John Kendrick Bangs' new " Senial Idiot"

VOL. XLIII.-NO. 13,333.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4,

STANDARD WHISKEY FOR GENTLEMEN

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Ends Life to Escape Disgrace. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.-Because he preferred death to facing a serious charge, Andrew W. Gorstline, a Long Island City manufacturer, has committed suicide in

Will Carry Exhibits Free SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 .- The Southern Pacific and Wells-Fargo's Express an-nounce that they will carry free to Ogden all exhibits to be shown in connection his cell in the Queen's County Jail by in-haling illuminating gas. In a will found in his cell, Gorstline bequeathed all his tices to all county Boards of Trade in the property to his nephew, who made the state in regard to its offer of free trans-complaint on which Andrew was arrested. portation of exhibits.

Hitchcock Took No Hand in La Grande Case.

OREGON TALK NETTLES HIM

Hint That Moody's Influence Was Very Powerful.

RECORDS ARE NOT TO BE SEEN

Secretary's Right-Hand Man Gives Official Version of the Rejection of Knowles for Register and the Selection of Davis,

ROWS OVER PATRONAGE.

LA GRANDE CASE-Secretary Hitchcock's private secretary says President Roosevelt alone is respo for the appointment of E. W. Davis

ALASKA FAIR COMMISSIONERSHIP -President Roosevelt will settle the dispute over the appointment of Luther L. Williams, a Democrat, as Alaskan Commissioner to the 1904 Fair.

DELAWARE POSTOFFICE-Postmas ter-General Payne removes a post-master to please the Addicks faction, and Senator Ball, of the opposition, will appeal the case to the President,

.......

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 3.-The Interior Department, smarting under the accusations by the Oregon Senators, disclaims all responsibility for the recent appointment of Ed-W. Davis as Register of the La Grande Land Office, and holds President Roosevelt solely answerable for the selection of Davis and the rejection of John W. Knowles, the man indorsed by the Oregon delegation. The Oregonian corespondent called at the department today to present to Secretary Hitchcock opies of the interviews of Senators Mitchell and Fulton, blaming him for Knowles' rejection. The Secretary declined to see the correspondent, even on the second and third application. Finally, the Oregonian containing the interviews was sent in to the Secretary, who, after reading them, sent back word he had nothing to say in reply. He likewise sent back word that he would not now, nor at another time, discuss the charges against Knowles, nor would he allow ac-

Hitchcock's Secretary Explains, The next best authority within reach, and the only other man familiar with the records in the case, was Secretary Hitchcock's private secretary. Upon being asked if he knew why Knowles was re

jected, he replied: "Yes: he was rejected because of the report of Inspector Greene, which recmended against him and in favor of

Davis." "Was there anything in Greene's re-

port reflecting on Knowles' character or his ability?" "Greene reported that he had visited La Grande and made a personal investiga

tion, during which he learned that Knowles was backed by the saloon ele ment, the gamblers and the undesirable class generally. He did not assail Knowles' character or in any way reflect on his ability. He recommended against him solely on account of his backing."

"Was there any other reason that you know of why Knowles was turned down and Davis appointed?" was asked. Moody Opposed Knowles,

"Well, I know that ex-Representative Moody, before he left Washington, went to see the President and advised him not to appoint Knowles. He also told the President Davis was a better man and ought to be appointed."

"Is that recommendation on file?" "No; as I understand it, it was an oral recommendation, and therefore is not of record in this department."

The correspondent recalled the state ment of Senator Mitchell, that the Sec retary, on request, had falled to furnish the delegation with the charges against Knowles. The Secretary replied:

"Senator Mitchell knew exactly what charges were made against Knowles, for in one of his letters to this office he, in general terms, denies the charges made by Inspector Greene. Senator Fulton also knows of those charges.

"Further, Secretary Hitchcock never mmended either for or against Knowles. Twice the President called for the records in the Knowles case, and each time he was furnished the Greene report, which is the entire record of the department. In laying that report before the President, Secretary Hitchcock made no recommendation and no suggestion. When Davis was chosen, it was absolutely or the President's own responsibility, and to the best of the department's knowledge, he was guided solely by Greene's report, and whatever reasons may have been advanced by ex-Representative Moody for selecting Davis and rejecting Knowles. That is the whole case. Secretary Hitchcock is not responsible for the delega tion's turndown, and naturally he will not enter into any dispute with the Sena-

PRESIDENT TO END SQUABBLE. Papers in Alaska 1904 Fair Com-

mission Matter Are Sent Him. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 3.-President Roosevelt is to decide whether Louis L. Williams, of Juneau, shall be appointed Alaskan Com- car.

missioner to the St. Louis Exposition at a salary of \$2500 per year. At the Prestdent's request, all the records in the case were forwarded to Oyster Bay today, including all the protests against the appointment of Williams.

Assistant Secretary Ryan, who originally appointed Williams, under the general authority of the Secretary, and subsequently held up the appointment by the direction of Mr. Hitchcock, returned to Washington today. He says there is absolutely no charge against Williams other than that he is a Democrat. Even those who are opposed to him admit he is a man of wide knowledge of Alaskan affairs, a man of executive ability and wide experience in exposition matters.

According to Mr. Ryan, the entire fight on Williams centers around the bitter opposition of Republican Committeeman Reld, of Juneau, who has been pressing a Juneau man named Foote for commissloner. While capable, Foote has resided in Alaska only a few years, whereas Williams is an old resident.

Judge Ryan says Williams was originally appointed, not on the indorsement of St. Louis men, but because he was recommended by Governor Brady. Before leaving Alaska, the Governor held a conference at Juneau, at which Williams was unanimously chosen for Commissionership, he being among those who voted for him. It was on the assumption that Williams was satisfactory to the people of Alaska that he was ap-

Mr. Ryan has never heard the charge that Williams entered into an agreement to aid ex-Governor Francis toward the Presidency on condition that Francis should boost him into the Alaska Commissionership; and, furthermore, he declares such a charge ridiculous. No such charge appears in the department files. The only protests there are similar to the ones filed with the President by ex-Senator Carter opposing Williams because he is a Democrat. Judge Ryan has a recent telegram from Governor Brady deploring the delay in appointing Williams, and insisting that he is the best man for the office. Mr. Ryan concurs in Brady's

PATRONAGE ROW IN DELAWARE. Addicks Has Postmaster Removed, and Ball Will Carry Case Up.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Sept. 3 .- President Roosevelt will soon have a Delaware patronage row on his hands that promises to be as interest ing as that recently provoked in Oregon. A few days ago Postmaster-General Payne removed Miss Huldah B. Todd, postmaster at Greenwood, without written charges being preferred against her, but, as he explained, "because she was perticularly and personally obnoxious to Senator Ball promptly championed the case of the woman, and announces his intention of laying the case before the President.

This is but a renewal of the Addicks factional fight, Alle being the Addicks Senator and Ball the anti-Addicks. Senator Ball insists that the postmaster was unjustly removed, purely to satisfy the political ends of Addicks' faction, and he will demand her reinstatement, or at least insist that Miss Todd be removed as a result of charges to which she shall be given an opportunity to reply. The arbitrary action of the Postmaster-General in this case, apparently against the wish of the majority of the patrons of the office, Delaware postmasters,

Like the Oregon Senators, Senator Ball intends to find out what his recommendations are worth before he goes further.

New Oregon Postmasters. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 3.-Oregon postmasters were appointed today as follows:

June, William H. Guily, vice Lulu Woods, resigned; Panther, Annie M. Hooker, vice Demetrius D. Hooker, resigned; Troy, Peter Ficker, vice Emma F. Wilson, resigned.

AIRSHIP WILL NOT WORK Efforts to Launch the Laugley Machine Balked by Broken Valve.

WIDEWATER, Va., Sept. 3.-Efforts today to launch Professor Samuel P. Langley's 69-foot man-carrying aerodrome had to be abandoned this evening, owing to to be abandoned this evening, owing to the failure of the gasoline motor to work properly. For four hours Professor Charles M. Manley, the inventor's right-hand man, labored hard to get the machinery in shape. He was unsuccessful, The trouble was caused by a broken valve engine. When Professor Langley at last reluctantly called the experiment off he made the following statement: The work of the afternoon has been

a great disappointment to us all. The failure to have an experiment was caused by the discovery of a broken valve in the motor. Tris can be repaired, I think, during the forenoon tomorrow.

LIQUOR GERMS IN MILK. Bables Said to Acquire Appetite

Where Cows Are Fed on Corn. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.-The theory that germs of an appetite for liquor are imparted to Chicago bables through the medium of milk from cows that eat the refuse from Peoria distilleries, has sug-

gested itself to Assistant State Food In-spector R. M. Patterson. Mr. Patterson has just returned from Peoria, where he found 150 distillery-fed cows, whose milk had been regularly shipped to Chicago. He enjoined dairym to use no more milk from these cattle "I can't say that I saw any of the cattle under the influence of liquor," said Mr. Patterson, "but I know that the corn mash has a peculiar effect on them and it is against the law to sell their milk."

FAMOUS LAWYER ILL.

Frederick Condert Requires Constant Attendance of Physician. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-Frederick Cou-

dert, the famous New York lawyer, is seriously ill at his home on Cove Neck. L. I. He is under the constant care of a Mr. Coudert is suffering from a heart

covery. Johnson to Campaign in Tent. CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.-The Democratic state campaign will open at Akron September 9. Mayor Johnson will carry the tent and his automobile on a special

Reliance Wins Last Race From Shamrock.

VICTORY IS MOST DECISIVE

Challenger Misses Line in Fog and Never Crosses It.

YANKEE SKIPPER SCORES TWICE

He Outjockeys, as Well as Outsails His Opponent-England's Hope Now Is That Canada Can Build a Winning Yacht.

THE RACE IN BRIEF.

OFFICIAL TIME-Reliance, start, 1:01:56; finish, 5:30:02. Shamrock. start, 1:02:00; did not finish; but was

fully three miles astern. WIND-Light at first, but gradually quickens, and last part of race is illed at top speed in a dense fog. COURSE-Windward and leeward, 30 miles and back.

THE START-Reliance gets away first on the windward berth; Shamrock suffers a handicap of three minutes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-The Reliance, the American cup defender, today won the hird and final race and the series for that famous sea trophy, the America's cup. In a dense fog, which prevented vision beyond 200 yards, she finished the race at :30:02, amid the acclamations of the asrunning for more than an hour in the fog. missed the finishing line, passed by it, and returned to it from the opposite direction. As the Reliance was then being towed through the fleet, the yacht's ensign fluttering from her truck and spreaders in celebration of her victory, the Shamrock III did not cross the finish line. As often said of the historic race, when America won the cup there was no second. This result was achieved only after four futile attempts to sail off the final race, and after the outcome had been admitted by even Sir Thomas Lipton to be a fore-

Eighth Attempt to Sail the Race

Today's was the eighth attempt to sail a race. After one fluke, the Reliance won the two following races, one by seven minutes and three seconds, and the other | Hitch by one minute and 19 seconds. A week ago today the first attempt to sail the third race failed, and attempts have been made every day this week. On these occasions, the Reliance led the Shamrock to the finish line by two miles, but failed to reach it before the expiration of the

time limit of five and a half hours. Today's victory means that the cup is destined to remain in America until Engand is able to produce a genius equal to Herreshoff in yacht designing.

Rarely, if ever has there been a more spectacular finish than the Reliance's toiay. After racing for more than an hour at terrific speed through a blinding fog, the Reliance burst through the wall of mist upon the vision of the spectators on the fleet assembled at the finish line and reeling under a great bellying balloon jib topsail, with her lee rall awash, flew across the finish line fully three miles shead of the Shamrock, almost before the spectators could determine for a certainty that it was her. Once more the Vankee boat had added to the long string of victories in contests for the honored old silver trophy that carried with it the blue

ribbon of the sea. Really a Race Against Time.

A fleet of less than 20 vessels went down to the familiar waters of the international course to witness this fifth effort of the Reliance to cover the course of 30 miles within the time limit. It had become a race of the American boat against time, instead of a contest of two wellmatched craft. When they reached the lightship a gentle southeast wind of five knots that barely wrinkled the surface of the sea, gave but faint promise that this was to be the final day, but a shift of the wind to the south, shortly after noon, revived the despairing hopes of the vachtsmen, for it blew away the misty haze which had been hanging over the course since the easterly storm of last week, The regatta committee waited until the last moment to send the boats away at 1 o'clock, after which hour it had been agreed that no race should be started. Signals were displayed to indicate a windward and leeward course of 30 miles and

Barr Again Outjockeys Wringe. The jockeying between the skippers began at the sound of the preparatory gun. and continued through a series of brilliant maneuvers, in which Captain Barr again proved his splendid seamanship by outgeneraling Captain Wringe, until the boats went across the line. During the 15 minutes before the starting gun, Captain Barr held the British boat under his lee and for most of the time blanketed. He never relinquished the windward position, which the Reliance held when the preparatory gun was fired. Ten minutes later, when both boats were heading away from the line, the Shamrock luffed and affection which has before threatened his life, but the trouble is now said to be so bad as almost to preclude hope of his reforced the Reliance about, whereupon both headed for the line. On the way to it the Reliance held the challenger under her ice partially blanketed. Alternately luffing and keeping away, Captain Barr prevented the Shamrock from getting away from him and across the line, but two minutes after the starting gun, and at the sound of the gun indicating the expiration of the

handicap, Captain Wringe luffed the Shamrock across the stern of the Reliance together. The official starting time was: Reliance1:01:56

Shamrock Suffers a Handleap. The Shamrock actually crossed the linat 1:02:03, and suffered a handicap of three

Both were heading seaward, but as the Reliance from the lee bow of the Shamrock was back-winding her headsails, the Shamrock III promptly whirled around and headed down the Jersey Coast, The Rilance held on for a minute and then followed. The maneuver placed the Reliance to windward but astern of the challenger. They went off at a swift pace in a freshening breeze.

Captain Wringe attempted to outsail the defender by giving his boat a good full and letting her romp away at a fast clip, while Captain Barr pinched the Reliance close to the wind and cleverly nursed her toward the turning mark. The Shamrock at first footed faster, but the Reliance more than made it good by outpointing

For more than an hour they sailed on that tack down past the shore of Sandy Hook and the Highlands of Navesink to Seabright, and during all that time the Reliance steadily worked up to windward of the beaten challenger, outpointing and outfooting her at the the same time and passing to windward of her.

Challenger Hopelessly Outclassed. When they tacked off Seabright, heading seaward, the American boat had gained a quarter of a mile straight to windward

of the British craft. On this new tack Captain Wringe again gave his boat a good full, and she cut through the Re liance's lead at an alarming gait, but all to no purpose. Pinched into the wind or with a rap full, the Shamrock was hopelessly outclassed. After half an hour's turn off shore, they sailed toward Long Branch for half an hour.

Captain Barr attempted to make a hitch off shore, but the Shamrock would not follow, and he took the Reliance around again to keep her company. In the meanwhile, the Reliance had steadily gained, and when at 3:10 both boats headed off to the mark six miles away the Reliance was a good mile ahead and gaining. Heeling to a freshening wind and jumping into a rising sea, which at times threw their long bows high out of water, to come down with a splash that sent miniature clouds of foam flying from under their powerful shoulders, the boats were making a pretty spectacle of it. The boats were gaining in speed with every mile sembled fleet. The Shamrock III, after and the Shamrock III was a long mile astern when the Reliance whirled about the mark and towering stretches of canvas broke and beilled out from her spin naker pole and over her lee bow. homeward stretch had begun. The boats were timed at the turn, as follows: Rellance

Shamrock III3:51:45 The Reliance had gained II minutes and three seconds in the thresh to windward and barring accidents, the victory was hers. As the boats started to run homeward under spinnakers and balloon jib topsalls, a split about three feet long appeared in the foot of the Reliance's spin

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Alaskan Commissioners Begin Work.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE UP

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone Is Chairman.

SITTINGS BEGIN SEPTEMBER 15

America Will Contend That the Territory in Question Was Included in the Russian Cession of 1867,

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The boundary of Alaska was set by greement between Russia and Great Britain in 1825, and no question was raised until the discovery of gold a few years ago. Ever since then Canada has made claim to a large portion of the mainland, alleging that the true meaning of the agreement was that the line should not follow the windings of the coast, but should extend interiorly from a line intersecting highand promontories along coast. The agreement specified that wherever the summits of the mountains were more than 10 marine leagues from the coast, the line was to parallel to the windings of the coast, not more than 10 leagues distant. In 1867 Russia conveyed to the United States all her rights in Alaska, The conveyance was by treaty, and the undary line was the one defined in the treaty with Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 3.-The Alaskan Boundary Commissioners held their first meeting today in the conference room of the Foreign Office,

Prior to the formal assembling, the

Commissioners met in their private conference room and selected Reginald Tower, of the British Diplomatic Service. formerly attached to the Legation at Washington, and recently Minister to Siam, to be Secretary of the Commission. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mr. Pope, a representative of the Canadian Government, were appointed assistant secretaries. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was subsequently chosen chairman of the arguments would commence September 15, and Lord Alverstone expressed the hope that they would be finished by October 9. The conference room of the Foreign Office, where the Commissioners met, is the choicest apartment in the British public buildings. It is a magnificent salon with Gothic ceiling and paneled walls, and has been the scene of many notable gatherings. It was generally used by the late Lady Salisbury to receive the guests after

dinners to the Diplomatic Corps. At the end of the room a platform had been constructed and on it was a long desk with a blue covering. Behind this desk were six comfortable chairs, which were occupied by the Commissoners, whose international reputations emphasized the importance of the occasion. Elihu Root and Lord Alverstone sat in the center. Separate tables were provided for counsel,

Commissioners Take the Oath. Canadian counsel were the first to arrive in the chamber. They were followed by John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, Pacific Coast League games: Portland 11, Cakland 7; Sacramento 5, San Francisco 4; Los Angeles 7, Seattle 5, Page 11.

and his assistants, who were accompanied by Ambassador Choate. The Commission-ers came in a few minutes later and imand his assistants, who were accompanied ers came in a few minutes later and immediatesy began a private conference, Sait Lake 7; Spokane 4, Seattle 0. Page 11. which resulted in the selection of the officers, and at which they exchanged credentials and took the oath required by the treaty.

A few minutes after Il o'clock the Commissioners took their seats, Senator Turner on the extreme right; then Professor Sir Louis Jette, formerly of the Superior Court of Quebec, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and professor of civil law; Mr. Root, Lord Alverstone, Senator Lodge, A. B. Aylesworth, who succeeded the late Justice Armour of Canada on the Commission; Mr. Foster and Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior. The agents of the respective governments sat at desks on the extreme right and left of the Commission, while counsel and the stenographers occupied desks facing the

Lord Alverstone, after formally anouncing that the Commission was in session, stating that he had been selected as president, an honor which he highly apprecinted, asked counsel when they desired to begin oral arguments. Sir Robert B. Finlay, the Attorney-General, in behalf of the British counsel, suggested that at least two weeks should be required for preparation, to which Judge John M. Dickinson, representing the American ounsel, assented, though he said the American counsel would be ready in a week. Lord Alverstone asked when the oral arguments would be finished, and Attorney-General Finlay suggested October 15, but his lordship remarked that he thought a shorter period was advisable, and October 9 was fixed upon.

Sittings of the Commission, The Commission decided to sit five days week, commencing September 15 and excluding Saturdays, and to be in session from H A, M, to 4 P, M, dally, and

granted permission for a limited number (Concluded on Second Page.)