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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1906

A VISIONARY DANGER.

It is to the credit of Dr. Day that h has risen from a lowly estate to his present high position at the head of a respectable university. All the world rejoices to see any man break away from the twin fallers of ambitlou "low birth and iron fortune" and there can be no doubt that the stern struggle to rise imparts to a man certain rugged force of character which serves him well in after life for certain purposes. With this gain, how ever, goes a loss. The time which is consumed in warfare with adverse con culture and breadth of view. Some times a self-made man develops wide sympathies and catholic opinions upor men and things, but too often he grow twisted in mind and heart. His feelings are intense but narrow. Not seldom in his excessive joy at being re ceived into membership with the bette lasses he develops a passion akin i hatred for the humble ranks from which he has risen, and in his zeal to seem like a denizen rather than an alien in the society of the rich and great he adopts with exaggerated emphasis all the prejudices of his new associates without much regard to their foundation.

Almost every sentence in Dr. Day's baccalaureate sermon was interesting not for truth or wisdom, since the adan exhibition of the character of the man who delivered it. His fetich worship of wealth, his indifference to moral issues, his fanatical hatred of Mr. no inclination to engage in tilling the Roosevelt, were all extremely interest- soil, lumbering or mining, but ing. They revealed not only what kind were anxious to dispose of their vast of a man Dr. Day himself is, but also holdings to people who could do some what kind of men are in demand for thing with them. As Indians have the heads of colleges in our times. But | votes, they were under a great handiof all the features in this extraordinary cap in getting their project before the he owes all his strength of mind and ally expect him to sympathize in its efto better things. Does a man who has despise the class to which he belongs by

Dr. Day shows his contempt for those their opinions and wishes as "clamor, He has a great deal to say of the mob, the rabble, and their hysterical poroar. He seems to hold that the common peo ple and their opinions are alike despicatives are bad, and if they had their way they would destroy the foundations of society. It is inconceivable to this college president that any political leader should endeavor to forward the desires of the masses without some underlying intention to use their good will for base personal ends. Dr. Day seems actually to imagine that Mr. Roosevelt labors to ingratiate himself with the mob in order to overturn our political institutions and set up a dynasty upon their It has never occurred to this eminent divine and distinguished educationist that the President may have adopted his course of conduct toward predatory wealth from a desire to esfablish justice and advance the welfare gather from Dr. Day's address that he was unaware of the existence of motives of that kind.

Are we in danger of becoming a mon to play the usurper, but also the cir cumstances of the time must be such as to favor his ambition. The head of Syracuse University advances two reasons for his belief that Mr. Roosevelt wishes to make himself King of the United States. One is that the Presifor the benefit of the general public instead of for a special class. To many persons not less intelligent than Dr. Day, and quite as well informed, these things indicate, not a purpose to destroy our Government, but a resolute intention to make it fulfill its duties. It is a tenable opinion that the function that the people are honest and intelli- | yers engaged to fight the claim through gent enough to govern themselves. We elect a Congress and State Legislatures, not to rule us, but to act as our ser-Their business is to put the will of the have been forced to spend a considera people into the form of law. This Government exists for the welfare of the through the long years that have passe whole Nation, not for a silent group, knows its own good better than a ruling was entitled. The lawyers knowing class could know it. In acting upon the protracted struggle involved in sethis theory and in endeavoring to give curing Congressional action on any the masses what they desire through matter, simply placed their figure suffi-Roosevelt thoroughly conforms to the long wait and dilatory tactics.

sons who endeavor to thwart the pop ular welfare and utilize the power of the Government for their own advan-

tage. Are circumstances at the present time favorable to the ambition of a usurper? What would happen to Mr. Roosevelt's popularity if the people suspected him of wishing to make himself King? Where would be find soldiers to support his power? Who would pay taxes to keep up his standing army? tion is unspeakably absurd; but it is less absurd than the supposition that he has the slightest desire for monarchical power. He never dreamed of such s thing. The only people in America who wish for a monarchy are the vain and idle rich, who would like to flaunt their fine feathers in the precincts of a court

THE PIONEER DEAD OF THE YEAR.

The fatal asterisk of death has been et against the names of thirty-three embers of the Oregon Ploneer Association since the reunion of 1905. The place in the annals of the state, and many of them will be found in folk-lore of coming generations. There is that of Mrs. M. E. Burbank, whose life was in touch with the passing events of fifty years in Yamhill County; Mrs. Susan Meldrum, who was known for more than two generations in Clackamas County; Mrs. Ruth Scott, whose genial spirit left the stamp of fifty-five years of helpfulness upon the several mmunities in which she lived Washington, Multnomah and Clackamas Counties: Mrs. Amanda Bacon whom Portland knew for two generans; Colonel Eckerson, whom the Nation knew and whose home was in the Pacific Northwest for half a century Mrs. Orlena Cardwell Murray, who assed in and out among the people of Portland, active in good words and works from girlhood to old age; Mrs. Jane Goodhue Thomas, whose social and household cheer was reflected upon the lives of a multitude of pioneers and their descendants; Dr. John Welch, who was an example among men in indus-try, probity and usefulness for a long eries of years; Morrison C. Athey, who was known to every man, woman and child in and about Oregon City during the full three-score years of the allotted age of man.

The list might be extended to cove every life represented by the names of the thirty-three members of the Pioneer Association who have passed on since the June reunion of 1905. Each of these names will be supplied by the thought of the one that felt the loss of the pass ing the most keenly. In the annals o ommunity life all appear and reappear in kind deeds and words. For the rest sessed as frailties, let kindly oblivion

MAKING OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRAFT. The scandal arising over the atempted "graft" of \$150,000 in conn tion with the opening of the Colville eservation, in Washington, may result in important matters of this nature receiving a little more consideration fron the Government before they are permitted to fall into the hands of lobbyists and grafters. The Colville reservation i one of the richest agricultural districts the Pacific Northwest. It is not only adapted to farming, dairying and fruit culture, but it also includes some wonderful forests of timber and mines of great richness. All of this great natdress contained little of either; but as ural wealth has been lying practically dormant, while on all sides of it the country developed and grew. The Co. ville Indians, like all other Indians, had

the importance and necessity of opening forts to rise, as he himself has risen, the reservation, but session after sea genuine religious feeling of the country, sion passed and nothing was accomclimbed to eminent station necessarily plished. This delay and apparent difficulty in securing action, as the years Indians with the magnitude of the task who are not wealthy by speaking of that confronted them, and made it fads, all foolish and some of them vimuch easier for the lobbyists to secure from them the enormous contingent fee which has now provoked so much disuseion. The natural assumption is that the Government desires to protect the interests of its wards from those

who would take advantage of them.

Theoretically there was no necessity for the Colville Indians to pay one cent of tribute to any one for securing faally, however, their failure to have rep resentation at Washington had delayed as the Baltimore Herald well says, but opening of their reservation for many beyond shricking they can do nothing. opening of their reservation for many years, working a hardship on the Indians, who could do nothing with such a vast area of land, and also on hundreds of settlers who have been waiting for years on the borders for opportunity to enter and begin development of the country. It is difficult to believe that the lobbylsts have carned \$150,000 in conducting this case for the Indians, but it can easily be understood that the of the Nation. One would almost Government, by its dilatory tactics, has given them an opening for establishment of a claim that they have earned something. The principle involved is not different from that which archy? If we are, then not only must has worked a hardship on other clients there be somebody in the country ready who have spent long years in endeavoring to secure Government action or matters of similar import.

Nearly twenty years ago, the Governnent illegally schooners in Alaska. A few years after the seizures, acknowledgment of the error was made and the claim of the Brit scalers, amounting to \$425,000, was coerce Congress; the other, that the paid. At the same time a number of measures which he has advocated are American sealing schooners were seized. The status of these American schooners, as determined by both the British and the American courts, was identically the same as that of the British schooners, but as yet the unfortusecure the money due them. One of these claims was favorably reported by of Congress is to serve as an organ of the popular will. The fundamental principle of American institutions is will be settled. In this case the lawhave been promised one-third of the amount awarded-not because there is anything unreasonable in the amount of the claim, but simply because ble amount of money to carry ! since Congress was first asked to give the matter the attention to which it ciently high to cover the expense of a

spirit of American institutions. The destructive element is that class of per- for the present cry of graft over the volved hardships, which could only be packers. And smell for yourself?

Colville matter if the Senate had years ago appointed a committee that could be trusted to examine the case and report on it. There has never been any question over the merits of the project, and speedy action on the case, as soon as it was reported on, would have made it impossible for the lawyers or lobby-ists to secure any kind of a fee, Grafters, to be successful, must be given an sp portunity, and every legitimate clain or measure which is abnormally layed in Congress makes an opening for the professional promoters of legisla-

REFORMED INSUBANCE.

No sensible person doubts that the shaking up which the life insurance has enjoyed of late will ultimately benefit both the companies and the policy-holders. The net result will the employment of honest methods and the practice of wholesome economy Whatever the investigation may have disclosed of corruption and folly in the management of the companies, it gave no reason to suspect the financial soundness of any of them. Their trouble was too much money, rather than too little.

Some loss of business has been exerienced, but nothing to worry over. The Mutual Life reports a shrinkage of some 51/2 per cent, while the expense en cut down 33 1-3 per cent Such figures are encouraging to policy holders. They speak of sound inten

tions and practical reform. The new insurance laws of New York make it impossible to repeat the extravagance which the Armstrong committee disclosed. Even if the companies desired to resume the orgy, they have no power to do so. But, clearly they feel no such desire. There is a genuine movement for conservative methods, economy and fair dealing with policy-holders. Some hope is held out of lower premiums, as one would naturally expect. Housecleaning is unpleas and sometimes expensive. cleanliness pays. As an asset in business it is indispensable.

SUNDAY AT JAMESTOWN.

As everybody expected, the question of closing the Jamestown Exposition or Sunday has been raised by the Rev Wilbur F. Crafts, of the National Reform Bureau. Mr. Crafts calls the first day of the week "the Sabbath," either through ignorance or obstinacy, for it is not the Sabbath and there is abso lutely nothing in the Scriptures to the Sabbath, and Mr. Crafts violates the fourth commandment in a shocking manner every week by laboring during its holy hours. Were he to advocate closing the exposition on Saturday, one might suppose that his motive was rev erence for the biblical injunction to keep the seventh day sacred. But he lemands that the gates be shut on the first day of the week. Now there is no commandment in the Bible or anywhere ise to keep the first day sacred. What, then, can Mr. Crafts' motive be?

At first sight it seems as if his obect must be to do as much harm as possible by directing customers to sa wish to suggest that Mr. Crafts receives a regular stipend from barkeepers and Jezebels; our impression is that he does not; but he acts precisely as a man would who was in their pay. His bale ful victory over the Army canteen caused rejoicing in Hades. Nothing of late years has so baffled virtue and pro moted vice as the anti-canteen law. To close a great exposition on Sunday is even worse. The proprietors of dives and dens around Jamestown may well present Mr. Crafts with a loving cup ! his demand succeeds, for, consciously or not he is their best friend.

But Mr. Crafts does not purposely do evil, though his disregard of evil consequences is something appalling. His tention and curiosity is Dr. Day's bitter | they began negotiating with white men | as a dictator to Congress, and the basis contempt for the common people-the for the purpose of securing favorable of his power is his supposed command of the religious sentiment of the cour Both the Senate and the House were try, Congressmen are extremely defer abundantly supplied with data showing ential to this sentiment, as they ought to be If Mr Crafts represented the our lawmakers might well heed his de mands. But he does not. Religious people are not concerned with the queswore on, quite naturally impressed the | tions which Mr. Crafts makes so much of. His so-called reforms are mere clous. A man does not lose his com mon sense when he becomes religious. He does not set fads and fetiches above everything else. Religious people know the folly of pseudo-Sabbatarianism; they can tell the distinction between false and true in temperance reform.

Congressmen ought not to allow themselves to be bullied by such characters as Crafts. His opinions are those of an insignificant coterie only. He and his claque are noisy and vituperative, Few agree with them; fewer still respect them. On the Sunday question as on most other questions, the Nation is sane. Why cannot Congressmen muster up courage to trust the good sense of the people and rid themselves once for all of Crafts and his chimeras? Were a referendum of the question possible, not one man in ten would vote to close the gates of the Jamestown Exposition on Sunday.

RIDING THE CIRCUIT.

The custom of riding the circuit, as applied to the duties of preachers and lawyers, like that of "boarding round," connection with the vacation of school teaching, was a distinctive feature of ploneer life in the West. It has passed away, but has left a storehouse full of incident and experience upon which the novelist draws to furnish humor for the setting out of his historical tale and the blographer trenches heavily when seeking for facts and vicissitudes of his portrayal.

Edward Eggleston, in his story, "The Circuit Rider," has given incidents in the life of the prescher, who rode the circuit in the lonely, undeveloped West two-thirds of a century ago. have had counterpart in the experience of many lives dedicated to spreading the gospel in the wilderness. Whittier, in "Snow Bound," introduces the young schoolmaster who to his stock knowledge added:

All the droll experience found At stranger hearths in boarding round, And Frederick Trevor Hill, in his book, "Lincoln, the Lawyer," sets out in graphic language the experience of the Great Liberator in riding the court circuit in Central Illinois, in the middle

years of the last century. This custom was, of course, born of cessity. In those days there was not sufficient legal business, in any one of the small communities, to support a lawyer, much less a law firm. comparatively comfortable in the later period of the middle decade of the century, riding the circuit, whether in

surmounted by the best of health and an indomitable spirit. Even then they were at times almost unbearable, and often only Mr. Lincoln's sense of humor made the situation of court riding tolerable for himself and others. saw the comic side of all that irritated men of more nervous temperament. In an indolent, easy and seemingly nonobservant manner he studied the various types of human nature, encoun sonal interest in the people he met and made friends at every stop.

The schoolmaster of Whittier's winter

Could doff at ease his scholar's gown And peddle wares from town to town. The Western preacher who "rode the

circuit" could bivouse in the hay mow with the shock-headed farmer's lad and lose nothing of the fervor, with which he exhorted sinners on the morrow to flee from the wrath to come, and the lawyer riding through the mire, with slackened rein, brought courage and determination to the cause he espoused The records show all of this, but the incidents that were a part of this phase of life in the wilderness belong to un-written history or at best to the folk lore of a past generation.

"Chaplain Stubbs" has resigned his position with the Tacoma Seamen's Friend Society, and will retire from active life after more than thirty years service among the sallors visiting the Columbia River and Puget Sound Thirty years have wrought great changes, not only in the type of vessels which visit our ports, but in the men who sail them, and with these changes have come a narrowing field for the labors of men of the Chaplain Stubbs type. In the present age of steam the vessels are hustled around the world so rapidly that there is very little time in any port, and opportunity for estab-lishing the bonds of Christian friend-ship is more limited than it was in the old days. But the Chaplain, during his long career at Portland and Ta coma, has spoke the "good word" to scattered over the seven seas. Some of them are commanding crack ocean lin ers and some are still in the forecastle but they will all have a good word for Chaplain Stubbs and hope that his de clining years will be marked with the pleasures due one who has well earned his rest.

"Gas" Addicks, the premier corrup tionist of the age, has reached the end of his specincular career as an aspirant for the United States Senate. Shorn of his wealth, power and prestige, the old man who for more than a dozen years had debauched the Delaware Legisla ture yesterday saw swept away the last long-sought goal. The spectacle is not a pleasing one, but it ought to carry with it a lesson for others. The fact that some of his creatures were in a large measure responsible for his defeat does not palliate the awful crimes against decency and morality which the "unspeakable" Addicks committed. It will be many a year before Delaware can live down the record fastened on it by Addicks, and the corrupt human chattels whom he bought like pigs in Whatever may be the lack of qualifications of the new Senator, he ought to be revered by Delaware as the man who defeated Addicks.

Delay of insurance companies in San Francisco is condemned everywhere, but it is evident that there are compa nies, fully able to pay their losses, holding back lest their own promptness might bring distress on others not so fortunate, and cause a disastrous insurance smash. The losses are the result of risks legitimately contracted by the companies, and should be paid, and those companies unable to meet their obligations should be uncovered and out where they belong. of the staggered companies may be induced to make up deficiencies, thus the wait is hard on policy-holders.

The Washington Times' high opinion served, but it is based on wrong prem ises. Mr. Gearin will not surrender the Senatorship to Mr. Bourne because he wants to but because he must. The Legislature is not Democratic, and it would re-elect Mr. Gearin under no other circumstances. Yet the present Senator gives up gracefully, which is all his most ardent admirers-and they are numerous-expect or desire him

When fire insurance companies, en deavoring to strengthen themselves in the confidence of the public, boast of big-figured "resources" and "assets," they ought, at the same time, to show their money available for policy-hold-This is of more interest to the insured than a long string of figures representing big sums, only a part of which are used for meeting losses

Linn County is so much pleased with Democrat Milt Miller in the State Senate that it has elected a Republican Miller to sit with him, the argument being, evidently, that if a Democratic Miller sulted so well, a Republican Milought to suit better. Democrats ought to nominate men named Miller.

Let us have the facts concerning the alleged illegal voting in Sellwood precinct, by all means. If men were "run in" and voted by interested parties who were not entitled to vote, let the methods by which and the motives for which this was done be exposed.

President James, of the University of Illinois, will be one of Chicago's expert commission to investigate the packinghouses. While they are hunting slaugh-ter-house experts fresh from the intellectual packing centers, why overlook Chancellor Day?

The Russian nobles decline to give up

ne way really ought to be devised for

Judge McPherson to sentence the guilty

their surplus estates for the benefit of the peasantry, of course. The only use of the peasants in Russia is to be benefit to the nobility. That is why the man with the hoe often drops it for the bomb. They don't have to go to jail, but

packers to a suitable term in their respective slaughter-houses. It appears to be settled that the railroads will take the view that the antipass law is invalid. It was a narrow

It is the common supposition that there is a good deal more that Director Wittenberg might have said.

"Come and see for yourself," say the

HE HAS RARELY BEEN SICK.

Rockefeller Is Not Dyspeptic, and Weighs 190 Pounds. New York World.

For lo! these many years the public, and the cartoonists especially, have had an entirely erroneous notion of John D. Rockefeller's health, according to a statemen made yesterday by his physician, Dr. Paul Allen, of 3 East Forty-eighth street.

Allen, of 3 East Forty-eighth street.

The popular notion has long been that the oil king is a dyspeptic, a man who was growing thin and haggard, who could eat nothing but milk, eggs or catmeal, and was a chronic invalid. Nothing, according to Dr. Allen, could be further from the truth. This surprising information tion came out yesterday when a reporter asked Dr. Allen what course of treatment Mr. Rockefeller had followed in curing

himself of dyspepsia. "I never knew that he had dyspepsia, said Dr. Allen. "I have been his physician for a number of years while he was in New York, and he was a patient of my father before me, I never heard that he had dyspepsia. I never attended him for any such ailment, nor did I ever observe in him any symptoms of dyspepsia or in-"I do not know where these stories have originated representing Mr. Rockefeller

as a sick man, a dyspeptic and all that. To my knowledge he was never a sick man. He was bothered, at one time, by his hair having a tendency to fall out, and for that he consulted specialists, but oth-erwise I never knew him to a sick man. he weighs, as near as I could judge, about 190 pounds. No sick man, no man thin with dyspepsia could ever play golf as he does. From my observation I should say Mr. Rockefeller is healthier and more rugged than the average man of his years

The head of the oil trust was born at Richfield Springs, N. Y., July 8, 1839, and will be 67 years old in a few weeks. According to the "Experience Table" of the insurance companies, he has from eight to ten years more of life. Being big and healthy, he may live to be 100.

dis has been true of him always so fat

Priceless Relies of Lincoln Burned. Philadelphia Dispatch in New York Sun, The almost priceless collection of Lin-coln relics belonging to Major William

H. Lambert was destroyed by fire yes Major Lambert and his wife and eldest daughter are attending a peace conven-tion at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

tion at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

The Lincoln Museum, a large room, was a mass of flames when discovered, but Miss Edith Lambert and a maid, with the garden hose and a patent extingulaher, fought the flames until the arrival of the engines. The firemen quickly subdued the biaze, but not until the Lincoln room had been completely

The collection included 1000 volumes of Lincoln's own library, his private desk and three chairs once belonging to him more than 500 books treating on Lincoin's career, several hundred original Lincoln manuscripts, and a collection of original manuscripts by Thackeray.

Fifty Thousand-Dollar Dinner.

Philadelphia Dispatch.
Makarajah Gaekwar, of Baroda, will
receive his first glimpse of American
society in its glory at a dinner to be
given tonight at the Bellevue-Stratford. philadelphia, in honor of his Maharani by Mrs. George Law, of New York, who is here as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reg-inaid Vanderbilt. The Prince himself an-nounced that this would be his one so-Reginald Vanderbilt told the hotel per

ple last night to go shead on suggested lines and to forget about expenses. The function will be on Oriental lines, and its cost, it was estimated at the hotel last night, would be between \$50,000 and at which the Gaekwar and Maharani wil appear during their stay in America. The Maharani came to Philadelphia in full Eastern costume.

To Exterminate the Moth.

New York Dispatch. The brown-tailed moth must go. has refused to go peaceably, and now Congress has voted \$100,000 to hasten his Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from Europe, where he went to seek out the proper means of extermination, has brought back the good news that more than 5,000,000 parasites, guar-anteed to est up the brown-tailed moth to his last hair, will arrive this summer

Roosevelt a Good Newspaper Man. Washington (D. C.) Cor. New York World.

"President Roosevelt would have made a great city editor for a newspaper," said a veteran correspondent last night. "As soon as one of his big stories fails to pan out he always has another one ready to pop to divert the attention of the public. Look at the way he lets this beef thing loose just as soon as his supporters had laid down on the railroad rate bill."

Will Get Even Some Day, Kansas City Star. It cost \$100,000 to get the drydock Dewey through the Suez Canal. The

United States will get even one of the n the Dreadnaught wants to

Fairbanks in Line for 1908? St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Vice-President Fairbanks has been eat

ing peanuts and drinking pink lemonade at a circus. Surely Mr. Fairbanks is a man of the people for 1908.

A LITTLE BILL OF FARE.

DIED DISAPPOINTED MAN.

Gorman's Power Had Left Him, and

Defeat Soured Old Age.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 12.—It was an unfortu-

and was a power both in Congress and in his state. In fact, for years he had Maryland under his thumb, and his

rule was supreme. But during the last three years of his life, Gorman lost

his power, lost his position, and fell back into the ranks, barely able to keep up with the procession. He not only lost his leadership in the Senate;

he lost his grip on Maryland, and his defeat was the bitterest dose he ever

Senate, the Democrats of that body

were disorganized; they had no recog-nized leader. Gorman had led them

successfully in the past, and he at-tempted to assume his former position, But the very first time he took up the

reins the party kicked over the traces,

and Gorman, instead of holding his party together, found himself literally

a leader without a following. It was only a short time thereafter that the

Democrats of the Senate began to rally

around Bailey; the Texas Senator grew steadily in strength; his grip became

firmer, until a year ago he was the undisputed leader of the minority, and Gorman was filling a place in the rear rank. He was not even one of Bailey's

ounselors. No sooner had he lost his hold on the

Senate than Gorman lost control of the machine in Maryland, and this made his downfall complete. Natural-

broke Gorman in spirit. He knew that his political career was at an end. It was too late in life to recover his lead-

ership, and his disappointment had much to do with hastening his end.

in the convention. In previous conven-tions Gorman was more seriously reck-oned with, but in his years of political

activity he made many enemies, not only at home, but in other Democratic

strongholds, and these things always

returned to plague him when he sought the highest honor his party could be-

His was a pitiful ending; the end

came after his political career had been

PENROSE GETS HIS REWARD.

Barnes' Confirmation.

and could not make good. The ma-

President's advisers. But

changed, and circumstances develop

which took Mr. Penrose Ao the White

tion had been referred to the postoffice

committee, of which Penrose is chair-man. After a short controversy, and

The appointment was purely personal with the President. No one recom-mended Barnes for the place, but the

President wanted to reward him for his long, faithful service at the White

House. Naturally, under the circum-

stances, the President was extremely

anxious to have his appointment con-

firmed, and he was under many obliga-tions to Mr. Penrose for the interest he

showed in the case and for the influ-ence he brought to bear to push the nomination to a vote.

The circumstances attending the calls

chine was do

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wann-

terminated by the people who no longer wear the yoke. Like he died a broken-hearted man.

What Hotel Diners Ordered and What They Ate Instead. New York World, Here is vesterday's bill of fare a one of the largest and most fashion able hotels on Fifth avenue:

nate thing for Arthur Fue Gorman, of Maryland, that he did not die three years ago—unfortunate in that he has Little Necks on the Half Shell.
Colory. Ra
Oxtail Soup. for the past three years been a dis-neartened, disappointed man. In his days of power, Gorman was happy and successful. He was the recognized leader of his party in the Senate, he Boiled Hailbut.

Potatoes. Cucumber Salad. French Pea.
Grenaidine de Véau. Jambon aux Epinards.
Langue de Bocuf. Potato Croquettes.
Roast Beef. Eggplant.
Mince Pie. Cake, Ice Cream. Coffee.
Fruit. Nuts. enjoyed good committee assignments

What the Guests Ate. Leaving out the oysters, olives, celmade from a Chicago ox which may have been a "downer," too weak to stand on its feet.

They are bread made from deterio-rated flour and baking powder adulterated with alum and tartrate pow-

They fixed up a beautiful mess of cu cumber salad very likely with oil made from the refuse of Chicago packinghouses and shipped to France, to be re-turned as olive and sardine oil.

They enjoyed French peas which had been preserved with deleterious acids.

The grenidins de veau were beauti-

ful to look at, being oval slices of larded, braized and glazed. No dreamed, however, that the veal had been preserved with formaldenyde or salicylic acid, although it was exceedyoung. It was larded with chol

Those who preferred jambon aux epipards dallied perforce with ham that had been doctored and fixed up with a hypodermic syringeful of Chicago pack-ing-house "dope."

Or maybe they ate the langue de

boeuf, or ox tongue. Here is where the "downer"—the invalid ox—comes in again. Ox tail and ox tongue—heads or tails—the conditions were probably the same at both ends.

ly his overthrow was disheartening He felt his humiliation keenly, and The potato croquettes were probably never from the time he was succeeded above suspicion. The roast beef brought the ox to the front again. by Balley did Gorman show any interest in the work of the Senate, and comparatively little interest did he manifest in the party in his state. This disappointment, coupled with ill health, Those who ate mince ple got every-thing on the bill of fare over again. The "raising" material in the cake

was made of tartrate powder, and the menu tailed off with coffee, with a good measure of chizory thrown in to make it more profitable.

Everything considered, therefore, the bill of fare should have read as follows:

And yet only two years ago Gorman was talked of as a Presidential possi-bility. True, he was not seriously considered by many men, but he was men-tioned, and, had he himself made a fight, might have secured a fair vote

Olives. Oysters. Radishes.
Olives. Ostail Soup. a la 'Downer'
Boiled Hallbut Preserved Egg Sauce.
Cucumber Salad, a la Refuse Oll.
Potatoce. French Peas, a la Formaldehyde.
Grenidins de Vesu, Scientifically Odorless.
Jambon aux Epinards, a la Cholera.
Langus de Boeuf, a la Glanders.
Potato Croquettes.
Roast Beef, a la Sick Ox Eggplant.
Mincs Pie, a la everything on the list.

Future Senator's Third Wife.

Washington (D. C.) Times. Now that it is virtually certain that

ex-Governor Robert L. Taylor ("Fiddling Bob") will be elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee Interest in his wife has been awak That she will take a prominent place

in social circles is agreed. She has superior intellectual powers, and has attained to some fame in a literary way. President Helps Him When He Pushes Mrs. Taylor is about 30 years of age and is a graduate of the Virginia Inington, June 12.—President Roosevelt is in a measure responsible for restoring to power the old Republican machine Bristol. Her father T. St. John, is a lawyer of great abil-ity, and she was a social favorite in Virginia previous to her marriage, two in Pennsylvania. Following the death of Senator Quay and the graft ex-posures, the machine went to pieces,

The present Mrs. Taylor is the third wife of the Tennessee statesman. She is also a distant relative. His first wife died, and a divorce separated aim from Mrs. Taylor No. 2

posures, the machine went to pieces, the old bosses were unhorsed and the people for the first time in many years had a say. Senator Penrose, upon the death of Quay, attempted to fill the shoes of the former boss of the Keystone State, but he floundered around French Duel Tragedies by Mail. Paris Cable Dispatch in New York Sun. A pair who quarreled have just settled a went with it.

In those days Senator Penrose was not in good standing at the White House. He called occasionally, but not frequently, and was never one of the President. duel with the same result as usually attends a French meeting on the field of honor, but it was more easily achieved. The challenger, who imagined he had been insulted, wrote to his adversary, a news-

paper editor, saying:
"One does not send seconds to a scounder like you. I box your ears by letter instead. Please, therefore, regard them

House on business very close to the President's neart. The President had nominated his assistant secretary, Benjamin F. Barnes, to be Postmaster of Washington, D. C. Senator Tillman The recipient replied: "I regard my ears as having been boxed. Cordially I thank you. In the same manner I blow out your was wrought up over the appointment, because Barnes had only a few months previously ordered Mrs. Morris forci-bly removed from the White House ofbrains with a revolver. Regard yourself as dead. I salute your corpse fices. Tiliman swore to defeat Barnes' confirmation. Meanwhile the nomina-

Preachers Will Get Rake-Off.

Baltimore News.

A company has been formed in Berlin to sell water from the River Jordan for the purpose of baptism. The water is to following several prolonged conferences with the President, Mr. Penrose secured a favorable report on the nomination, and has promised the President to secure his confirmation. sell at 15 marks (\$3.60) a hottle, and every pastor who sells a bottle of it is to entitled to a discount of 4 marks.

An Old Christening Robe. Mable Earle in the Smart Set. Who knows what hopes she sewed within

the seam. Linking the folds she fashioned, snow on with the white patience of a voiceless dream Hild in her heart, a hundred years ago?

Who knows what prayers she 'broidered in Flung on the fair, white linen, throat to hem.
The litanies of holy, silent hours
Twined in the tracery of leaf and stem? Who knows if she looked down from para-

dise,
When alien hands her little son had
dressed
In the wee robe she wrought—and hid her eyes
To see him smiling on a stranger's breast?

-From the Chicago Record-Heraid.

of Mr. Penrose at the Waite House were such as to establish cordial relations with the President, and the report went out from Washington that
he was on terms of intimacy with the
Chief Executive and frequently called
in consultation with him. This had a
great deal to do with restoring Mr.
Penrous to power at home. While the
people were still insisting on reform,
they were willing to accept the leaderwhin of a manufacture. tions with the President, and the re-

ship of a man who was on intimate terms with the President, the greatest reformer in the whole country Mr. Penrose had the sagacity to He low and wait for his opportunity, but, when things came his way, he made good use of his advantages gained through the Barnes case.

Passing of An Auto-Crat.

The Auto-crat—oh, think of that!—he went a fearful pace;
He did not smile, though all the while he had a mobile face.
He took no interest in man, yet sought the human race.

The Auto-crat—oh, think of that!—I never saw him laugh;
In wreckage stroned along the road he wrote his auto-graph.
A horrid smell were suited well to be his epitaph.

The Auto-crat-oh, think of that!-upon his dying day
The only word I ever heard he hadn't auto

'Twas gasoline that brought about his sad auto-da-fe. The Auto-crat—oh, think of that!—his end was swift and sharp.

I hope it hurt—'twas his desert—though I don't wish to carp;
Perhaps he's in a sweeter land and plays an auto-harp.

51,146 Persons Run New York City.

New York World.

It took 51,146 persons to run the government of the city of New York last year. That is the official figure from the

city's payroll.

The number equals the population of Utica, N. Y.; Houston, Tex.; Portland Me.; Delias, Tex.; Lincoln, Neb.; Youngstown, O.; Tacoma, Wash., or Schenectady.

The salaries paid to these employees was \$64,254,547,62. This is \$4,000,000 more than the year before and \$8,000,000 more than



THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE STOCKYARDS EXPOSURE-JT

IS NOT LIKELY THERE'LL BE NEED OF ANOTHER