, when the open range begins to fall. There is every Spring a great struggle to be first in the mountains and to get in the largest possible number of animals. The pressure of stock is tremendous, for of late years the numerical strength of the range herds has grown mightily.

Take the counties right herabout to illustrate: In Morrow there are approximately 150,000 sheep, 60,000 cattle and 3500 horses; in Umatilla 145,000 sheep, 18,000 cattle and 15,000 horses; in Union 40,000 sheep, 18,000 cattle and 10,000 horses; in Wasco 105,000 sheep, 5000 cattle and 5000 horses; in Wheeler 80,000 sheep, 10,000 cattle and 4000 horses; in Crook 175,000 sheep, 20,000 cattle and 15,000 horses; in Grant 100,000 sheep, 16,000 cattle and 5000 horses. It takes a vast area for the ranging of this vast weight of stock through the long, dry summer season, and the simple fact is that the country is not equal to it. To

OUT FROM ARCTIC

Lieutenant Peary Arrives at Sydney.

EXPLORER IN GOOD HEALTH

North Pole Not Reached, but Many Discoveries Made.

NATURAL CONDITIONS A BARRIER

Instruments and Library Abandoned by the Greely Expedition Are Recovered and Brought Out—Report on the Trip.

POLAR EXPLORATIONS.

86-33—Captain Cagnan, of Abruzzi expedition, 1901.

86-14—Captain Nansen, 1903.

84-17—R. E. Peary, 1902.

83-50—R. E. Peary, 1901.

83-24—Lockwood and Brainerd, of Greely expedition, 1882.

While Lieutenant Peary has not equalled the achievements of the Nansen and Abruzzi expeditions, he has beaten all records of explorations in the Western Hemisphere.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 18.—Lieutenant R. E. Peary arrived here today on the steamer Windward, from the frozen North. He did not discover the North Pole during his trip of four years, but he says that in his last dash with that object in view he made important discoveries. He also recovered the instruments and library abandoned by the Greely expedition. He says he feels certain that the pole can be reached, and furthermore that if he were a man of independent means, he would persevere until he succeeded. The most northerly point reached was latitude 84:17 northwest of Cape Hecla. Lieutenant Peary says the pole can be reached from Franz Josef Land and from Grantland, in latitude 82 degrees, if the winter quarters are established as far north as possible. He says that he would just as soon winter at Cape Hecla as at Sabine or Etah.

On board the Windward also was Mrs. Peary, who is just recovering from a fortnight's illness, and who is glad to reach the land once more. She is expected to recuperate quickly on proceeding to a more congenial climate. Little Mary Peary and others of the party are in good health. Lieutenant Peary is recovering from an attack to one of his legs, from which he suffered last winter. He is slightly lame, although this is not especially noticeable.

The citizens of Sydney gave Lieutenant Peary a public reception in Alexandria

(Concluded on Second Page.)

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

General.

Explorer Peary arrives out from the Arctic and talks of his trip. Page 1.

Augustin Fathers ordered to Philippines to aid in solution of friar trouble. Page 2.

Itinerary of President on his Western tour is announced. Page 2.

Foreign.

Lord Salisbury is quits ill at a Swiss health resort. Page 3.

Another boxer uprising is threatened in China. Page 3.

More Jews leave Roumania for the United States. Page 3.

Russia will quit Manchuria October 8. Page 3.

Political.

President Roosevelt is indignant over withdrawal of Henderson from Congressional race. Page 1.

Eastern papers and party leaders generally condemn Henderson. Page 1.

Convention called for September 25 to nominate successor to Henderson. Page 1.

Revolutions in the Tropics.

Columbia files protest against American guards on trains. Page 2.

American interests are being well protected by the Cincinnati. Page 2.

Danger of an attack on Colon by rebels is less probable. Page 2.

Sport.

More records broken at Oregon State Fair races. Page 5.

Tacoma defeats Portland, 8 to 7. Page 5.

Butte defeats Seattle, 2 to 1. Page 5.

Spokane defeats Helena, 11 to 4. Page 5.

National and American League scores. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine.

Shortage in salmon pack causes firmness in prices. Page 13.

Goold grip the feature of dull trading in New York market. Page 13.

Weak corn market rules the grain pits at Chicago. Page 13.

Marine engineers say threat to withdraw ocean steamers is a bluff. Page 5.

Pacific Coast.

History of the range war in Eastern Oregon. Page 1.

Moh shoots down Marshfield assaulter and hangs dead body to bridge. Page 4.

Yesterday was Portland day at Salem State Fair. It is estimated 10,000 were in attendance. Page 4.

Vancouver people have raised \$2500 for relief of people in fire-stricken districts. Page 4.

Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, of Eugene, has monthly payroll of \$70,000. Page 4.

Portland and Vicinity.

Fire relief fund increased to \$5000. Page 14.

Manufacturers' Association investigates dry-dock construction controversy. Page 10.

Quarantine against Woodland will be raised today. Page 10.

Engineer board meets to consider Columbia River bar improvement. Page 12.

Representative Hume describes conditions in Curry County. Page 11.

Ex-United States Senator George L. Shoup predicts Republican success in Idaho. Page 10.

Prominent Jews approve Secretary Hay's stand on Roumanian question. Page 11.

Members of Elks' lodge complain of Jabour's big percentage. Page 14.