

Multnomah Fair Association

IRVINGTON PARK

8 RACES TODAY

SATURDAY

Last Day of the Stock Exhibition

Races Start at 1:30 P. M. Sharp

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

GRANDSTAND FREE

Street-Cars From All Parts of the City.

LUXURY TO NATION

Dawes' Indian Commission Does Little Real Work.

AFFORDS SOFT PLACES TO MANY

Congressmen Make No Objection to Liberal Appropriations if Their Henchmen Get Them—Hitchcock May Change This.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 25.—Representative Burton, of Ohio, who made a general assault on the Indian appropriation bill during the last session of Congress, brought to light some general facts which would seem to justify the opinion held by Secretary Hitchcock, that the Dawes Commission, now under fire in Indian Territory, is an expensive and unjustifiable luxury, which the Government can ill afford. Representative Sherman, who had the bill in charge, had just concluded an earnest plea for further appropriations for the Dawes Commission when Mr. Burton was recognized. Among other things he said, referring to this commission:

"The Government has been expending enormous sums, to be counted by millions, for allotments of the lands and settling the rights of the respective Indians. The total expense of the service for allotting, appraising, dividing, acting as mediator and judge in all the various classes of disputes among the Indians is paid by the United States. In view of the immense value of these lands divided among them for their benefit, the very large expenditures incurred prove that our country has been more than fair to these tribes.

In proof of extravagance.

"I think, further, that the expenditures of this commission are open to the accusation of extravagance. I find in the report of 1901 a list of the employees. There appear in that report 19 surveyors and 21 appraisers. It seems to me that proportion of three to one is dangerously like that of three grown persons who have to escort one boy to the circus. It would look to an outsider as if there were a surplus of appraisers.

"On page 49 it will appear that there is one clerk in charge of the land offices, and there are some 22 subordinates. One clerk at \$150 a month; eight clerks at \$100 a month; one contest clerk at \$100 a month; eight clerks at \$75 a month; two interpreters at \$60 per month; five stenographers at \$100 per month; four stenographers at \$75 a month; one marshal at \$90 a month; and one messenger at \$40 a month, two janitors at \$30 a month; and office rent, etc. If any committee of this Congress, or Congress itself, should supply itself as lavishly with subordinates of these various classes, it would certainly be criticised very severely."

In his remarks which had gone before, Representative Sherman showed that the Dawes Commission had been more expensive than has been generally supposed. There was some dispute as to the aggregate appropriation that should be made, amendments having been offered materially to cut down the clerical force. In defense of a liberal allowance, Mr. Sherman said:

"We have expended a very large amount of money through the commission. The men in the last bill was more than twice the amount appropriated for the coming year. This bill carries \$115,000; last year's

\$224,000; the year before \$224,000." He did not go beyond, but when questioned by Burton, as to whether the corps of employees were appointed from the civil service, he replied:

"No; all outside of the civil service. They are of a temporary nature." When further pressed to know how long the commission would require to complete the duties before it, Sherman said he would not be surprised if it took four or five years; three years at least.

Patronage at Bottom of It.

"These facts are doubly interesting, when considered in connection with a statement made by Clarence B. Douglas, editor of the Muscogee Phoenix, the man who is directly responsible for the present disturbance and that resulting investigation. Douglas says that the present rottenness in Indian Territory is largely attributable to patronage, and in substantiation of this charge he says:

"The chief trouble we have encountered in trying to get a new order of things for Indian Territory is the indifference, or rather the selfish interests of members of Congress. Six times I have been elected by the people in Indian Territory to come to Washington and 'boost' for them, as we style it in the Territory. We have no territorial form of government. The conditions are most deplorable among men and women, numbering 600,000 whites and 80,000 negroes and Indians living in the heart of the country.

"You must remember," added Mr. Douglas, earnestly, "that there is an Indian committee, one for the Senate and one for the House of Representatives, also a committee on the Five Civilized Tribes. All of these in one way or another have to do with affairs in Indian Territory. I do not blame them for it, but these members of committees and their friends in Congress have all told about 1000 employees in Indian Territory, their strikers and hard workers, who are dumped upon us to be taken care of at public expense.

Protect Their Henchmen.

"Thus," continued Mr. Douglas, "you can see that when one attempts to accomplish any change in our sad condition, even for the establishment of some sort of government that we deserve, these same Congressmen are too busy with other affairs. They don't want their henchmen disturbed while holding fat offices in the Territory. That is the secret of the Indian Territory problem for years."

Mr. Douglas, it should be explained, has resided in Indian Territory for 15 years. He says he cares nothing for the loss of his former Government position, but does care about his reputation, which has been assailed. After a conference with Secretary Hitchcock, to whom he made a full statement of his case, he declared the Secretary to be an honest man, actuated by honest and straightforward motives, but he says the Secretary has been misled regarding conditions in Indian Territory, and is, to that extent, excusable for certain of his acts.

Present indications point to a full Congressional investigation into the affairs of Indian Territory at the coming session of Congress, and a substantiation of assertions made by Representative Burton, which, can readily be made, will unquestionably lead to the termination of the Dawes Commission, and will cut off from the public treasury four men who have been drawing \$5000 a year for a slight and inconsequential service.

Funeral of Bert Magers.

SALEM, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Bert Magers, who died in Portland last night, was a son of Mrs. Mary J. Magers, of this city. He was a brother of Judge J. E. Magers, of Portland; A. E. Magers and Mrs. Minnie Magers, of Salem. The funeral will be conducted from the family home on Twelfth street, in this city, tomorrow afternoon.

Cutter for Puget Sound.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The new revenue cutter Arcata, built by W. A. Boole & Son for the Government, will be towed to Puget Sound by the cutter Hugh McCulloch, leaving port next week. The Arcata is to be used permanently on Puget Sound.

DOLE WOULD HAVE TO GO

GOVERNOR OF HAWAII SHOWS DISCRETION IN RETIRING.

Committee Handed by Senator Mitchell, Made It Plain Another Man Could Do Better.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 25.—Governor Dole is to be commended for the discretion he displayed in recently announcing he will not be a candidate for reappointment as Chief Executive of the Territory of Hawaii. Governor Dole must recognize that he could not secure reappointment, even if he wants it. He is too strongly opposed by the people of Hawaii, and furthermore, the administration is convinced that infusion of new blood will be desirable, if not essential. There are many reasons to believe that some other man can administer the Governor's office in a more satisfactory manner than Dole.

Senator Mitchell and his two colleagues who visited Hawaii a year ago, early came to this conclusion, and while their report to the Senate is not bluntly expressed, their suggestions are very plain. These Senators, moreover, very carefully reviewed the Hawaiian situation with the President, and it is known they then recommended that some man from the United States be appointed to succeed Dole when his term expires next May. In their report to the Senate, the Mitchell subcommittee had this to say:

"While Governor Dole is recognized by all as an honest, capable man, and has succeeded fairly well, considering the difficulties with which he has had to contend, it is nevertheless a fact that the present leaders in Hawaii are divided into two classes, those who helped to destroy the monarchy and those who stood by the monarchy to see it restored, and a change of government. Hence, it is but natural that a person selected from either class for executive will find his way strewn more or less with obstacles which would not intrude themselves in the path of an executive selected from the mainland, who had no part either one way or the other in bringing about the several changes of government that have occurred in the islands in the last nine years."

The committee called attention to the fact that the organic act provides that a person to be eligible for appointment as Governor of Hawaii must be at least 25 years of age and a citizen of that territory. The committee then very bluntly expresses the opinion that these limitations are unwise and should be abolished.

"In fact," says their report, "all things considered, if a limitation of any kind were imposed, it should be the other way—that the Governor should be selected from outside the territory. However, this the committee does not recommend."

In assailing the restriction as to age, the committee has this to say: "This is an age in which young men, vigorous and strong physically and intellectually, are coming to the front." Attention is directed to the early career of President Roosevelt, of Thomas Jefferson, William Pitt and other prominent statesmen, all of whom rendered signal service between the ages of 21 and 30.

As to the choice of good men from outside of Hawaii, the committee says:

"If so admirable a selection as Judge Taft for Governor-General of the Philippines can be made from Ohio, and General Luke Wright, an equally capable man, can be taken from Tennessee, and so good a man as Governor Hunt can be found outside of Porto Rico for Governor of that territory, it occurs to your committee that the President of the United States ought to have the right to select a Governor for Hawaii either from among

the citizens of Hawaii or from among the citizens of any of the states or territories on the mainland."

TO ANNUL MARRIAGE.

Army Lieutenant Names Filipino Woman as Defendant.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 25.—First Lieutenant Sidney S. Burbank, Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, filed suit in the District Court today to annul a pretended marriage with Mrs. Concepcion Vasquez, a Filipino woman.

The filing of this suit is the outcome of a charge made by Mrs. Vasquez to the War Department last Spring that Lieutenant Burbank had married her while in the Philippine Islands, and as she was his lawful wife she wanted him to support her. The first notice of this alleged marriage was made public after the announcement of the engagement of Lieutenant Burbank to a society girl of Leavenworth.

It is said that Lieutenant Burbank's explanation of the affair is that a Justice of the Peace of the village where he commanded the troops was imprisoned for six months for insubordination; that the Justice had charge of the records, and in his anger, and to get even with him, permitted the woman to apply and make out a marriage certificate. His object in filing the suit here is to clear up his record. Under the Kansas divorce laws the woman has 45 days to answer. She will not have time to do so, as it would require at least three months to prepare any defense and file it by a person now in the Philippines.

GOLD FROM THE NORTH.

Three Steamers Bring \$1,250,000 to Seattle.

SEATTLE, Sept. 25.—Seattle's gold receipts from the North today amounted to \$1,250,000. This great treasure shipment came from Nome and the British Yukon on the steamers Ohio, Senator and Dolphin. These three vessels brought 830 passengers. The Dolphin had the Klondike, or British Yukon, shipment of \$500,000. It came consigned to the Seattle Assay Office and the Canadian Bank of Commerce of this city from the Dawson branch of the institution.

Purser Robertson had in his charge on the voyage from the North the great gold nugget taken from an Anvil Creek bench September 8. The exact value of this beautiful specimen is \$225,500.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Trainer of King Edward's Horses.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—Richard S. Howe, formerly trainer of thoroughbreds in King Edward's stables, was buried in this city today. He died at the age of 22 of consumption, contracted in his efforts to reduce his weight to meet the requirements of his profession. The famous horses, Ormonde and Isomony, were trained by Howe.

Prominent Attorney Found Dead.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—Allan B. Seaman, a prominent attorney, was found dead in bed at his home this morning from heart disease, aged 42 years. Mr. Seaman was attorney for several corporations, and had a large practice.

Corbin at Fort Lawton.

SEATTLE, Sept. 25.—Major-General Henry C. Corbin, of the regular Army, visited Fort Lawton near this city today in the course of his tour of inspection of construction work at Western Army posts. He arrived at 1 P. M. in a special car over the Northern Pacific, and will leave tomorrow morning over the Canadian Pacific and proceed direct to Washington without stop.

Will Play Lacrosse Champions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The champion Vancouver lacrosse team will play two games in this city. At a meeting of

the local association it was decided to play the Britishers on October 17 and 18 on the National baseball grounds.

SACK HOUSE OF LANDLORD

Frenchmen Make Objection to His Eviction of a Poor Tenant.

LILLE, France, Sept. 25.—Extraordinary scenes were witnessed yesterday at Armentieres. A landlord, having decided to evict a defaulting tenant, the father of 12 children, a crowd of about 2000 persons organized a hostile demonstration before the landlord's house, which the police protected. During the evening a police magistrate attempted to arrest a demonstrator who had thrown a brick at him, whereupon the mob burst through the police lines and entered and sacked the house, the inmates of which hastily escaped by a back door. The rioters next attacked the Magistrate's house, adjoining, and he and his wife and children were compelled to escape over the roof. Reinforcements of gendarmes finally dispersed the mob, but the officers were unable to make any arrests.

NO OFFER TO GROSSCUP.

Northern Securities Has Not Asked Judge to Become Its Counsel.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 25.—The Globe tomorrow will say: "It was announced last night by a high official of the Northern Securities Company that no tender of the position as counsel for the Northern Securities Company had been made to United States Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, and that such a tender is not and has not been contemplated. This statement is made in justice to Judge Grosscup."

The Place to Achieve Reform.

Corvallis Gazette.

The gambling graft seems to be the question of the hour in Portland. We are inclined to think that the stand taken by Mayor Williams is the correct one. The question resolves itself into a choice of

evils, whether it is better to have a corrupted system of government with the gamblers' money going to corrupted officials, or a system under which the gamblers should pay their money into the city treasury. Earnest and honest efforts have been made by the city government to suppress gambling. Men have been arrested, but every one of them acquitted. In fact, not a single conviction was obtained. Its only result was to drive gambling behind closed doors, and to degenerate square games into a system of robbing. If Dr. Hill and Dr. House, and the rest of their organization will reform their

own followers to the extent of preventing them from the practice of playing the slot machines when they buy their morning cigar, and from participating in stock gambling in their daily business, they will have done more to stop gambling than all the political combinations ever made. Why not begin at the bottom, brother reformers.

Peckem—So young Wilkins is to be married next week, is he? Enpeck—Yes, I'm sorry to say he is. Peckem—Why are you sorry? Enpeck—Because he's a good fellow, who never harmed any one.—Chicago Daily News.

A New Wrinkle, (No. 4.)

Easy Vegetable Soup

Two teaspoonsful Armour's Extract of Beef,
2 quarts of water, 3 tablespoonsful tomato
1/2 cup carrots, 1/4 teaspoonful parsley
1 cup potatoes, 2 tablespoonsful butter
1/2 onion, chopped fine, 1/2 bay leaf
1/2 cup celery, salt and pepper

Chop vegetables and add with rice to water with salt; cook until tender (about 30 minutes); then add Extract of Beef, parsley, bay leaf and seasonings. Armour's Tomato Bouillon may be used in place of tomatoes—one 2 1/2 teaspoonful of Tomato Bouillon to each quart of soup.

Above is taken from edition de luxe "Culinary Wrinkles" (just out) which will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of a metal cap from jar of Armour's Extract of Beef.

Armour's Extract of Beef

The Best Extract of the Best Beef



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Duplicates another Cremo. It never varies in quality, aroma or price.

Cremo is a cigar of invariable goodness that is sold in every town and at the one price of 5 cents. Any one that sells it for less does so with the endeavor to reflect on Cremo quality at the cost of profit.

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