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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair and warmer;

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

### WRONG ON BOTH SIDES.

We shall mention only to condemn the riotous acts of the Soo laborers. They have earned the punishment of the law and they are in a fair way to get it. The way to collect wages or any other debt in this country is not to organize mobs and wreck property. They are wrong, their conduct is indefensible.

And yet the fair-minded man can but see that all the wrong is not on their side. The dispatches say that this mob of rioters consists chiefly of ignoran Italians, Finns, Norwegians and Frenchmen. It is not to be supposed that they apprehend the majesty of the law as fully as it is understood and venerated by the educated American. They are ignorant. All they know is that they were promised wages and the promise has been broken. The Wallstreet difficulties of Lake Superior Consolidated are unknown to them. They are broke. They are hungry. They are readily influenced by the hot heads among them who counsel violent re-

If men of wealth and power could only find it in their hearts to sympathize with the poor and helpless; if men of education could summon up the resolution to look at things as they must appear to the ignorant foreigner unused to our language, our ways and our fine financial operations, there would be less arrogance on the one hand and less bitter resentment on the other. Perhaps, also, there would be less putting men to work when there is no money on hand to pay them with.

### HOW TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, has been taking soundings of the situation since the moral wave brought in by Mayor Low's administration subsided, and he is enabled to announce that the gambling-houses are again "wide open." A little while ago the District Atterney instituted active procedure against the gamblers, broke into their establishments, scared some of them out of town and collected from others large sums in fines, forfeitures and confiscations. For a time all went swimmingly. Now he reports that again the "games are wide open."

This is not an unprecedented experience. It is, in fact, so far as American cities are in general concerned, the record of all precedents. Reform is spasmodic, normal conditions are the continuance of mankind in the vices which The man of 21 who wants to gamble or get drunk, the woman of 18 who is unwilling to practice chastity can rarely be restrained by courts and policemen for any great length of time, Sometimes a chagrin at this spasmodic system impels municipal authorities to adopt a steady policy of stated fines with modified privileges.

This, however, is not the point of the story. What is significant is the conclusion that District Attorney Jerome draws from his discovered state of facts. He is against Mayor Low, but it es not occur to him to denounce the Mayor as the author of the gambling revival or call upon all good citizens to join Tammany Hall as a means of civic righteousness. He recognizes, instead, that if gamblers are to be convicted as well as arrested, his own responsibility in the master is not to be evaded. This, therefore, is what he says:

I have spent the money I received last in securing evidence against the gambling houses and closing them. I have been kept in touch with the gambling situation, and know what should be done. I am reliably informed that the gambling houses in Manhattan are wide open now, and I want to get the money so that I can go against these places as I have gone before.

The fact that District Attorney Manning has done nothing to suppress gambling in Portland, if emphasized, as The Oregonian is endeavoring to emphasize it, will increase the sense of obligation to him felt by the gamblers of this city, and may not be distasteful to him as he reflects upon the political possibilities of future elections. This is unfor tunate, because we have the right to look for the Jerome quality in Prosecuting Attorneys as we look for Seth Low qualities in Mayors; but it is not so unfortunate or unfair as is the persistence of reformers in ignoring the District Attorney and putting all responsibility on the Mayor.

The fire that, fed on the tules, dry grass and hay of Chewaucan Marsh, in Lake County, in the southeastern part of this state, raged flercely for many hours last Monday, is the most disas trous blow that the livestock interests

of that section have suffered for many years. The nature of the swamp floor. which is of sod from ten to twelve inches in depth, and the growth, dry as tinder, that covered it, gave both substance and wings to the fire. The rapidity with which the flames apread and the hold which the fire took upon the tangled mat of dry roots which composed the sod defied the most heroic efforts of the farmers and ranchmen to check its progress. When it is stated that thousands of tons of hay were consumed with the standing growth of the great swamp, the extent of the disaster to a section where the Winter is severe and cattle-raising the chief industry may be understood.

SCARECROWS UNDRESSED.

We must resist the advances of Russia in China, we are told, because the humane and progressive spirit of the Dowager Empress must not be exchanged for the murderous and conservative policy of the Czar. Russian domination will not increase business, China will continue to invite the foreign devil to her domain and give him every facility for trade and comfort.

This is not the most convincing line thought in the world, but it is a miracle of logic compared with the view that the development of Mongolia and Manchuria by Russian enterprise will injure the United States by depriving it of trade it might otherwise have had with these Chinese provinces. It has been seriously contended that Russia can ship grain from Odessa to Manchuria, 6000 miles more or less, by rail and drive out American wheat and flour going from Portland or Puget Sound in cean bottoms direct to Vladivostok or Port Arthur.

An Odessa dispatch to the London Standard, appearing in yesterday's cables, punctures this swollen tire of Anglo-Japanese concoction. It seems that a conference of Siberian merchants and traders was recently held at Tomsk, Siberia, with the object of developing Russian commerce with China. The meeting arrived at unsatisfactory conclusions, the bulk of the evidence adduced proving that in the existing circumstances it is practically impossible for Russian products and manufactures to compete successfully in China against those of Western Europe and the United States. The administration of the Siberian Railroad has declared it impossible, without a rulnous loss of revenue, to make any great reduction in the freight rates.

Another stupendous bugbear has been the agricultural production of Siberia which was about to swamp the farming industry of the United States. Possibly this grand catastrophe will be postponed, for the moment at least, by another report from Askahbud, capital of Russian Trans-Siberian territory, that 2,000,000 acres of cotton, wheat, barles and vegetables in that district have been destroyed by the locusts.

The Oregonian has never had any pa tience with the alarm of our Russophoblsts, many of whose spasms have been exposed to the public gaze through its news columns; and the chief reason for its skepticism in this regard has been its insurmountable repugnance to the crazy notion that a teeming European population in North China whether agricultural or otherwise, bodes menace to the industries of the United States. Precisely this craven fear of a neighbor's prosperity was cultivated in European minds 300 years ago against colonization of America. The sequel has revealed to Europe an almost limitless market in this hemisphere for the products of European labor, and the development of foodproducing areas without which the Europe of today would simply starve to death.

It will be so with China. The more people there are in Siberia and Manchuria, the more they raise, the nufacture, just so much the better for us. They are certain to spend a dollar somewhere else for every dollar they take in. A teeming population in Asia, especially a floureating, cotton-wearing, tool-using, oilburning population, is just what this Pacific Coast needs to make it great, The man who fears to have his neighbor prosper lest it injure him; the merchant who should pray for disaster to the farmer, would not be more silly than the American diplomat who trembles lest the Europeanization of China whether by England, Japan or Russia, will put the American farmer out of business. Look back at this assertion fifty years hence, and see if it wasn't

## "THE BATAVIA SYSTEM."

In conjunction with the opening of the public schools throughout the country, and to the ever-recurring question What shall be done with the dull pupils, to the end that they may be properly advanced, without unduly retarding the advancement of the larger num. ber who learn more readily?" the system that has been working successfully for several years in Batavia N V to claiming the attention of educational authorities. This system, it is held by those who have watched its development, offers a solution to this, the most serious problem that the rapid growth in the public school system of the country has produced.

In the necessarily large classes of graded schools the task of getting the whole number of children over a specified ground in each subject, without having many pupils fall far behind and miss promotion to the next grade, is an exceedingly vexatious, not to say impossible, one for the teacher. The system which has been carried into effect by the Superintendent of the Batavia schools is an exceedingly simple one. It consists in putting an extra teacher into a crowded room, "not to hear classes, but to give personal, individual instruction to the pupils who are falling behind."

The experiment, as stated by the Outlook, met with startling and immediate success in the one room in which it was first tried. The teacher soon found that the weak spots in her class were becoming the strong spots. The more backward children began to improve in scholarship with wonderful rapidity, and before long to catch up with the brighter ones. In many cases the former were even surpassing the latter, so that the leaders of the class found it all they could do to keep up with the "dull" scholars. Best of all, perhaps, from the standpoint of o'erwearied parents, it was found that evening study was no longer necessary, as all the lessons were learned to better advantage in school hours, while better order pre valled in the schoolroom and the whole tone and spirit of the class improved. Further than this, the regular teacher was relieved from a tremendous nervous strain, and was in consequence able to

do better work with the bulk of the Continuing the story of the experi-

ment, the Outlook says: "The trial was successful that the system was extended to the other classes and schools in the town, with equally encouraging results. There are now seven individual instructors employed in the Batavia schools, one teacher in many cases going from room to room. In some cases where the rooms are not overcrowded, one teacher acts as both class instructor and as individual instructor. The 'individual' teachers are not regarded as assistants or under-teachers in any sense, and they receive the same salaries as the class teachers of the same grade. The testimony of teachers, parents and scholars is unanimous that the 'Batavia ssytem' is a success.' Many authorities on educational subjects who have investigated the Batavia schools testify that a revolution has been accomplished. One says 'there cannot be found in America a healthier, happier, busier lot of pupils than are today in the public schools of Batavia. Teachers are equally well and happy. The scheme of individual instruction is so simple and practicable that it could easily be followed in every city in the country.' A prominent English educator says: "These methods will revolutionize the schools of England."

This system may be commended to the consideration of the school authorities of this city as worthy of trial. It is not necessary in making the test that additional expense to any appreciable amount should be incurred. There are many ambitious young women fresh from the High School or from other schools who in the role known as "pupil teachers" are anxious to keep in touch with the schools and at the same time get experience in teaching that will pave the way for promotion in the teacher's ranks. Why not place the backward pupils in one or more of the rooms of each building, according to their number, in charge of one of these and give this system a trial? A plan was inaugurated by City Superintendent Rigier looking to the solution of this problem. It was in the interest of the bright rather than of the dull pupils, and it has served to complicate rather than to settle the question. The Batavia system is simple enough. There are no doubt a number of High Schoo graduates in this city who as "pupil teachers" would be willing to take up the work and who would labor earnestly and intelligently to make a record in it.

### A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

Tomorrow the three brothers Van Wormer will be electrocuted at Clinton prison, Dannemora, N. Y., Governor Odell having firmly refused to interfere with the sentence of the law. The youth of these murderers, despite the cold-blooded, deliberate cruelty with which they shot their victim to death, has been pleaded in vain with Governor Odell; he has decided that they are per fectly sane, are clearly murderers, and are not young enough to "plead the baby act" for an awful crime, The firmness of Governor Odell has drawn forth from Hon. Andrew D. White, our late Ambassador to Berlin, a letter of warm thanks for his "manly, judicious and patriotic stand." Mr. White refers to the contemptible condition law and justice have been brought to in some of our sister states by the weak or demagogical or whimsical use of the pardon ing power, and concludes by saying that "mistaken lenity has been one of the greatest causes of the fearful number of high crimes during late years, and the frequent exercise of the pardoning power has proved to be, not mercy, but cruelty."

These are words of truth and sober ness, uttered by a man who in his 72d year can look back upon a life of varied experience both as a scholar, a statesman, a legislator and philanthropist, The sober judgment of this eminent man is that all convicted murderer whose sanity is clear and whose guilt is fairly established should suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The law is very humane. It hangs nobody for nomicide committed in hot blood, and under the names of murder in the sec ond degree, or manslaughter, any homicide outside of a cold-blooded, deliberate murderer escapes the death penalty. This is the law, not only in America, but in France and Germany and even in England no man is hanged unless the evidence is clear that the crime was the result of cool, deliberate nurpose to take life in order to rob or to satisfy revenge. Homicide wrought in the heat of passion and conflict is not punished with death in any civilized country in the world. But the deliberate murderer is a standing menace to society as long as he lives; a murderer hanged will not murder any more in this world, but imprison a murderer and sooner or later sentimental human itarians will obtain his pardon.

The dread of the gallows is shown by the vigor with which a cut-throat battles for life and how warmly he welcomes even the gloomy alternative of life imprisonment. Did anybody ever hear of a convicted murderer who did not plend for commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment, unless it be in Italy, where the murderer is not executed, but suffers such barbarity in prison that he soon becomes a lunatic, as did the assassins of the late King Humbert? Men face to face with the gallows anxiously seek for means of suicide, showing that a public, ignomin ous death does have something of a deterrent influence upon the vilest man, All murderers should be made to suffer the death penalty. The prison of the grave is the only one that cannot be unlocked by the turnkey of the Governor's pardon. The dead murderer will never murder again; he will never become the parent of a possible brood of murderers; when he is dead society is safer because one less human tiger has been hunted to death, and it breathes freer, even as does a Hindoo village when a "man-eater" has been

It is not society's business to reform human tigers, but to kill them. It is not society's business to remonstrate with burglars and pickppckets, but to send them to the penitentiary. No jury pretends to determine the exact degree of the moral responsibility of murderers and burglars for their so-called hereditary thirst for crime, any more than we can determine the exact moral responsibility of the Apache Indian whose hereditary impulses led him to torture helpless women and children horribly to death. The settler, however, gave the savage a short shrift, and let the scientist moon over his "moral responsibility." Government must protect society against murderers; must hunt them to death, even as we exterminate animals and birds of insatiable predatory instincts and habit. The inexorable law of moral, social evolution is only satisfled with the survival of the fittest, and society never did stop and never will stop to consider the moral weakness or mental deformity of the Institute in Alabama October 1.

neighbor's throat to enjoy his goods Governor Odell is right. We wish his stern sense of executive responsibility might find imitators in Oregon, whose Governors, both past and present, have been prone to exercise their prerogative of pardon with more zeal than dis-Governor Chamberlain was cretion. reported the other day as having pardoned out of prison three young murderers whose crime was as deliberate and wanton as that perpetrated by the Van Wormers that die tomorrow in the electrical chair.

The Duke of Richmond, Lennox and, Gordon, who died on Sunday last, is descended from Charles Lennox, first Duke of Richmond, who was the son of King Charles II and Louise de Querouailles. When the Duchess of Orleans, the sister of Charles II, visited her royal brother at London in 1670, she brought among her attendants, at the desire of Louis XIV of France, this Louise de Querouailles, whose beauty so impressed the libertine King that he made her his mistress and created her Duchess of Portsmouth, and continued attached to her during his whole life. The blood of this famous French woman flowed in the veins of the great English orator, Fox., and also in the veins of the famous English General, Sir Charles Napier, and his brother, Sir William Napier, whose mother was Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond. The present Duke of Queensberry is a descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, who was the illegitimate son of King Charles II and Lucy Walters. The Duke of Grafton is the descendant of Henry Fitzroy, the first Duke of Grafton, son of King Charles II and Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. This Duke was killed at the slege of Limerick. The present Duke of St. Albans is the descendant of Charles Beauclerk, the first Duke, who was the son of King Charles II and Nell Gwynne.

The return of President Roosevelt and his family to Washington marks the period of the resumption of official duties which have, as far as possible, been dropped during the past two months. The President has no doubt employed his leisure at Ovster Bay in preparing his annual message, and is ready to begin with a clean state work upon the problems of government that await his consideration, Mrs. Roosevelt still has some weeks of respite from the more strenuous social duties of her position. These duties are quite as exacting, in their way, as are the more serious obligations of official life, and, in a way, their acceptable performance is quite as necessary to the popularity of the Administration. All Washington is glad to welcome the President and his wife back to the White House, having with the rest of the world become weary of the vacation season.

A flower or rose show held at Forest Grove furnished entertainment of a distinctly "cultured" type to the citizens of that old university town last week Not only so, but the preparations for it which had been in progress more or less intermittently during the entire season had given healthful, interesting and delightful occupation to the participants. People of sub-rural communities do well to encourage exhibits of this kind. Socially, industrially and esthetically they will find it well worth their while. The study of flowers leads to a knowledge of their habits and the possibilities their development that is full of frequent and delightful surprises. To be able to call the different roses by name and coax them into their best develop ment is an accomplishment of which the most refined woman might well be proud.

A remarkable instance of longevity Ramsay Wood, of Hillsboro. As attested by that most veritable of all witnesses, the old family Bible of a past century, this venerable woman was 116 years old on the 20th of May of the present year. Feeble in body, she is by no means helpless, and her mind is clear, especially in regard to events in the far-away days when she was young. While such an extreme length of years is not a boon to be desired, the man or woman who has attained thereto is an object of wonder and of veneration,

Dave Waggoner, of Napavine, Wash. whose name sprang suddenly into fame of the kind that no man courts, when his wife found Convict Merrill's body. and, upon the strength of the opportuoffered for becoming acquainted with the latter's brother, eloped with him, wants a divorce from the faithless Mary. He will probably get it,

# ULYSSES IN PARK ROW.

New York Sun The "Ulysses" of Stephen Phillips has put a grievous load upon some of the Manhattan dramatic critics and proofreaders. The Times speaks learnedly of 'Poreidon" and "Eurypides" and tells us that "the circle of Mr. Phillips Olympians had an unmistakable air of the minstrel show, in which Zeus was the middle man and Hermes and Aphrodite the end men.' Aphrodite as end man must have been worth much more than the price of ad-

The World, carrying all that weight of earning lightly as a flower, asserts that "Ulysses" is "based upon the story of the hero of Greek mythology as all the world knows it from the Odyssy of Homer." The learned Theban of the World finds Miss Rose Coghlan's Penelope "naturally overmature." How old does he suppose How old does he supp Penelope was when her husband came back to Ithaca? Penelope was no chicken and Telemachus was at least of voring

The eminent Hellenist of the Journal is severe with the actor who played Anti-nous. "If you ever met Antinous," cries cries the Porson of Park Row, "you must have realized the fact that he was a beauty, with the beauty of a Greek god, clean cut and well chiscled." Apparently the Park Row Porson holds the interesting theory that Antinous of Ithaca, the suitor, was Antinous the Bithynian fa-vorite of the Emperor Hadrian. The troubles

The troubles of the much-enduring Ulysses were nothing to those which Mr. Phillips has inflicted upon some of the Manhattan Grecians. New York Cows for Tuskegee.

New York Times.

Booker T. Washington has purchased 88 sead of oattle from S. R. Bradley, owner of the famous White Farm dairy herd, near Suffern, Rockland County, New York. Mr. Bradley, who is wealthy, started the White Farm herd some years ago, and has since been supplying the market with milk that was absolutely pure. There was no money in the business for him. nor did he expect to make any, his object being to furnish milk to its patrons that was chemically pure. When he decided to go out of the business Mr. Washington ss Mr. Washington eard of his intentions and purchased all of the cows in the herd but 12, which Mr. Bradley will retain for his own use, cows will be shipped to the Tusi

shipped to the Tuskegee

The

Apply to the Bistrict Attorney.

Woodburn Independent. The Portland Ministerial Association, in its efforts to suppress gambling, must proceed without the aid of Mayor Will-There is a state law

Times Files.

Whatcom Reveille.

The Spokesman-Review is pleased to note the wonderful prosperity of the Palouse country. Yet five or six years ago the Review was positive that resort to the peculiar policies advocated by Mr. Bryan alone could save the country.

The Horse Before the Cart. Lane County Leader.

It is a well-known fact that enforcement of laws only keeps pace with public senti-ment. Enforcement does not blaze the way. Rather it follows the trail. When the people set the pace-make the path, as it were—the officers invariably follow. They do not lead.

Then They Decline to Support Him.

Colfax Commoner. Over in King County the Republicans have an amusing method of entering candidiates in the race for United States Senator. A man announces that he in-tends to become a candidate. Then his friends sign a petition asking him to be-come a candidate, and next he issues a letter thanking them for asking him and assuring them that he is willing.

### As Much as for Buffalo.

Tacoma News. Congress will be asked to appropriate \$2,125,000 for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland. This is a larger sum than will be granted, but there no doubt that the Federal Government will fend substantial aid to the Portland Fair. At least, as much should be appro-priated as was allowed the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901

Yambill Farmers on Easy Street.

Salem Statesman.

A retired farmer over at McMinnville, who has been in this country since the earliest settlement, and who has had large experience, said a day or two ago that never before has he seen the farmers in as prosperous condition as now: never be their products at good prices, leaving substantial profits for themselves. He says all the Yamhiil County farmers have money now

### Chastened, But Not Humbled.

Prineville Journal, The Deschutes Valley has had another lap. Hitchcock's National playgrounds nok off a slice the entire length of the district, and now a lumber syndicate representative, upon the opening up of al-most the last remaining township, steps up and, with the politeness of a Chester field, lays 10,000 acres of scrip upon all the available timber. But even with the numerous bruises which the valley has received during the past few months, the day is not far distant when it will thrust its head above the surface and indulge in the last proverbial giggle

#### The Hot End for Hermann. Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

This termination of the controversy in the Lakeview district cannot be considered a victory for anybody, though it is somewhat of a slam at Hermann, who was determined to retain Brattain. About the only inference that can be drawn that the majority of the delegation real ized that they were jeopardizing their own interests by standing out for Hermann's choice, and rather than have the take the matter in his own hands and appoint two officials of his wn choice, let Mr. Hermann drop and recommended men despite his protest,

Mayor Won't Be Stampeded,

Prineville Review. The reform movement is about to com mence in Portland again. Mayor Williams has seen probably a dozen of these spasmodic "reform crusades" and immedi-ately after each of them he has seen the city lapse into its old habits of vice. It is not likely he will listen very attentively to the plaints of clergy or latty knowing from experience it is useless in a place the size of Portland. The Mayor's shoulders are broad and he will bear up under all kinds of imprecations rather han make himself known as conspicuously wanting in practical business sense

#### Begin Now for 1905, Eugene Register.

The Lewis and Clark Fair Commission unnounces this early in the day that the county exhibits made at the State Fair year will be purchased by exhibit at the 1905 Fair. This is a timely warning that should put every county in the state on its mettle in getting together for the 1904 State Fair the best stible display of Oregon products. Lane County should begin laying plans at once to capture first prize at Salem next year and carry that honor up to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, where, with the record as prize-winner, we can secure a splendid advertisement of the county.

## They Have No Such Connection,

Aurora Borealis. This community has been thoroughly canvassed by a set of individuals who claim they are compiling a history of Oregon for the Lewis and Clark Fair in Portland. It is the biggest graft that has been worked here for years. The grafters soft-soap their victims till they believe the world would have gone to the dogs long ago had it not been for their valuable services. By this time they are asked to give a short biography of themselves which must, of course, be signed by th victims as a token of good faith. Later it develops that they have subscribed for a book containing their little song, at a total cost of \$18. Those who were talked into having their pictures appear, together with their biographies, were directed to come to a thirteenth-rate photographer at Portland, although the same work could e done better here at one-fourth the cost, thus showing that it is simply a scheme onnection with the Lewis and Clark Fair management whatever.

### Have Weakened Confidence. Ashland Tribune.

The Ministerial Association of Portland has weakened the confidence of the peo-ple of the state in the good sense of its members by its silly threat to Mayor Williams, that it will use the religious press of the country to injure the Lewis and Clark Fair enterprise if the Mayor does not accede to their demand, that the system of imposing monthly fines on gam blers shall cease. It is understood that the Mayor takes the ground that it is not practicable to suppress gambling lutely; that in spite of ordinances there will be gambling, and that the gamblers will bribe the police, and that the bidde gambling joints will be more harmful than when allowed to run openly and subjected to monthly fines. Looking over the issues between Mayor Williams and the Portland Ministerial Association in every aspect, as we are able to see it from the newspaper accounts, the one fea-ture, to which we have referred, seems to indicate that there is a want of "the sav-ing grace of common sense" in the cleri-cal set of Portland, or those who are delegated to speak for it.

## An Iceboat for Commercial Use.

Detroit Free Press.

Alvin A. Southern, of North Lansing, has invented an iceboat for commercial use, which he expects to put into commission on Gull Lake, this county, as soon as ice forms sufficiently. The boat will carry passengers regularly about the lake, and now under construction at Lansing. outhern is 75 years old, has been an enthusiastic ice yachtsman for years, and thinks he has discovered in pivoted runners the secret of easy manipulation of iceboats. The boat will carry a good-sized cabin for passengers.

Apaches of civilization who cut their SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS NEW YARNS ABOUT ROOSEVELT

New York World. Senator Shelby Cullom, of Illinois, went to the White House one day to see the President. "Who's in there?" he asked of Captain Loeffler, the doorkeeper, "Somebody who was in the Rough Riders, Loeffler replied, "Oh, well," said Cullom as he turned away, "what chance has a

mere Senator?" Senator Bard, of California, took a con stituent to see the President. The friend had served in the Rough Riders. "Mr. President," began Bard, "I want to present my friend-" "Why, hello, Jim!" the President broke in. "How are you?" Then there was a ten-minute talk in which Bard could take no part. As the two mer were leaving, the President exclaimed By the way, Jim, come up to dinner to night, and bring Bard with you."

After General Miles made his commer on the Schley court decision the Presi-dent sent for him. Miles went to the White House, and the famous colloquy occurred, wherein the President became so angry. One part of that conversation has never been printed. During his rebuke of Miles the President said excitedly: "I have teeth! I have teeth! I have teeth and I can use them." This remark was ac-companied with a demonstration that proved to everybody that the President has teeth and that, moreover, the cartoon ists have not succeeded in making him think that teeth of his particular kind are

bad things to have. Edward Lauterbach asked the President to speak at the laying of the corner stone of the College of the City of New York. "What other speakers are there to be?" the President asked, "Weil, ex-

President Cleveland is to—" "I cannot accept," snapped the President, Chauncey M. Depew was at the State Fair in Syracuse when the President spoke. The crowd called for Depew after the President had finished. Depew spoke for 15 minutes and was heartly cheered. There had been few cheers for the President's speech, although pienty for himself, "I thought I was to be the only speaker," said the President to Lieutenant-Governor

Higgins, as they were leaving the stand. ise than any other man in Washington His favorite enjoyment is to go horse back riding and to get somebody to go with him. If the friend can't ride very well, the President is fond of dropping back a bit and then riding up at a hard gallop and shouting a cowboy at the top of his voice. He does this to Senator Lodge very often, and Lodge hangs grimly to the pommel of the saddle

while the President laughs.

The President is very sensitive to newspaper criticism. He lectures reporters se verely when they print anything he does not like. He thinks nothing should be printed in Administration papers that is in any way incompatible with his dignity whether the story is true or not. He has had two reporters removed from their assignments within the last two years for printing things he did not like. He wrote personal letters to the editors about these reporters, too, and both of them had printed true stories. Similarly, the President is fond of praise. He likes to read nice sentiments about himself in the newspapers. He is not so great a newspaper reader as President McKinley was, but he patronizes the press-clipping bureaus and pores over the clippings every day. President Roosevelt is generous with his con-fidences. He will tell his friends anything, and then bind them not to reveal what he has said. This makes it inconvenient sometimes for newspaper men who go to see him, for the President tells the same thing to everybody, and often the story gets out when the man to whom it was told originally must hold it in confide or break his word.

The President gets angry easily. He says harsh things to those who run afou of him. When he gets excited he can use triangular words with anybody. When he isn't excited his favorite words of emphasis are "By Godfrey!" and "By Jove! The President is a very hearty eater. His appetite is prodigious. He likes a bottle of white wine with his dinner. He drinks very little besides that. The President says he is "de-light-ed" 50 times a day. He is "de-light-ed" to see you, "de-light-ed" to see you, "de-light-"de-light-ed" to see you, ed" to hear you are well, and "de-lighted" everything else. He uses many perlatives. Everything to him is the best

or the worst ever.

Mr. Roosevelt always starts his speeches the same way. He says: "Ladies and gen-tlemen, and you, Sons of Veterans, or "you" something else, or "you" thus and so. He likes to pick out a man in his audience and talk to him. He did this at Syracuse when he opened the state fair cicking out a Grand Army man and addressing him exclusively for five minutes much to the embarrassment of the Grand Army man. Mr. Roosevelt is not an atreads his speeches from printed slips, and keeps close to the tractive public speaker. keeps close to the text. He writes an dictates fluently, and has an especial fondness for the word "very," which is sprinkled through his public addresse and documents and his private corre

spondence.

The President's enthusiasms are violent out not long-lived. He always wants to do everything himself. He takes a hand in all arrangements and gives order about the most trivial affairs. He form orders erly had no compunction about saying things about his enemies. Now he thinks it is as well to say nothing if nothing good can be said. His actions in the las two years have been mainly directed by the chart of 1904. He is sharp and stern with his subordinates, dictatorial and severe. He sometimes makes a joke, but really has a poor sense of bumor. His jokes are generally sad. Witness the famous Secretary Shaw Joke, when he told Shaw during the coal strike settle-ment he would send him "back to de mines (Des Moines)." Shaw comes from Iowa, you know. The President lectures Senators and Representatives at times as if they were schoolboys. He calls them up to the White House and lays down common statements of fact as if they were new discoveries by himself, thinks in conventional lines, not standing his reputation for originality. He

When the President's special train dur ing his recent tour of the country reached Nebraska Governor Mickey of that state joined the party to escort the President across the state. The President was de-light-ed to meet the Governor of Nebraska and asked him about a hundred questions, political, industrial, social and personal, winding up with: "How many children have you, Governor" "Nine," answered Governor Mickey. "You are a d—d good man," exclaimed President Roosevelt. "You are a better man than I am. I have had only six." And Governor Mickey, who is a Methodist elder,

gasped with astonishment.
When Mr. Roosevelt first became Gov ernor he called all the Afbany corre-spondents into the Executive chamber and said: "I propose to receive you all freely and to talk to you very frankly, but if you ever print anything I say with-out my permission I shall deny it."

"Do you know Platt?" asked the President of a friend, and meaning the venerable and sage Senator from Connecticut, "I do," said the friend. "Isn't he a bully old boy?" asked the President, enthusiastically.

#### Once Rich, Now He Is a Butcher, Chicago Chroniele Formerly worth nearly \$1,000,000, Paul

T. Schuster, an 82-year-old German, is working in the City Market of Trenton, working in the City Market of Trenton, N. J., as a butcher. He says he accumulated \$800.000 while in the butcher business in Poughkeepsle and New York City. He then went to Chicago, invested the money in real estate and was wiped out by the fire of 1871. Then his wife and two children died, and under the pressure of his misfortunes he falled in husbress. of his misfortunes he falled in business. For some months he lived from hand to mouth and recently he started to tramp East to look up a nephew to whom he had formerly loaned money. Two weeks ago he reached Trenton and got his present

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Love in the Leaves The limb of a tree as a resting place Is something that can't be beat, And even a girl may away with grace In the airy fairy seat,

For trees that grow at the modern pace Provide a rest for the feet. The limb of a tree is a funny thing, And funny the things it sees, If close to its bark a girl should cling,

There comes before you can succee A broth of a boy, who is having his fling, And ready the girl to squeeze Concealed in the shelter of fancied leaves

Canocdie the boy and miss; It's a giorious chance to garner the That grow in the fields of bliss-But surely the watchful car deceives,

Or was it the chirp of a kiss? It maketh the jealous heathen rage, Such unshared in-joy to see, Yet the lovers up in their painted cage Are as glad as glad can be:

### And who in the world-if on the stage-But wouldn't be up a tree? The Difference,

Some say that Wall street's like a girl, Half-scared of all it sees; ut this is foolish, for we know That Wall street hates a sq

Must Be a Duck.

Reverend Drake preached on his new charge last Subbath. We miss him.—Pekin (Ill.) Tribune.

Soo, Sault Ste. Marie.

Even the enemies of Parks are keeping off the grass.

The cigar named after Lou Dillon must e a two-fer.

The primrose path is all very fine, but it's full of stumps.

In Belfast, says Bob Gibson, bricks are called Irish confetti. Jabour, apparently, was unable to fight

the elements and his elephant, Motorman German's case manifests anew the cruelty of wanton Fate.

A cuff on the cheek is sure to attract attention, and so is one on the arm. If these dynamite outrages continue,

there will be an explosion in Montana. The best way, Count Pulaski, to keep in good spirits is to keep good spirits in you, Her principal varnish factory having been burnt, Chicago may now progress to

A dramatic critic would be fired from the union if he didn't spell motive with an "f."

Forger Burke is in, but Forger Becker is out. "Here we go up, and here we go

The action of "A Royal Family," we gather from some of the players, begins on a Toosday, It is very accommodating on the part

laundress to pull. Porto Ricans are crowding the schools There's no kick coming, as that's what

of a lawyer to keep whiskers for his

the schools are for. The presbytery of New York has a portable church. What some people need is a portable religion.

Hanna has "nothing to discuss." Many an arraigned man would like to tell the Judge the same thing.

In the case of Mrs. May Ramsay Wood, of Hillsboro, the age of "sweet 16" is rendered especially significant by having 100 prefixed.

"What shall we give Jack on his birthday?" asked the wife: "a bicycle?" "And train him for a scab!" retorted bby, who was a plumber

the cold weather is increasing the number of marriages in Taxewell County. Apparently the frying pan isn't warm enough in the Fall. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those

According to the Pekin (III.) Tribune,

unheard are sweeter," might have been said of Chicago, where the Musicians' Union was told to go hang when it refused to play with the Marine Band,

The New York Press, having written a josh" on the Hingo of the diamond, an Oregon paper solemnly deplores a halfcolumn deplore that the Press has ceased to drink at its own well of pure English undefiled. Humor is a dangerous thing.

The Mayor of New York was invited to nake for the drinks. "No use," he replied; "I'm always the

Low man," When this was reported to Jerome he aw that he would be considered featous in saying Low was destitute of humor.

Alexander Kindness runs a saloon at olfax On Sunday the Sheriff went there and placed half a dollar in the dumb waiter. Back came a pint of whisky. As it is illegal to sell intossicating liquor on the Sabbath, the Sheriff arrested the saloonkeeper. In other words, Kindness was pulled for his kindness.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Mesmerist's Wife-Carlosi Mesmerist-Well, ear? Mesmerist's Wife-I wish you would

me here and tell baby he is aslesp.-New "Yes, my husband is greatly afflicted by inomnia." "What does he do for it?" "Stays ut until 2 o'clock every morning."—Cieveland

Plain Dealer. "Pleasures," said Uncle Eben, "Is a good teal like mushrooms. De right kind is fine, but you has to be on de lookout foh toud-stools."-Washington Star.

"Are the mosquitoes very bad around here?" Bad!" echoed the native, derinively. "Mis-er, did you ever hear of a mosquito being converted?"—Wathington Star.

"I darsay the cost of living has been greatly reduced in 500 years." "Oh, yest In the mineteenth century, the ancient records tell us, simple operation for appendicitis cost \$200.

-Puck.
Callorton-Did vou employ a typewriter to copy your manuscript? Scribbleton-I thought I did, but on looking over the copy I discovered I had employed a typewronger.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Miss Nancy-I wonder why it is that sailors are such terrible swearers? Cousin Tom-Why, ion't you know? They learn profanity of the I thought everybody knew that .- Boson Transcript.

"This drams," said the young author, "is taken from the French." "Well," replied the manager to whom it had been submitted. "I on't believe the French will ever miss it."-Chicago News.

She (at the review grounds)-What an imposing figure Captain Borrows has He—Yes, naturally so. She—And why naturally, pray? He—Oh, he's always imposing on his friends.— Philadelphia Inquirer. "Do you think those new people a good neighbors?" "Oh, delightful!

can see already that they're going to do er scandalous things to keep us in gossip all Win-ter."-Chicago Post. Mary-I'm sorry to hear that you've not been

feeling well. What seems to be the matter? Jane-I suppose I am run down. Why, for the last month I haven't been able to heart even into my shopping .- Brooklyn Life.