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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1905.

LET THERE BE ACCURATE STATE-

The Oregonian has not wished to comment on Senator Mitchell's case. It feels now, however, that it may say a word, by way of remark on an article that appears in the Roseburg Plaindealer. That paper has continually opposed judicial inquiry into the matiers before the United States Court at Portland at the present term. It now says of Senator Mitchell:

What, then, did the old leader do that the wolf pack tore him to pieces? The wolves say, "He expedited those claims." Is "expedited those claims." Is "expediting" a claim, that is, having it advanced on the calendar and taken up out of its regular order considered to be work before the ent already, and will, in all probability, be patented when it is reached. The claim is in reality, a fraudulent claim, but the old leader does not know this fact. His partner may know it, but his partner assures him it is honest. He believes his partner and has the claim advanced, expedited. What has he done? He has not secured a patent to a fraudulent claim; it would have been patented anyway. Then the whole crime for which the welves have destroyed him was the fact that he asked the Commissioner to advance the claim ahead of its regular order.

Of this sophistry The Oregonian will say little. Unquestionably the claims were fraudulent. Mr. Mitchell probably did not inquire into this aspect of the case; por did the prosecution, in the course of the trial, for that was another branch of the inquiry, not then directly before the court. The inquiry simply was whether Senator Mitchell had or had not received money for services rendered by him to individuals in relation to matters in which the United States was a party. To do this thing a Senator or Representative is specially prohibited by law, and heavy penalty is attached. Such was the prosecution, in the case against Senator Mitchell. On this point, and on this alone, the jury returned its verdict.

There should be no misrepresentation nor obscuration, of the real issue. The matter is too grave.

LAWSON, GAMBLER AND ORATOR.

It is not exactly a case of the spiketalled sprite with the cloven hoof rebuking sin when Mr. Lawson invelghs egainst the evils of Wall street, but there are features of similarity in the operation. Mr. Lawson, falling to keep within the rays of the spot light as it was trained on him through a monthly magazine, is now touring the country and at one-night stands telling the peo ple of the dangers that beset them. The Boston man with the matchless vocabulary has undoubtedly in some respects performed a useful mission in exposing his former pals. Incidentally, while he was doing this he has spread over his gambling operations a glamor of respectability which has a tendency

people. A friend came to Lawson one day and of sugar and boosted the market. Lawson might have gone down to Canfield's and coppered the ace, or put his money on the high card, or even played poker with Addicks, and won enough to save the man from ruin. There would be nothing spectacular in a performance of that nature, so Lawson, according to his own story, manipulated the market until he had forced prices up and saved his friend from ruin. This was gambling in its most pernicious form, for it is the widely-heralded success of plungers like Lawson and John W. net vast hordes of "pikers" and smallsalaried men whose all is soon swallowed up by the system. It is not necessarily the particular "system" encountered by Lawson, but the system of gambling, which is making financial and moral wrecks out of thousands of

men in all walks of life. When the fame of Sully, the cotton

poverty to the possession of millions was on every lip, his success was the means of dragging down into the gambling maelstrom thousands of good men, many of whom have since exchanged comfortable homes and a fair competence for convict stripes and a future without hope. The wave of prosperity which swept Sully into the possession of millions dragged Price, another cotwhich he is now emerging, although all of the Sully millions have since been

swept away. These shining examples of "gamblerdons" are mentioned at this time because it has been less than a fortnight since Price "cleaned up" \$750,000 on single turn of the cotton market. The Eastern press in a congratulatory tone mentions the fact as being due to the unflagging industry of Mr. Price, who, by his thrifty habits and attention to "business." has within less than three years been able to pay off about \$1,000,-00 in debts incurred in the previous fallure and at the same time accumulate another million or more. As a matter of coldblooded fact, Price Is no more entitled to credit for his performance than is the fare bank proprietor who skins his victims out of enough money to swell his own bank roll into

phenomenal proportions. This practice of applying the legitimate term "business" to the illegitimate calling of the gambler is most pernicious, and has a tendency to give the latter a standing to which his calling does not entitle him. Not all of the tainted money bears the odor of kerosene and a man who takes money from others without rendering them an equivalent is a gambler, regardless of whether his name is Lawson, Cantield. Gates, Price or Sully.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Like many very large things, the National Conference of Charities and Corrections had a small beginning. In May, 1872, representatives from Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan met in Chicago to discuss questions about the treatment of the dependent and defective classes. Being mostly state officials. they took up prison management, care of the insane in public hospitals, and similar matters. Private enterprises for social betterment, like college settlements, were either outside their interest or did not then exist. The first really National meeting to discuss charities and corrections took place in New York as a section of the American Social Science Association, and it was not till 1879 that the conference held its first separate session. This was in Chicago. Since then the annual meetings have steadily grown in importance and scope, Life insurance, public and domestic hygiene, playgrounds for schools, ward politics, remote as they may seem from that charity which "hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things," are familiar topics at these meetings.

Charity is organized and scientific It still hopes, with St. Paul: but it is far from believing all things. Charles Lamb's injunction to "Give and ask no questions" it has rejected as a counsel of wrath. "He that giveth unto the poor lendeth," not unto the Lord, our instructed age believes, but unto the devil. Giving without inquiry is an investment at usurious rates in sin. misery and crime. Investigation is the basis of charity. "Raking into the bowels of unwelcome truth" is the beginning of social betterment. Like all other scientific work, scientific charity eschews self-deception, sentimentality and illusion; and, having laid a solid basis of fact, builds upon it. In order have quietly laid down whenever rival duringly, charity organize Almsgiving is not her principal work.

she is more occupied in removing the need for alms. It is well to give food to the poor widow with ten small children; it is better to give her the opportunity and the resolution to earn her own food. It is immeasurably better to teach the ten children to depend on their own brain and muscle than to habituate them to expect to lean on somebody else. It is well to give relief to the starving family of a sick workman; it is better to give the man light for his eyes, air for his lungs, and wholesome food for his stomach, while he is still able to work. He can then take care of his own family. Charity, therefore, studies how to light and ventilate factories-proving ultimately to the capitalist that money spent upon healthful working conditions returns to his purse multiplied. She opens cooking schools for workmen's wives, and fights King Alcohol, with good bread and juicy steaks more effectually than prohibitionism fights with votes. Charity believes in a race eugenic and eupeptic; she begins to work for it upon the unborn child. She teaches motherhood to slatternly mothers; opens playgrounds; supports kindergartens; fights base politics, which fattens on the destruction of the poor; wars with all evil and fosters all good. Charity includes correction, but is more. In her largest and most beneficent aspect, charity is prevention. Her goddess is Hygeia; her creed is prophylaxis

ANOTHER CHANGE.

Last Monday the Czar received M Muravieff, his peace plenipotentiary, coldly, and expressed a fear that the strain of going to Washington would be too much for his health. Wednesday evening Foreign Minister Lamsdorff told a diplomatist that M. Muravieff was going into a decline. Thursday he fell. Herein enlightened public opinion scores another triumph. M. Muravieff lacked every qualification for a peace envoy except the Czar's to legitimatize them in the mind of the favor and his reactionary prejudices. The Russian newspapers believed he was certain to break off the negotiatold the great plunger that he was a tions, either by intention or blunder. ruined man unless Lawson took hold and they have attacked him unsparingly. The peace party, which includes all Russia outside of the small Grand Ducal clique, has insistently begged the Czar to recall his appointment and name M. Witte, who is a man of advanced ideas, in favor of peace, and an advocate of a Japanese alliance for Russia. Twice the Czar has pointedly refused; now he yields, and M. Witte

is to be plenipotentiary. Unless the Czar changes his mind again, this means that the negotiations for peace will be serious on Russia's part, with a disposition to concede Gates that drags into the speculative rather than higgle. M. Witte is aware, or controllable that human intelligence no one better, of the disastrous outlook for Russia in the Orient and her imminent peril at home. Every day new sections of the country fall into anerchy: the loyal troops find it increas ingly difficult to suppress insurrection and riot; the revolution is spreading in the army itself. In the Orient, victory is out of the question. It would be dif-

and the story of his magical rise from wish to prolong a war which can bring were less acquainted with his character. But he has never held steadfastly to any line of policy, so far, and it is not likely that he ever will. His disposition is reactionary. He promises liberal concessions one day and retracts or ton gambler, into the depths from nullifies them the next. He dreads, and probably hates, the liberal leaders. M. Witte is the leading liberal of Russia. His final appointment shows how exceedingly strong the pressure of rising

Russia has become. Up to a certain point in times of pubunrest, concession pacifies the turbulent elements. When that point is past, concession adds to their fury. Unless all signs fail it is past in Russia now, and M. Witte's appointment will demonstrate the Czar's weakness without gaining him friends. It is also worth noting that peace is not likely to strengthen Nicholas at home. He must make enormous concessions to the Japanese, of course, and that is bad; but to have the hundreds of thousands of disloyal, or, at least, not very loyal, soldiers returning to join the revolutionary movement, would be worse. History presents few instances of rulers confronted with problems more dangerous than the Czar's. It is unfortunate for country that he is not better equipped to solve them.

OUR NEGLECTED STATE.

The report of the transportation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, printed elsewhere, is a most thorough and comprehensive presentation of a subject that concerns every resident of our great state. Nothing is misrepresented, and nothing is everdrawn. As a matter of fact, it is merely a summing up and compliation of a long list of indignities and grievances under which Portland and Oregon have labored so long that patience has been practically exhausted.

Washington has belabored the railroads at every session of the Legislature since it was admitted to statehood and it has been rewarded by a mileage nearly double that of Oregon, a state which has permitted the railroads to do very much as they please. Taxes are lighter on railroad property in this state than in any other Pacific Coast state, and yet the railroads continue to expand their operations in Washington, and with such expansion increase the population and wealth of the state, Effect has followed cause so closely that there is not an intelligent man in either state who does not know that it is the transportation facilities afforded by the Hill roads that have given Washington her present lead over Oregon. As stated in the report, we have been for fifty years endeavoring to develop our state. and have not made the progress that has been made in other states less favored by Nature but more favored by the railroads. In permitting the railroads to sacrifice our interests by forming alliances for the purpose of retarding railroad extension in territoy where it is sadly needed, we have silently agreed to the perfecting of a monopoly

which has utterly failed to reciprocate Railroad-building in Oregon has not been held up or retarded by reason of adverse railroad legislation, high taxes or lack of a productive country on which to draw for business. It has been held up because the profits of the roads already in operation were so extravagantly large that, rather than jeopardize them in any way, the Wallstreet managers of the Oregon railroads to investigate thoroughly and build enthem to keep within certain bounds. Public sentiment has at times been worked up to a pitch where adverse legislation and even a boycott were not improbable, but, as stated in the report, trouble of this kind has for more than ten years been silenced by prom-

Down the list from McNell to O'Brien every man in charge of the O. R. & N. interests in this state recognized the necessity for extending the mileage of the road; but their wishes have never been carried out, and, as soon as spasmodic demonstrations of public sentiment were quieted by promises, Wall street immediatey ceased to take any further interest in the rich field that was producing such enormous reve-Fourteen years ago Chief Engineer Kennedy, of the O. R. & N., in one of the numberless reports that have been made on various neglected districts of Oregon, said: "Within a few years after adequate transportation facilities are provided all the country tributary will be occupied and developed." It is less than ten years since E E Lytle began demonstrating the truth of Kennedy's statement, and only about eight years since A. B. Hammond put through the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, and, while neither of those properties runs through country as rich as much of that which is still neglected, both of the roads mentioned have paid handsomely.

The report of the committee as print ed has set forth the facts as they exist It shows what has been accomplished in adjoining states less favored than Oregon, and it also shows the Jeopardy in which our interests are placed by the aggression of roads coming up from the south. The question now confronting us is too serious to admit of another ten years of promises, but inaction. If hostile legislation, increased taxes and the creation of a railroad commission will cause the railroads to do for us what they have done for Washington, an early start on this kind of a policy should be made. The railroad company which has taken \$33,358,361 net earnings out of Portland territory in ten years should be made to expend at least a small portion of those earnings in opening up a few of the isolated regions which are fully as rich in possibilities as formerly were those now in the producing column.

FATE OF THE UNFIT. Much is being said in these days in relation to the practical promotion of eugenics. Medical men are strong in denunciation of the stupidity and criminality that not only permit, but encourage, the perpetuation of the unfit while scientists delving deep for cause of race degeneracy find and proclaim it in conditions so palpably preventable stands indicted for criminal indifference in that such conditions remain to curse

the world by their fruits. Within a week two strong statements from medical sources have been delivered in this city upon this subject, the burden of each being that the degenerate, the insane and the criminal should be done away with promptly and return safe and sound in the good ship was heraided around the world, ficult to imagine why Nicholas should painlessly, and the physically unfit be Roosevelt.

barred from marriage or by scientific nothing but misery to his people and sterilization from parentage. And this ruin to himself, or why he should have is but a sample of what is being urged vaciliated over sending M. Witte, his upon public attention elsewhere. Thus best man for the place, as envoy, if we It has come that the discussion of race suicide has been succeeded by that of race improvement. It is a great thing -indeed a glorious thing-to belong to what Galton calls a "thriving family"i, e., one in which the children have gained distinctly superior positions to those who were their classmates in early life," and to be the progenitor of a "large family"-i, e., "one that contains no less than three adult male children"-providing that the large family and the thriving family are one and the same. But no access of numbers can compensate the state for lack of the elements of intelligence, moral and material growth in the family. Reaching this point, we have come to a conclusion that it would be well to abide by since it is of more real value to the

race and the Nation than all of the

loose statements that have been made

in recent years upon "race suicide."

Judge Frazer is taking hold of matters pertaining to or growing out of the establishment of a Juvenile Court in this city in a manner that indicates personal interest in the work. His inquiry into the work as pursued during his late visit to Denver has already himself and doubly unfortunate for his developed a satisfactory solution of the old question, "What shall be done with the boys?" Judge Lindsley, of Denver, who set the example in dealing with boys who come under the ban of the law, which Judge Frazer is industriously following, will be in this city in a few days and give further aid in getting the work of the Juvenile Court established. He will be warmly welcomed in the interest of the future citizenship of the state. Decimation of the ranks of youthful convicts in the state's prison will surely follow these efforts in behalf of boys who are prone to mischief but without criminal intent Common sense and understanding of boy nature and love for, or at least an interest in, boys are the essential requirements for this work. It is preventive, not remedial, and appeals for

support to all good citizens. The colored murderer who killed a dozen people on board a vessel from Utilia Island, off the Honduran coast, has been lynched. The news of this was ever recorded is accompanied by the explanatory statement that "the laws of the island forbid capital punishment, and it was this fact that great many places throughout the world where lynching is engaged innot because the laws forbid capital punishment, but because the lawyers interfere with its being administered where needed. Lynching is always brutal and repugnant to civilized people, but in the case of this wholesale murderer, who has just met his fate. no other adequate punishment could be inflicted. The same good reason will excuse a great many other cases where the crime was so flagrant as to make the end justify the means.

According to tradition, the managenent of the frontier social hops always insisted that the guests who assembled to exchange good cheer were politely requested to leave their shooting-irons out in the corral. This was, perhaps, not intentionally a reflection on the manners of the guests, but merely a precaution against accidents. Some thing similar seems to have been over looked by Sweden when she first extended the glad hand to Kaiser William, for she is now very much disturbed over the size of the fleet which is trailing along in the wake of the Kaiser's yacht. Of course Sweden is glad to see the Emperor, but the eize of the pack of war dogs which he brought with him has caused some uneasiness for fear that they might break

Why was not Epstein, who beat his wife on a public street in this city last Monday evening in full view of a curious crowd, haled before the court and thence to the whipping-post? A better subject for the lash could hardly be imagined than this low, vulgar brute would have furnished. Instead of this, however, he is merely to figure as defendant (perhaps by default) in an ordinary divorce suit, the result of which will leave him at liberty to marry, in a few months, the woman for whom forsook and beat his wife. Here's hoping he may yet get what is coming to him at the whipping-post, and his ac complice what is coming to her as the result of her turn at Epstein's marital discipline.

A grand sight and an inspiring one was that presented by the fleet of fine river craft, gaily decked in bunting and making the air resonant with steam whistle calling to steam whistle as it left its moorings yesterday morning and steered toward the Columbia Rive with 2000 doctors aboard. The day was made to order by the powers that rule the incomparable climate of Oregon The mountains, with heads uncovered gave the excursionists stately greeting as they passed: the great river gave the craft free passage, and hospitality did the rest toward making the day an enjoyable and memorable one.

That a bunch of Butte miners desired to corral a bevy of bright Illinois schoolteachers is but another bit of evidence that desirable wives are in demand where the male population is largely in excess of female. More than thirty years ago a cargo of eligible women were imported into the sparsely populated Puget Sound country and se cured husbands within a few months. No doubt 10,000 positions as housewives are available on the Pacific Coast at this time.

Association are to be felicitated on the last day of their official stay upon having made the finest river trip in the world under weather conditions incomparably fine.

It is worth noting that, contrary to the prediction of knockers, Portland's food caterers did not run up prices with the opening of the Fair. No one hears visitors complain of being robbed.

Possibly it has just occurred to the Czar that, when an unsatisfactory peace is concluded, M. Witte will be a good choice for scapegoat.

Here's to you, Captain Peary, Even if you don't find it, we hope you will

OREGON OZONE.

Special Notice.

· Hiram Hayfield, of Grass Valley, Or., sends word that he has matriculated in a spelling school at Cow Creek Academy, to try to improve on his orthography, which has been criticised by "Constant Reader." He freely admits the quiet gentleman who has been workthat his spelling has not been what might be expected of a grown man, and he hopes that a course of a week or so determination we owe the fact that even in the old blue-backed spelling book a United States Senator has been convictwill benefit him and enable him to give | ed of violating the law for hire. When a als views on current questions of National interest in a manner that will pass muster at the annual spelling bee States Senate we may be sure that he is on Cow Creek. "I awiways strive to plees," writes Hi, "and iff yew give mee time He beat my daughter, Jane Mariar, necks spelling B." But he goes on to say that even his bad spelling is a little more like the King's English than the following jetter which he has received from a Norwegian settler whose promissory note he nolds:

Der str haf resived yours Later and 3 is sori 3 haf not cud mit my note ; haf axpakting money for tva monte but have not reseved hyat J haf commen and J hag if you Pitse vod car mi one oder mont J haf one vitepine Clam for sal and pey upp kvickest J can haf the sam astimeted so j hope j can haf al satled n sides of one mont, Plise du the bast you can for me.

A disappointed contributor to Eastern periodical with the sub-title of "A Journal of Information for Literary Workers," closes his lines with these confessions:

Into a new field I have dipped: O, who can match My lovely batch

Of harsh, soft-phrased rejection slips?" The probability is that a person was tries to rhyme "dipped" with "slips" is not to be matched by anybody now in the literary field, no matter how lovely a batch of stuff he may send to the

The gift of \$100 each to the 25 school teachers in Fairhaven, Mass., by a Standard OH magnate, to be used for vacation purposes, impels Leslie's Weekly to suggest that some other philanthropist should "go and do likewise for a group of tired and wornout preachers." This good work has been begun already by some of the Los Angeles churches, which have sent their final chapter in as bloody a tragedy as pastors on European trips. The Rev. Robert J. Burdette, who lives in the modest mansion occupying the highest point on Orange Grove Boulevard, otherwise known as "Millionaries" caused the lynching." There are a Mile," at Pasadena, is one of these favored few. Brother Burdette has started for Europe, and his Sunday letters en route to the Los Angeles Times show that he is being refreshed by the trip. If upon his return he delivers a lecture about his vacation, in his wellknown style, the general public is likely to profit still more by the generosity of his church.

Just because ex-Governor Timothy T. Geer rode in from Salem yesterday on the blind baggage, some of his political opponents may insinuate that he was saving his ticket so that he could sell out to a scalper, but the Governor declares that he got on the wrong end of the train by mistake, after it had declared that the people were slow, knew started. He enjoyed the scenery, though he says the rear-end observation car is more comfortable,

The Old Dipper Gourd.

I've drank the rarest sparkling wines From sunny hills of France. Each bubbling bead a lilt of vines And flowers and festive dance: 've drained From fair Italia's vales,

Each eager drop reflecting true Romance and tender tales; But richer, rarer, more divine Than any draught of costly wine, To me that drink I once adored-Cold water from the dipper gourd:

Some day I may return to quaff

The liquid joy it gives, And hear the gurgling waters laugh Where endless Summer lives, In flowery Southland far away From weary walls of men. Beside the calm, untroubled bay Within my native glen; And then I know I'll quite forget The cup that cannot kill regret, To drain that liquor once adored-Cold water from the dipper gourd!

Perhaps I'll find the scene is changed And strangers dwelling there, Where once my childish footsteps ranged The meadows free and fair;

Perhaps to walls the trees have turned And whirring wheels go round, Where once the robin's call I learned-A song in every sound:

But I can bear with anything If I but find the same old spring, To sip that nectar once adored-Pure water from the dipper gourd! ROBERTUS LOVE

Disposing of the Grafters. New York Evening Post.

Undoubtedly there will be great sympathy for Mr. Mitchell in Washington He merely did what dozens of other Senators and Congressmen are doing all the time-ignoring their real responsibilities until they become convinced that their first duty is to their constituents. It is a pity that in this case the conviction was secured what is rather a technical point in-stead of on the direct issue of fact as to whether Senator Mitchell was or was the particular reason that they are in the not one of the land thieves Secretary same boat. The others were but politiot one of the land thieves Secretary Hitchcock is prosecuting so relentwill do a vast amount of good, be-sides making a dozen or more Sena-tors tremble in their shoes lest the public have further reasons for seeing in the Senate a resort for law-breakers as well as a "rich man's club." The spectacle of two of their kind. Burton and Mitchell, actually convicted will and Michell and the country over that grafters in high political places are being caught up with. Furthermore, the Mitchell trial has given a most valuable insight into the attitude of mind of such as he. It has impossible to convince him that he did wrong; the whole trouble was that Secretary Hitchcock had a grudge of some kind against him and that his law partner betrayed him.

The Peerless Mule. From the Chula (Mo.) News.

His noble ears and mealy nose, His glistening coat and polished toes. -His fine straight legs and ribs of steel, His muscles tense as when you feel A monster warship's iron keel. His tendons of the strength it brings To twist a million catgut strings. drags the battle engines forth And proud to prove on field his worth, He dies like one of noble birth. A faith portrayed in form and face, e mountains from their base Of all the creatures earth can bring, and leaves no child his praise to sing.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK.

The Man Who Does His Work Quietly-No Grandstand Plays.

Indianapolis News. Little is said these days about Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interlor. But a good word ought to be said for ing for years to clean up the department over which he presides, and to whose Cabinet officer pursues his investigations even within the doors of the United a man of courage.

Secretary Hitchcock is not a "grandstand player," and not at all a man to make a fuss about what he does. He talks little, refuses or neglects to take the papers into his confidence, makes few speeches, does not hesitate to offend powerful interests when they stand in way, though he does not boast about having done so, and seems to be entirely willing to work without having the public eye on him. His chief anxiety is lest the thieves may get away, be warned before the trap is sprung, and lest the evidence may escape him. So he has been patient, though persistent, and has used the utmost care in his investigations. The re-sult is, not only that we know that there have been gigantic land frauds, but also that we have every reason to believe that the men guilty of them-no matter how highly placed-will be punished.

It seems to us that such services as these should be recognized as of very great importance. Mr. Hitchcock is known to have been at work for years. Occa-sionally the public has had some inkling of what was going on, but for the most part the Secretary has kept his own coun-sel. He has been attacked by some of the leading men of certain communities, and even the people of those communities have been severe in their criticisms of Hitchcock. It may even be that in cer-tain cases they had a grievance. But the Secretary was after big game, and his sole purpose was to serve the people by protecting the public lands, and by wresting, as far as possible, from the hands of the thieves those that had already been stolen. The effect of his work will be good in many ways. It will make esty fashionable for a time, and will im-prove the tone of the whole public service. Mr. Hitchcock does not apparently, care for notoriety, but no man can be in-sensible to praise for doing his duty. At least appreciation of services rendered is which most of us crave. Secretary Hitchcock has performed many important services, and he deserves well

of the country.

There is much to be done yet for the land frauds are of vast extent, and they have been going on for years. But we think that the man now investigating them will continue his war, and he gets through the Land Office will be purged of corruption and of the men guilty of it. Further than that, we suggest that if there are any other members of Congress who have been dickering with the land thieves, they had better look out for themselves.

HONEST, NO DOUBT.

But Though Long on Nerve, He Was Short on History.

Ellensburg (Wash.) Capital While at Portland a few days ago. James Stevenson fell in with a young stranger while lunching on the grounds, and in the course of their con-versation the youth, who claimed to hall from Chicago, took special pains to, "rip up" the West, and everything in it. He little of the world in general and were really hardly worth taking into considera-tion. The Exposition, he declared, was a total failure, and he concluded his whiriwind of denunciation by saying: "I tell make a clear statement of the attitude you this show is a fizzle, and Lewis and of our exchange." Clark are fakers and ought to be exposed y every honest man."

Mr. Stevenson was too much amused to

get mad, and he let the young man fin-ish his harangue, when he turned to him with one of his penetrating glances and simply said-for he was surprised-"My boy, are you in earnest?"

"Never more so," snapped the fellow. "Don't you know," said Mr. Stevenson, n a kindly tone, that Lewis and Clark have been dead for many, many years, and this Exposition commemorates their famous trip to the Pacific?"
"Is that true?" asked the smart young

"My friend," the late kicker said, "I've

made an ass of myself; I've learned some-thing; I shut up right now, and I'm going to stay shut up. Thank you, and good

Before and After. North Yamhill Record.

The Eastern press, now that Senator Mitchell s meeting with reverses, pounce upon him like a pack of hungry wolves upon a lamb, displaying in many instances the rankest is-norance of the merits and demerits of the case, all of which, however, has a tendency prejudice the higher courts in which Mitch ell may yet have a hearing. Had the Oro-gon Senator, on the other hand, won, they would have been just as demonstrative against his accusers. This characteristic of the Amer-ican press is stiblect for the bitterest of con-demnation.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

Just so, and you can find men right here in Oregon who have supported Mitchell, and have taken great pains to see that men were elected to the Legislature favorable to Mitchell's election each time who now claim they knew him to be a rascal all the time. Strange how some men can turn a double summersault and alight running the opposite direction when Roosevelt, Hitchcock and Heney get after the heavy-weight conspirators.

Some Wont Desert Him

Woodburn Independent A Portland paper remarked that men whom Senator Mitchell made politically are leaving him as rats desert a sinking ship. That is just like the Mitchell crowd. All they cared for the ring was the money there was in it, and now they are ashamed of their own colors. But there are many, about 79, who will not desert Mitchell, for cians of the lower order.

A Glorious Chance. Philadelphia Inquirer

If Mr. Carnegie will kindly loan Rus-sia the cash to pay her indemnity obligations, he will have a most glorious chance to die poor.

Kansas City Star.

Portland would appear to be an ap propriate place to cement the bonds of peace between Russia and Japan, Portland cement ranks high.

Portland Cement Ranks High.

Sonnet to Sleep. William Wordsworth.

flock of sheep that leisurely pass by One after one; the sound of rain and bees Murmuring; the fall of rivers, winds and Smooth fields; white sheets of water, and pure

have thought of all by turns and yet to lie Sleepleev, and soon the small birds' melodice Must hear, first uttered from my orchard

And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry Even thus last night and two nights more I lay could not win thee, Sleep, by any stealth,

So do not let me wear tonight away. Without thee what is all the morning's wealth? Come, blessed barrier between day and day— Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous

THREE KILLED IN TRAINWRECK

Collision Near Chicago Also Seriously Injures Sixteen Persons.

CHICAGO, July 14 .- A passenger train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Rail-way, leaving St. Louis at midnight, collided with a suburban train at Steiger, Ill., Three persons were killed today. Three persons were killed and seven injured. Some of the injured may die. The engines of both trains were demolished, and the first coach on the suburban train was smashed. The dead are: JAMES LYKE, engineer of suburban

GEORGE EPSTEIN, Chicago CHARLES HORN, Crete, Ill.

John Miller The seriously injured are: Chicago Heights, Ill., back broken; Ferdinand Heyn, Chicago, back and head injured; James Crooks, Chicago, back injured; Dwight I. Wood, brakeman urban train, leg broken and side bruised: A. Gilmore, engineer on St. Louis train, shoulder dislocated and inter-nal inufries; F. H. Ross, Chicago, shoulder injured, arm broken and internal in-

The cause of the collision was an open switch which let the through train onto a siding on which the suburban train was standing. That the switch was opened by some one either carelessly or with nalicious intent is the theory of the cials. Search is being made for a laborer at Steger, upon whom suspicion rests. man disappeared soon after A warrant has been sworn out for his arrest.

Three Killed in Wreck in Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 14.-Three men were killed and two probably fatally njured in a freight wreck on the Iowa Central Raliroad, near Richiand, Ia., to-day. The dead are: Jesse Long, engineer; William West, freman; Samuel Woolsey, brakeman, The injured are: Engineer C. K. Williams and Fireman W. T. McMan. All the dead live at Oskaloosa, Ia,

TOBACCO REPORTS DOUBTED

Charge That Trust Manipulates Them Is Being Investigated.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-Through the eceipt of numerous communications from the South and statements appearing in the press at various times that the statistics of the Department of Agriculture on tobacco were being manipulated in the in-terests of the so-called tobacco trust, Sec-retary Wilson has been making an inquiry into the subject. Pending the investiga tion the publication of the tobacco statistics of the several districts will be held although the regular monthly by states will be given out on Monday

It was stated at the department today that special agents have been sent to the dark tobacco districts of Tennessee and Kentucky for the purpose or verifying or correcting the department's figures. This action, Mr. Hyde, the chief statistician, said, was in deference to the sentiment which had been engendered that the department's figures were wholly incorrect.
Mr. Hyde has been given direct charge of
the investigation, which it is expected will be concluded within two or three

His Brother Had Spat With Wilson. NEW YORK, July 13 -- Walter C. Hubhard, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, today sent the following com-

munication to the Associated Press:
"Permit me to ask you very kindly to correct a misapprehension of the press) in regard to my letter to President Roose velt concerning the disclosures in the Deetment of Agriculture. I have written to Secretary Wilson, and my let-ter was not the sequel to any correspond-ence with him, conducted by my brother, Samuel T. Hubbard, when president of the New York Cotton Exchange. My note was prompted simply by the recent revelations, and had for its purpose solely to

Cheatham Confers With Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-Richard Chestham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Association, today was in lengthy conferwith District Attorney Beach Mr. Moran, acting chief of the Secret Service Bureau, regarding the recent cot-ton investigation. Mr. Cheatham pro-poses to remain here for some time, and will assist in the preparation of evidence upon which possible criminal prosecutions may be based.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Rear-Admiral Thomas has been detailed as superintendent of the navat training Serious disputes have arisen between Brazil and Bolivia about the demarcation

Peru will reduce foreign postage on newspapers to 2 cents and on printed matter to 4 cents after September 1. The Navy Department will establish a

of the boundary.

school of application for the instruction of newly commissioned paymasters. A bill has been introduced in the Bra zillan Congress offering a prize of \$2,000,-600 to the discoverer of an efficacious cure

for tuberculosis. The committee preparing plans for the centennial of steam navigation, to be held in New York in 1997, has decided to invite Admiral Togo on his flagship.

Captain Warren, a cattle rancher and miner, aged about 70 years, was shot and instantly killed on Thursday evening by Mexican halfbreed in his employ near

San Carlos, Ariz. The Young People's Christian Union convention at Hartford, Conn., yesterday de-cided to make junior unions a part of the

National and state unions, paying a tax of 5 cents a week per member. A swindler in Salt Lake has been selling to foreigners lots in the Uintah In-dian reservation in Utah at \$10 each, glving receipts as a land agent, and thus making himself liable under Federal law. The body of Emmeline Schildlosaka, wife of a Pole who was employed in a barber shop at Belmont, Mass., has been found in

o California. The Navy Department will form a flotilla of torpedo-boats to be attached to the Coast squadron. The torpedo-boat destroyers heretofore attached to the squadron will be attached to the

a gully with the head nearly severed.

battleship squadron Samuel Plunkett, a stockgrower near the Roosevelt reservoir on Upper Salt River, Ariz. and an employe named E. A. Kennedy were murdered and robbed on Wednesday and their bodies found yes-Former Mexican employes are

Walter Sullivan, a passenger on the teamer Manchuria, for Manlia, was ound to be missing on the arrival of the steamer teamer at Honolulu. He was a graduate of Yale, and a son of D. D. Sullivan, banker of Austin, Tex., and was on

way to visit his sister, the wife of Colo-nel Clem, at Manila. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kerouac, of St. Herbert, N. Y., who had only been married a year, have been drowned together in Lac Grande Fouche by the foundering of a beat in which they were rowing. Mrs. Dumont, a sister of Mrs. Kerouac, who accompanied them, was picked up

alive after having been in the water for two or three hours. E. W. Warfield, cashier of the St. Louis County Bank, at Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, and one of its wealthiest citize shot himself through the head yesterday,

dying instantly. Ill health is the sup-posed cause. He was 60 years old. The Administration building on the Stony Point (N. Y.) battlefield reservation

will be dedicated today, this being the 136th anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne,