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eyes you cannot do better than come to him for your glasses.

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Mfg. Jewellers and Opticians. Cor. Third and Washington Sts.

NO PETTY DETAILS

Richards Leaves Them
to Bureau Chiefs.

HOLDS THEM RESPONSIBLE

General Land Office Run on
Business Principles.

LETTERS PROMPTLY ANSWERED

Commissioner Has Made a Very Per-
ceptible Improvement in the Serv-
ice by the New Methods Which
He Has Introduced.

Commissioner of the General Land
Office, Richards, has introduced new
methods in the transaction of business
in his office.
Bureau chiefs are held responsible for
their various divisions, the Commis-
sioner overseeing all but not wasting
time on detail.
Correspondence is kept up to date,
thus facilitating business and increas-
ing the efficiency of the service.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-
ington, April 5.—Although William A.
Richards has been Commissioner of the
General Land Office only two months,
there is already a marked change in the
way the business of that office is con-
ducted, a change that has called forth
general commendation from men having
transactions with that branch of the
Government service. Two months is a
very short time for working improvements
in so great an institution, but in that
short space, Commissioner Richards,
through the introduction and enforcement
of business-like methods, has made per-
ceptible improvements in the service.

Familiar With Land Questions.
In the first place, Mr. Richards is thor-
oughly familiar with the public land
question, and in addition possesses rare
executive or administrative ability. Hav-
ing been Assistant Commissioner for
three years, he had opportunity to ob-
serve the faults of the old service, and was
in a position to work reforms, immedi-
ately upon being promoted to the Com-
missionership, where the utmost liberality
has been allowed him by Secretary Hitch-
cock. The new Commissioner proceeds
upon the theory that the head of the
Land Office is appointed to administer
all the bureaus under him.

He is not there to work out the petty
details and routine of the business, but
to see that his bureau chiefs take this
responsibility and perform their full duty.
He has scattered the responsibility, that
under the previous administration had
been largely centered in the Commis-
sioner. Today, bureau chiefs are held ac-
countable for the affairs of their respec-
tive offices, and are consequently more
careful than when the responsibility was
assumed by the Commissioner.

Chiefs Held Responsible.
All decisions signed by the Commis-
sioner of the Land Office are prepared in the
various divisions, by men who are
charged with the different classes of land
office work. Forestry decisions are writ-
ten in the forestry division, homestead de-
cisions are prepared in another division,
timber entries are looked after by a
third chief, and so on. When these de-
cisions come before Commissioner Richards,
he can tell at a glance whether they are
in accordance with law, and the facts.
Whenever he finds that a bureau chief
has departed from the law, or has mis-
interpreted a case, he wastes no words
with that chief; he has no prolonged
argument of the case, to hear the chief's
side; he points out the inaccuracy, and
if the subordinate's act is grossly incor-
rect, calls his error to his attention in a
way to cause him to be more careful in
the future, and with that the decision
goes back to the division to be rewritten,
before receiving the signature. This is
one of the most marked changes so far
inaugurated.

Correspondence Answered.
Another change that has been freely
commented upon is the promptness with
which correspondence is attended to. Un-
der the old regime, whenever a letter
was received from a Senator, Representa-
tive, or sometimes an attorney, a
printed postal card was filled out, ac-
knowledging receipt of the letter, and
stating that it would receive early con-
sideration. These postals no longer ap-
pear, but in their stead goes forth a
prompt reply, the day the letter is re-
ceived, if it is possible to prepare a re-
ply in so short a time. The getting of a
reply in one day is a great improvement
over the week or two generally consumed
in the past. Under the new system the
time required for filling out acknowledg-
ments is saved, and applied to work that
counts.

PRECEDENTS FOR CRUM CASE.

Cleveland Reappointed Men Whom
the Senate Failed to Confirm.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-
ington, April 5.—Criticism of President
Roosevelt because he appointed Crum Col-
lector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.,
after the Senate had failed to confirm
them, is indulged in by papers which did
not make similar criticisms of President
Cleveland when he made appointments of
like character. The main objection to
Crum is that he is a colored man, and his
appointment was held up on that account.

Byrne was of course held up because he
had been an Addicks man. As to making
these appointments during the recess, it
is wholly within precedent.

The Senate did not act on either of
these nominations. They were sent to
the Senate during the regular session of
Congress, and again during the special
session of the Senate, but a vote upon
confirmation or rejection was never
reached upon either of the men, and the
President held that he was acting wholly
within the Constitution and with former
precedents in naming these men as recess
appointments.

President Cleveland nominated two or
three men in Maryland during his last
term, who were objectionable to Senator
Gorman. One was a District Attorney
and another was a Postmaster at Balti-
more. They were not confirmed for sev-
eral years. Gorman held up the nomi-
nations, preventing a vote which would
have confirmed the President's appointees
beyond question. Gorman's power in the
Senate was as great then as it is now,
and he simply prevented action. At the
expiration of each session of Congress
President Cleveland reappointed the men
and they held, under the Constitution, un-
til the adjournment of the following ses-
sion, when they were reappointed by
Cleveland.

These men belonged to the Cleveland
wing of the Democracy in Maryland, an
element that contributed much to the de-
feat of Gorman, and Gorman candidates
for the Senate and House of Representa-
tives, and afterwards took a prominent
part in opposing Bryan and Bryanism.
Gorman allowed the men to be confirmed
just about the expiration of President
Cleveland's term, when it was supposed
that their places would be filled by Re-
publicans under the coming Administration
of McKinley.

In one instance President McKinley ap-
pointed the same man, and although Gor-
man held two years, he was not able to
defeat the Republican nomination in a
Republican Senate. No question is raised
as to the right of these men to hold office
and papers that criticized President
Roosevelt for making reappointments
which have not received the sanction of
the Senate did not criticize President
Cleveland for like action at that time.

TALK OF EARLY SESSION.

Congress May Consider Cuban Bill
November 9.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-
ington, April 5.—There is more and more
talk about an extra session of Congress
to be called during the coming Fall, to
enable the House of Representatives to
add its seal of approval to the Cuban
reciprocity treaty. The prompt action of
the Cubans to accept the treaty, adopted
by the Senate, and the expressed wish
of the Cuban people to have early ac-
tion by the House, in order to make the
treaty applicable as early as possible,
are two things which strengthen the be-
lief that an extra session may be called.
There has been more or less talk against
a session in October, as it is said the pre-
sence of Senators and Representatives will
be needed in the field in that month.

In view of this fact political mathema-
ticians and prophets are now predicting
that an extra session will be called to
meet on Monday, November 9, immedi-
ately after the Fall elections. Should Con-
gress assemble on that date, there would
be three weeks in which to enact the
necessary legislation, and this time is be-
lieved to be ample for its passage. Noth-
ing less than the Cuban treaty would be
considered, and the Senate having al-
ready adopted the treaty, it is
difficult to see how action could be pre-
vented. Few measures indeed are given
three weeks' consideration in the House,
under the rules there in force, and, while
there is danger that the forces that defeat-
ed the Cuban reciprocity bill in the first
session of the last Congress might rise
up and vote down treaty legislation, it is
not probable that such a thing will be
done in view of the growing sentiment
throughout the country in favor of Cuban
reciprocity.

All in all, November 9 seems a very sat-
isfactory date for calling an extra session,
so it would afford all the time actually
required, and at the same time give the
Cubans the benefit of the treaty when
they come to market their sugar crop
of this year.

Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE.

President Harper Speaks at Fiftieth
Anniversary.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—The golden
jubilee of the Young Men's Christian As-
sociation of Louisville, was celebrated
today, the chief speaker being Presi-
dent William R. Harper, of the University
of Chicago, who spoke on "The Relation
of Religion to the Higher Life." In the
course of his speech, Mr. Harper said:
"The higher life is always associated
with the individual. It manifests itself
in many different forms, yet all are closely
related. The fullest vindication of this
higher life stands out in the long list of
men who have become famous in art, in
science, in philosophy, deeper and broader
perhaps than art. Then there is ethical
purpose, or shall we say, more efforts.
We are striving toward the pure and beau-
tiful and good or are falling away toward
that which is ignorance and evil and
darkness. The line between the higher
and lower life is not the same for any
two men."
"My question is this: What has religion
to do with the higher life? In my use of
the word 'religion' I use it in the broadest
sense. I am not referring to the church.
The church is of a variable character. But
religion is eternal. Poetry and art may
brighten life, but they can never bring the
higher life. The thing itself, the fact that
religion is of itself and for itself and it
cannot be confounded with art or
philosophy."

REPUBLIC FIRE LOSS.

Flames Break Out Simultaneously in
Two Parts of Town.

REPUBLIC, Wash., April 5.—Two fires
which broke out almost simultaneously in
different parts of the city at 4 A. M. to-
day destroyed property of the value of
about \$15,000. About half of the loss is
covered by insurance. The losers are:
Dr. A. E. Burns, private hospital and
residence.
Fritz & Duggan, furniture and public
hall.
Mrs. Hoagland, delicatessen.
Eureka News Company.
The Knights of Pythias. Woodmen of
the World and Rebekah Lodges lost the
paraphernalia and regalia stored in the
hall over Fritz & Duggan's store.

ANY OTHER MAN

Search for Presidential
Timber.

JUDGE TAFT IS MENTIONED

Attention Directed to His
Patriotic Record.

NEW YORK MOST INTERESTED

For a Presidential Candidate From
That State Would Lessen Chances
of Republican State Control—
Roosevelt's Good Chances.

William H. Taft is being pressed
forward as a Republican Presidential
possibility. His patriotic services in the
Philippines are cited in his behalf.
Opposition to Roosevelt seems to come
in great part from New York State. A
Presidential candidate from that state
might lose control of state affairs to the
Republicans.

The New York Herald figures out a
liberal majority for him in the elec-
tional college, with New York in the
doubtful column.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-
ington, April 5.—Before delegates are
elected to the next National convention,
there is going to be a great deal of talk
about William H. Taft, as a candidate
for the Republican nomination. No man
has received higher praise for work done
under the Roosevelt and McKinley Ad-
ministrations than Taft. His sacrifice of
personal ambition of a seat on the
Supreme bench to what he considered
his duty to the Filipino people has created
an impression favorable to him as a
man, and the success of his adminis-
tration in the Philippines has fixed his
status as a statesman.

No one can deny that there is dissatis-
faction in the Republican party with
Roosevelt. Any person in touch with
the leaders in the Senate and House,
and, in fact, in other places, must be
aware that there are many men who
would like to see some other man nomi-
nated. With many politicians, Hanna
is a favorite, but even the greatest ad-
mirers of the Ohio Senator recognize
that to defeat Roosevelt with Hanna
would leave the impression that the
trusts, corporations and combinations of
capital had brought about the result, an
impression that could not be eradicated
before election day. It is the anti-Roosevelt
element, knowing this condition, that
seeks another man, and hence the talk
of Taft.

Should the mention of Taft show any-
thing like popularity, the boom will be
started in earnest, and, in addition to
his other qualifications, his availability
as a Western man will be urged. Curious
as it may seem, there is still a feeling
among many people that, as it was in the
past, so will it be in the future, that a
man succeeding to the Presidency from
the Vice-Presidency cannot be renom-
inated. Those who talk of Taft do not
pretend that it comes from the people
now, but assert that it is in the minds
of politicians who are seeking a candidate
other than Roosevelt, and that at the
proper time his availability will become
apparent.

Trouble in New York.

The situation in New York is troubling
Republican politicians. The differences
between Platt and Odell, so long claimed
to be purely imaginary, are no myth.
There is a struggle for control of the
machine, and President Roosevelt, in
making Federal appointments, has been
drawn into it. He has not recognized one
faction to the exclusion of the other, but
this has not been wholly satisfactory to
either side, and there is consequently
complaints and dissatisfaction. The New
York Legislature has done a great deal
to make the Republican party unpopular,
and for this both Platt and Odell are
blamed. Men who know the feeling in
the state say that the people are becom-
ing restless, and are ripe for a change.

There has been an unbroken Republican
rule for many years, Roosevelt P. Flower
being the last Democratic Governor, and
the great independent vote would like to
see a change simply to have another party
"look into" the administration of state
affairs. The Governorship has been hotly
contested in two campaigns, it being only
when the Democratic party was carrying
the burden of Bryanism that there was
an easy victory for the Republicans.

Roosevelt was elected Governor in 1898
by less than 20,000, and Odell in 1902 by less
than half that number of votes. With
Bryanism eliminated and a New York
candidate for the Presidency, it is feared
that the long Republican control of the
state might close, and that not only will
New York be carried by the Democrats
on the state ticket, but that it might
choose Democratic Presidential electors.
The situation has caused a consideration
of the Presidential contest with New
York in the doubtful column, and the po-
litical writer of the New York Herald
has made a calculation to show that
Roosevelt can be elected without New
York, and, further, that nothing but a
political landslide could defeat him next
year.

Claims for Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's friends assert that, leaving
New York out of the calculation, he will
carry every Northern state except Ne-
vada, giving 253 votes out of the 475 in the
college. But the Herald man makes a
still more liberal calculation, showing

that only the most extravagant claims
can afford the Democrats any hope. He
gives the Democrats Alabama, Arkansas,
Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana,
Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North
Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee,
Texas and Virginia, with 154 votes. In
the doubtful column are placed Califor-
nia, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Mon-
tana, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island
and Utah, with 79 votes, leaving Con-
necticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,
Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan,
Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New
Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Penn-
sylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Wash-
ington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and
Wyoming, with 35 votes, more than
enough to elect.

Of course, there is no reason why Ore-
gon should be placed in the doubtful col-
umn, and Delaware is more doubtful than
either California, Colorado, Idaho, Mon-
tana or Rhode Island.

The Herald's calculation is interesting,
because from a radical Roosevelt paper
of six months ago it has changed to be
severely critical of him, and it is known
that it voices quite a New York indepen-
dent sentiment against his re-election. The
article is based on the assumption that
the President is taking the present jour-
ney to better his political chances.

FITTED FOR DRIVER.

Bryan Has Ridden in the Dead
Wagon Twice.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-
ington, April 5.—Commenting upon the
announcement that William Jennings
Bryan aspires to the chairmanship of the
Democratic National committee, a leading
Republican paper of the West remarks
that "the spectacle of a corpse at two
funerals acting as a horse-driver at the
succeeding obsequies would be somewhat
new." Yet this about expresses the situa-
tion.

It is apparent that James K. Jones,
who so successfully led his party to de-
feat in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900,
cannot again be National chairman. His
defeat for the Senate contributed to this
end, but there is little doubt but what he
would have been retired in 1904, regardless
of his seat in the United States Senate.
The party has come to realize that it has
had too much Jones and would have
looked out anyway for a new man upon
whom to throw the blame for the impend-
ing defeat that seems certain to come.

In many respects, Bryan is well fitted
to take the reins next year. Having re-
peatedly declared that he will not again
be a candidate for the Presidency, he can
do more harm to his party as National
chairman than in any other position.
After his experience in the past two cam-
paigns, he no doubt thinks he knows
how campaigns are run and should be
run. His selection as chairman, to suc-
ceed Jones, might very well be brought
about if the faction that dominates the
next convention will nominate a man
who stands by the platforms of 1896 and
1900, and there is reasonable assurance
that this will be the case.

A number of Southern and Eastern
Democrats have recently declared in pub-
lic that they have no objection to suc-
ceeding Jones as chairman, but it is al-
ready organized on a firm, sub-
stantial basis, and if the next con-
vention should take this view, the country
would no doubt be treated to the interest-
ing spectacle of William J. Bryan holding
the reins of the Democratic mule as it
ambles across the tape a poor second in
the campaign of 1904.

OPPOSITION TO TREATY.

Colombia Said to Be Opposed to
Panama Canal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 5.—The
Royal Mail Company's steamer Albatross,
which arrived here today from Colon and
Cartagena, brings the report that much
opposition is developing to the Panama
Canal treaty in almost every department
of Colombia except Panama.
It is believed that the majority in Con-
gress will favor the treaty, but there are
fears that trouble will arise because the
political situation in Colombia is becom-
ing more complicated and the Presidency
is surrounded with uncertainty.

Chicago Fire Engines Were Mired.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A grain elevator
owned by the Nickel Plate Railroad and
situated at the Eighty-third street and
Illinois Central tracks, was destroyed by
fire early today. The loss is \$75,000. A
number of freight cars loaded with grain
also were destroyed. Owing to the miry
streets, fire engines could not be taken
to the burning buildings.

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DRIVEN INTO CITY

Dominican Rebels Still
Show Fight

BOMBARDED BY GUNBOAT

Another Attack Is Expected
at Any Time.

AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS LAND

Combatants Are Warned by Foreign
Representatives to Observe the
Laws of War—Cruiser Atlanta's
Surgeon Attends Wounded.

The Santo Domingo rebels have been
driven into the city, but the govern-
ment troops have been compelled to
withdraw.
The insurgents declare they will fight
to the end, and, if necessary, abandon
the city and join other rebel bands in
the northern part of the island, using
the gunboat Independencia, which is in
their possession.
Commander Turner, of the cruiser At-
lanta, reports that President Vasquez
is approaching the city with a strong
force.
Marines have been landed, and the
combatants warned to observe the laws
of war.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Wednesday,
April 1.—At 9 o'clock this morning the
government's troops outside the city at-
tacked the insurgents in the suburbs of
Pajarito. The most severe engagement
since the rebellion broke out ensued and
the insurgents were driven back to the
city. The artillery from the fort covered
the insurgents' retreat.
Monroe Valesque, the head of the force,
reported to be 800 strong, is about to
march on the city. The rebels are dis-
posed to fight to the last and it is sup-
posed that if they are compelled to aban-
don the city they will embark on the
gunboat Independencia, which is in their
power, and go to the northern part of
the island and join the rebels there.
The United States cruiser Atlanta has
landed 50 marines to protect the American
Consulate.

CITY IS BOMBARDED.

Foreign Representatives Notify Com-
batants to Observe Rules of War.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Thursday,
April 2.—No engagement has taken place
this morning between the government
troops and the rebels, but large govern-
ment forces are now marching on the
town, and an attack is momentarily ex-
pected. The rebels are making great
preparations for resistance.
In yesterday's engagement at Pajarito
the contending forces used firearms and
cutlasses. Several persons were killed in-
side the city by stray shots. The govern-
ment gunboat Presidentia bombarded the
town last night and one shell fell inside
the yard of the German Consulate, but
did not explode.
The surgeon of the Atlanta assisted in
attending the wounded in the Pajarito
fight. Many of the wounded died for want
of timely assistance.

The members of the Consular and dip-
lomatic corps here met today and ap-
pointed a commission to notify both sides
that they must observe the rules of war
and to demand 24 hours' notice before any
attack is made on the town, in order that
the foreign residents may go to a place
of safety. All places are closed and the
situation is extremely critical.

BLUEJACKETS ARE LANDED

From Cruiser Atlanta to Protect
United States Consulate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A report to
the Navy Department from Commander
Turner, of the cruiser Atlanta, at Santo
Domingo City, shows another repulse
to the government troops who made an at-
tempt to take the city from the revolu-
tionists and that Commander Turner was
again compelled to land the bluejackets
to protect the United States Consulate.
Commander Turner's dispatch is as fol-
lows:
"Santo Domingo, via Hayti, April 5.—
Government forces attacked city yester-
day, were repulsed. Report indicates
Vasquez (the President) approaching with
strong force. Government gunboat fired
three shots last night without injury. City
fortified; apparently determined to resist.
Landed marines to protect the Consulate."
One day last week Commander Turner
landed a force of 30 marines to guard the
United States Consulate at Santo Do-
mingo City, when the situation was re-
garded as very critical.

New Haytian Cabinet.

PORT AU PRINCE, April 5.—A new
Cabinet has been formed. The Haytian
Cabinet resigned yesterday owing to the
Senate having passed a vote of censure
against the Ministers for their failure to
take proceedings against those who were
responsible for the interruptions of the
sitting of the Chamber of Deputies March
30 by the firing of rifle shots.

Monterey Is All Tranquil.

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 5.—Not a
single disorderly act has occurred to mar
the tranquillity of this city since Thurs-
day's riots. Governor Reyes, in speaking
of the affair, said that an investigation
showed absolutely that the police first
fired in the air, later firing at their ag-
gressors only in defense of their lives.