The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

THE PREDICTED BEACTION.

Bewailing editorially the shortcom-

ings of the Fifty-ninth Congress, the New York Sun observes that it was "most remarkable for the cooperation of both Democratic and Republican parties in the extension of Federal control over interstate business." To this opinion two exceptions may be fairly taken. In the first place, Federal control over interstate business has not been extended during this session of Congress. That control remains exactly as it has been ever since the Conthe ruin of our public morale and the corruption of our commercial life, it has lain dormant. The Fifty-ninth Congress has partially, but only partially, awakened to its duty in the ises and passed laws for the proection of the public against monopo listic extortion, which ought to have been enacted long ago. There has been

no extension of control or power, but merely a tardy exercise of power always possessed. With this correction in mind, one may concede that Congress took a long step forward at the last session in the performance of its plain and long neglected duty and it may even be granted that such an act, by such a body, was remarkable; but the Sun errs in thinking that it was the most remarkable fact in the hisof the Fifty-ninth Congress.

The legislation itself was far less remurkable than the way it was passed. Of all the measures for the public not one was enacted by Congress of its own voiltion. Each was originated outand only passed under the irresistible pressure of public opinion. Congress did just as little for the the country as it dared, and left undone everything it had the courage to neglect. During the entire session it acted a stubborn mule which had to be driven to its work with blows and curses. The blows came from the Pres- as a libel suit, and if Mr. Huston ident's big stick. The curses came loud and deep from an angry Nation. If what was done was good Congress developed the state of the st serves no credit for it. If it was bad, the members voted as they did, for the most part, from low motives of fear and the desire of parts, from low motives of fear and the desire of parts, of parts of parts, from low motives of fear and the desire of parts o and the desire of personal advantage. The Sun seems to think that the legisbig stick and the menace of public

opinion was bad. It characterizes the rate bill, the Government regulation of interstate thing very undesirable, but it is a com-Constitution must have been as crackbrained as ourselves. If we clamor for Government regulation, they gave the Which is the crazier? Does anybody suppose that the fathers of the Nation inserted the interstate commerce clause simply to ornament the Constitution with a picturesque phrase? Did they confer this power with the secret reservation that it must never be exer-cised? The Sun stigmatizes the wish Bot for Congress to regulate interstate merce as "a tide of radicalism." Why is it radical to ask Congress to

the Nation, rather than to the private year ending June 30, 1906, the customs strain of hereditary insanity in the affairs of its members, may be a craze receipts at this port were \$772,605.64. Mitchell family. and it may be radical, but the Sun compared with \$707,000.35 at the port of probably deludes itself in predicting that it will soon cease. The reaction, it says, will inevitably come, "perhaps | Blaine and ten other ports in the Puget sooner than the doctrinaires and dema- Sound customs district. In the duty Reaction from what and unto what? The present tendency is toward honesty in finance and polirepresentative government; toward the subjection of the corporations to the law of the land; toward the cessation of railroad discriminations, rebates and tyranny; and toward the suppression of ous food. From this tendency the Sun predicts and desires a reaction. Could ness man more valuable than pages of sugar trough, hollowed out clumsily by such a reaction move toward anything else than dishonesty, boss rule and corporation anarchy? Certainly not. And statistics purporting to convey impreswhat should we gain by it if it were

bugaboo of centralization has played a part in American political history very much like that of the book of Genesis in the history of science. For many years almost every discovery in science was confronted with the awful distributive trade in goods imported to great the first time this strong, true life was being unveiled before them. accusation that it contradicted first chapters of Genesis, and, in like in legislation has been denounced as centralisation. No harm, nothing but understood, and when they are brought tened four years ago in the same place good, has ever come from the centralization of the Government of the reports which it is impossible to "pad," character and motives of Abraham

antedliuvian Democrat shricks his in-cessant protest. The corporate bodies which the Government has to control continually grow in power, aggressive-ness and insolence. Several of them already surpass most of the states in available wealth and political resources. To talk of state control over them is nonsense. The less cannot control the greater. Our only choice lies between Federal regulation and anarchy. Mr. Bryan's plan to destroy the corporations may be dismissed as chimerical. It cannot be done, and it would be a step backward in civiliza-tion if it could. The corporation will do for the human race what the slave of the lamp did for Aladdin. How foolish we should be to kill it, even if we had the power.

Nothing could flatter The Oregonian ore than to be asked its opinion on a point of law by a man of Mr. S. B. publishes falsehoods about a man, should he ignore the matter or should he sue the editor for libel? Mr. Huston must permit us to distinguish as he would himself do were he addressing his intellect to this problem before the Supreme Court. It depends, in fact, upon the falsehood. All libels are lies, but not all lies are libels. The Orego-nian could not conscientiously advise Mr. Huston to sue an editor when he would be morally certain to lose his case.

The falschoods which he quotes as examples are singularly exasperating specimens. It would be hard to imagine anything more desperately dis-graceful than to run for the State Senate in 1900 on a free-silver Democratic ticket, as the Salem Journal and other papers are said to have accused Mr. Huston of doing. The depravity of a man who would do such a thing is something too dreadful to think of. And yet, the question is-"Does this accusation inflict upon Mr. Huston mental agony so severe that a jury can measure it in damages? Has it injured his law practice to an appreciable ex-tent?" We apprehend that the mere injury of his candidacy is not a matter of which a court would take cogni-gance. De minimis non curat lex.

Nor does it seem exactly libelous accuse a candidate of never going to church. Of course all good men go to church, but candidates are not generally supposed to be good men. A tinge of wickedness, a elight imputation of depravity, is often thought to favor man's chances of election. We recall that in this same campaign it was made a matter of reproach to one candidate that he did go to church, and his friends denied it with scorn and passionate indignation. The average voter is himself a sinful creature, and his secret sympathies are with the lost. It does not do for a candidate to be too holy. We think upon the whole that the accusation of never going to church must have helped Mr. Huston, and that he ought to send the papers which published it some slight gratuity rather than to sue them for libel.

and let these matters pass without fur-ther notice. They are part of the polltician's lot, as the King of Italy said when the anarchist hit him with a Mr. Huston runs for Congress again the papers which lied about him will probably have become filled with remorse and shame, and will be among should be sue the editors for libel, they would lie worse than ever. Besides,

PORTLAND STILL LEADS.

The official returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, show conclusively It characterizes the rate bill, the pure food law and the meat inspection as the greatest distributing point in the pure food law and the meat inspection as the greatest distributing point in the been less than human if she had not felt thus. The bereft cobra returns to simple matter for some of the optiming. Compared to the control of the control o that Portland still retains her position pure food law and the meat inspection as the greatest distributing point in the been less than human if she had not istic statisticians of Seattle, and even slain her mate. The she wolf fights for in a chicken yard. Then here is a chance for diversified farming. to think that the makers of the the enormous foreign trade of the Puget Sound ports, but, by some singular fault or discrepancy in the system em-ployed, these figures never even ap-husband and she loved him. Not darthe power to regulate, proximately tally with those of the ing herself to fire the shot that should Government. This peculiarity is no avenge him, she persuaded Esther to together. doubt due to the fact that Uncle Sam insists on strict accuracy in the reports which are compiled by his employes, and furthermore insists that the cash be forthcoming with the re- fluence must be taken into account,

Portland, and perhaps handle more was anything but cool and relentless Oriental freight "in transit" than is She went to the depot carrying her exercise this power more than another? handled through this city; but, for ac-bo not all the powers of the Govern-tual business transacted, goods import-with a steady aim. Her subsequent ment come from the same source and stand on the same basis?

The demand that Congress shall do its duty and attend to the business of Government show that, for the fiscal figures of the course, well in the lead of the Puget Sound ports. The official figures of the deed is in itself abnormal, and is one among the many indications of a course, well in the lead of the fiscal figures of the course, well in the lead of the puget. Seattle and \$591,598.77 at Tacoma, Everett, Port Townsend, Bellingham collected on goods imported by the merchants at the port of entry, Portland made an even more wonderful showing, the impost receipts at Portland amounting to \$764,266.16, compared with \$974,997.32 at all Puget Sound ports

Official statements of this nature, showing with cold, unblased facts and figures the actual amount of business handled at the ports, are for the busiflatulent boom literature ornamented with fearfully and wonderfully-made sions not at all warranted by the facts. According to the Sun, we should Pacific ports in foreign trade water has been the monstrous evil of "central-business between buyer and seller has been transacted at the port of entry. upon us like a wolf on the fold. The At no other port on the Pacific Coast is Each chronicler finds some new words such a large proportion of the outward

from foreign countries. Portland perhaps displays more modever since this Nation was esty than some of her competitors in founded, almost every progressive step revealing to the world facts of this na- sentment of "Lincoln, the Scorn of Cor

United States; still the ragged plumes they convey a deeper significance than Lincoln, from the standpoint of a man of the scarecrow continue to flutter in is possible in straight boom literature, the breeze, and the hoarse voice of the such as occasionally makes Seattle the greatest shipping port on the face of

MURDER AS A FINE ART.

Strange as it may seem, repulsive and incongruous as we may think it, there is reason to believe that Esther religious duty when she shot her brother. There can be little doubt that to her Creffield, monstrous as he was to all normal apprehension, had made himself appear as a prophet of God. Nor need this surprise any one. Much stranger things have happened in the course of the history of that mysterious passion which we call religion. Whole nations for many ages have worshiped what they thought was God Scarcely any act can be named, no matter how obscene or absurd, which has not been included in some ritual Huston's legal eminence. The point is the salvation of human souls. No charthis: In case a newspaper deliberately acter is too degenerate to be accepted. as a representative of the Delty. Such is the sad teaching of history in the realm of false religious.

Sadder still is the reflection that the adherents of a false religion, or most of them, never know that it is false Their conviction is every whit as firm as that of the man who accepts the purest Christianity. Religious belief is ndependent of reason. It thrives upon absurdity. Tertuilian could say even of the dogmas of Christianity that he accepted them because they were absurd. How much more would such a celing reign in an untutored mind like Esther Mitchell's. We must believe that her faith in Creffield was implicit. To her he was a good man persecuted for his religion. Perhaps she thought he was something higher and better than a mere man. Her cast of character, if she is correctly described, was serious and brooding. Her face is melancholy. Her eyes look far away. Something of the hereditary taint of insanity in her family tinged her mind with shadowy melancholy. One may believe that in happier circumstances she would have been capable of passionate devotion to a great cause would gladly have sacrificed her life for some heroic end. Involuntarily reading the motives which must have ruled the soul of this strange girl, on recalls Judith standing over the sleep ing Holofernes with her sword uplifted though less of religious passion and something more of patriotism animated

the Jewish maiden.
Esther Mitchell believed that her brother had murdered the prophet of God and that she was chosen to avenge him. We cannot doubt that this belief was deeply fixed in her soul and per-fectly eincere; but it was not her only motive. Two others at least may be discerned. Like the other women accepted Creffield for a religious leader Esther mingled an earthly passion with her faith. The story in the "Arabian Nights" of the Queen who preferred the embraces of a slobbering negro to those of her gallant husband probes profoundly into human nature. There is no accounting for love and no rule To conclude, we should advise Mr. guide it. It is fixed deeper in the soul Huston to consult his personal comfort than religion and assumes forms equal and let these matters pass without furify strange and degenerate. Psychological equations in the same and degenerate in the same and let these matters pass without furifications. gists say that it may be perverted toward any object whatever, and those whose duties or studies have led ther bomb. He who endures slander brave-ly may live to be glorifled by the same know that this is true. There is nothtongues that abused him. By the time ing incredible in the supposition that the women who accepted Creffield as a prophet were also drawn to him by the passion of sex. Indeed, it would have been strange if this had not been so his most ardent supporters; whereas, It almost always happens in such cases. Recall, for example, the history of Brigham Young or Joseph Smith. We must believe, then, that when Es-ther shot her brother she was aveng-

But there was still another motive. a weapon when George Mitchell shot on the spot. Why not? Would not any other woman have done the same? Who can expect a wife to stand by and | Cabinet Ministers. see her husband murdered with whom George Mitchell had murdered

Both Seattle and Tacoma have much either before or after her brother's more frequent steamship service than death, to show that her resentment

AN EXHAUSTLESS THEME. The varied career of Abraham Lincoln, from the sharp pinch of poverty that pressed all of the buoyancy out of his childhood and youth to his career as President of the United States and the tragedy of his death, is the everinteresting theme of lecturers and ora-tors. Whether drawn in detail by the hand of Henry Watterson traced with painful minuteness by John Hay or presented as a character study by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the life of Linthe slow hand of Thomas Lincoln, his easygoing father, to the deck of a flatboat and thence on in his progress to the chair of the Chief Executive of the Nation, every page of his life is a study, every chapter an inspiration The recital of the incidents

make up his life is never wearisome. with which to present the facts of this

The audience at Chautauqua listened with deep interest to Dr. Wise's pre-

accustomed to view political and pass-ing events through the understanding of the Southerner

A type that Nature wills to plan But once in all a people's years— Is presented in the name of Lincoln and will bear the study of generations. Old but ever new is the theme; rever-ently it is presented and with reverent attention received. And after all that has been said, that man would be a careless or superficial reader who, go-ing once again through the story of Abraham Lincoln's life, did not find some new touch of character, some new phase of experience with which to embellish a lecture upon this fruitful practically exhaustless, theme

M. Pugliesi-Conti, whose name has a kind of prizering sound, engaged in a fist fight in the Paris Chamber of Deputies yesterday, and as a result sent a challenge to fight a duel with some other excitable Frenchman. All France seems to be "torn up" over the rehabilitation of the unfortunate Dreyfus, and the civilized nations could al most excuse some exponent of the code duello if he would send his seconds to that celebrated scalawag, Colonel Paty du Clam. Ever since it became apparent that Dreyfus was to be 'vindicated Paty has displayed some of the charachas disgraced. He has at least remained silent, although he can hardly be enjoying the peace of mind that is credited to the other kind of clam when the tide is high.

The Suez is a great marine highway, and an endless procession of deep-water shipping is continually passing through it. But when canale and ship are the topics under discussion the first to be considered is the "Soo. Through this wonderful inland water way there is always passing a flee: that in comparison dwarfs that which is steaming through the Suez. For example, during the month of June 3245 vessels of 5,682,321 tons net register and carrying 7,105,508 tons of freight passed through the "Soo" canal. Over a vast amount of freight handled at so low a cost to the shipper. Incident-ally it might be mentioned that none of the big modern steam freighters which carry it are subsidized.

A Kansas City Iceman testified under oath that he started in the business of making ice with a capital of \$600 and the following year succeeded in making a clear profit of \$45,000, and five years later owned a plant valued at \$400,000 It might be supposed that such oppornities in high finance were confined to Kansas City, but this view is corected by testimony of this particular ceman that ice could be manufactured at from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per ton. A few days of temperature such as we have experienced in Portland would enable our local manufacturers of ice, if made mously wealthy, assuming, of course that not more than 90 per cent of their profits are lost in bad debts.

Not long ago this country, and especially New York City, expressed in a rather forcible way an opinion of Maxim Gorky. Now Maxim Gorky returns the service by telling what he thinks of the United States in general and Manhattan in particular. He is neither gentle nor sympathetic in matter or manner. To Appleton's Magazine for August he contributes a most vigorous attack on the American spirit of Mamworship and excorlates its chief By special arrangement with Appleton's, The Sunday Oregenian to-morrow will publish Gorky's article, several days in advance of the maga-

For several years during the period of reconstruction Judge George H. Williams was dictator of the South. As Attorney-General, Grant referred many disputes, often involving on one side. Forget the wrong. Is it The influence of Mrs. Creffield played bloodshed, to him for arbitrament really worth remembering? Anybody its part in determining Esther's act. Judge Williams had at his command and did not hesitate to employ it to her husband she would have killed him preserve peace. In The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow he recounts most mod-estly this service as one of Grant's

bine poultry-raising with cherry-growwas not the remorseless monster that ing and you will have plenty of room he looks to the rest of us. He was her for the chickens and good soil for the cherry trees. There is every reason why the two industries should thrive

> The 100 members of the National Guard who spent a week in a rifle con petition at Salem were serving their country faithfully, but, undoubtedly of the farmers up the Valley would like the looks of them better if they were pitching hay.

Being assured once more of an audience, Mr. Bryan is very busy with pen and voice, and his great boom has slipped back several inches. It isn't too late for Bryan to turn around and come home the other way.

Judge Upton, of Walla Walla, sent a most remarkable telegram of encour-agement and sympathy to Esther Mitchell. It is charitable to suppose that, in the cold gray dawn of the morning after, he regrets it.

Mrs. Creffield and Esther Mitchell say they are sane, and Thaw says he is sane. They are willing to be hanged, or freed, according to their deserts.

Free silver would have been all right, IF, etc., etc., says Mr. Bryan. Bryan would better drop the "if" from Of course the clumsy forgery of Mrs. Hartje's alleged letters to her

man was discovered. They had no postscript. France can hardly overdo the amende conorable to Major Dreyfus. It will take much to atone for the past twelve

The Bastile will fall again today. It will be the second time this week that omething har dropped in Paris.

County, yet Seattle will get it all back in the headlines on the news pages, It is up to Colonel du Paty de Fois Gras Clam to go back into his shell, if

Murder trials are expensive in King

he can get there alive.

MR. BRYAN NO LONGER YOUNG. Boy Orator at First, but Now Adept at Political Game,

Cipcinnati Enquirer. How ofcen has regret been exressed that a kitten, if it escapes the pond in its infancy, must some day be ome a cat. How deep the sigh at the thought that the innocent, affections.e and playful youngster will in a few months be a full-grown "tabby," sedate, cross, unsociable, selfish and cruel. What a transition from the confiding and simple falth of the young scion of cathood to the mature mouser seeking whom he may devour. The Hon. William J. Bryan is no

longer a kitten in politics. grown up. Time was when he was regarded as one as open in his eloquent innocence as Mr. Beverldge, of Indiana, and as incapable of animosity or cold same state. Talk about "boy orators. Bryan accepted the brand cheerfully, and beat everybody at the "game." He was as frank and open as a child of the prairies. He hesitated not throw himself into any emergency, and to ask for anything that was worth naving. He was charming because he had none of the ways of the wicked Some of the political propoliticians. essors did not like him at heart because his open heartedness took with people and paralyzed party manipulation.

Had Mr. Bryan been elected to the Presidency in his kittenhood, so to speak, there is hardly a doubt that the United States of America would now have been in the full fruition of the The hearts of the people appeared to be with him, and there never was another such heart-to-heart campaign as that of 1886. And "they do say" that Bryan was honestly elected, and would have been inaugurated had it not been for the election skill of the magnates of the party in power. The opportunity presented in sweet intellectual immaturity was lost Mr. Bryan was a purring, fetching and delightfully instnuating "kitty" 1896. Now he is a rugged, staring. bald-headed, deliberative Thomas Cat He has coldly studied men and things He has doffed his freshness, and now appears as one who knows politics by the book and by experience. He is as shrewd as any "old fox" on the party stage. He has learned the weaving ways of politics. See him "shy" at the Would he have done that in 1896? He protested only mildly in 1900. Behold him in 1906. The Demoeratic nomination has just been offered to him clear across the sea, with even greater verisimilitude than that with which the crown was offered to Caesar and with the assurance that he would have such a "puddin'" as Theodore Roosevelt to beat at the polls.

Did Mr. Bryan jump at it? Did he spring nimbly into the arms of Democracy as he did in '96? No, indeed. The lady has withered a little since then, and the fondled champion of that day was no longer "Pussy." He did not rush for the milk pan and get other fellows to hating him. He smiled at a width denoting maturity and struck his breast tragically. He said, as Blaine would have said, or as perhaps Mr. Roosevelt would say now, "No," with a capital N. "This is not a time for candidates for President. There are others. There is Senator Bailey, of Texas. There is Governor Folk, of Missouri. And there is Congressman Hearst, of New York. And there are others."

Mr. Bryan would have none of it. His real friends will be giad to know that he has learned to be a real poli-tician, and knows too much to concen-trate the opposing elements against him two years before the next National him two years before the next National convention. He is going to be "received" in New York, however, and have a welcome home at Lincoln, Everybody will be so glad to see Mr. Bryan for his own sake. These demonstrations are to be merely neighborly expressions of good will. Mr. Bryan will have the well have the second of the second will be a second with a second will be a second will be a second will be a second with a second will be a second wi expressions of good will. Mr. Bryan will have it so. He will have braved the dangers of many deeps and run the the dangers of many deeps and run the gauntiets of disease in many hostile climes. And his friends will not have "lost" him. Those who may at some future day be inclined to give his popularity and good fellowship a political turn will have the joy of knowing that he retains his ability and goodness, and that he speaks with the old-time fire and illuminating persecutors and and that he speaks with the old-time fire and filuminating phraseology, and that he has adaptability to times, cir-cumstances and principles that would not have been suspected aforetime. And, moreover, that he knows politics And, moreover, that he knows politics and practices em. And, moreover yet, he has done "right well" in material relations since the "first battle." He is enough of a plutocrat to pay his own hotel bill at a convention without hiring out to a daily newspaper.

Indeed, may we not say, in all good nature and appreciation, that the son of Nebraska, schooled in the college of experience, smiles on the situation with all the blandness of the cat which experience, smiles on the situation with all the blandness of the cat which had eaten the camary?

Dietotic and Hygienic Gazette.

A sea careor is opening up for several hundred nurses. The German Hospital, of New York City, has already furnished two graduate nurses on the application of the Hamburg-American line for service on two of its largest vessels-the Amer-ika and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Other lines are sure to follow the practice and thus the nurse as well as the physician becomes a necessary complement of a first-class steamship.

WHAT SHOULD MR. HUSTON DO! SOME FEATURES OF Consults The Oregonian as to Possible

Libel Suits.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 12-(To the Editor.)-I, was much interested in the discission between Governor Geer on one side and The Oregonian on the other on the question of criticism of public men by the press. And while the criticisms of the press very often seem utterly un-justifiable, yet, on the whole, I am inlined to think with The Oregonian, that

clined to think with The Oregonian, that it is better that men be unjustly criticised than to have the freedom of the press abridged.

My object in writing this communication, however, is to ask The Oregonian's opinion upon a kindred question. Suppose a newspaper deliberately publishes falsehoods about a man, whether he be a public or a private citizen, should the injured party ignore the matter, or should he invoke the law and cause the indictment

yarry ignore the matter, or should he invoke the law and cause the indictment and punishment of the editor?

To put it correctly, during the recent primary campaign the Salem Journal, the Tillamook Headlight, and other papers, published a statement that I ran for the State Senate in 1900 on a free silver Democratic ticket, etc., with many other false-hoods of like character. The Silverton Appeal published a statement that I never stepped inside of a church, that I never gave a dollar to religion or charity that never spoke of religion except to sneer

I never spoke of religion except to snear at it, etc.

These statements were wilful and deliberate falsehood, published with the intent and for the express purpose of injuring my candidacy. Now, shall I consult my own personal comfort and allow the matter to go by without notice, or is it my duty, as one who tries to be a good citizen, to cause the authors of these statements to be indicted? It will do statements to be indicted? It will do me no good to do so, but is it my duty to do this for the protection of other candidates who may come hereafter?

I confess I am in doubt about it, and the opinion of The Oregonian, if frankly

given, will probably turn the scale wit me. S. B. HUSTON.

Teacher of Helen Keller Dies. New York Sun.

Michael Anagnos, who lately died at
Turnu Severin, Roumania, was born in
Epirus, Greece, in 1837. He graduated at
the University of Athens, and aided Dr.
Samuel Gridley Howe, of Boston, in the
work of assisting in educating the refuwork of assisting in educating the refu-gees of the Cretan insurrection who had fled to Greece in 1857. Soon afterward he came to America, and was associated with Dr. Howe in the work of educating the blind. In 1870 he married Dr. Howe's eldest daughter, Julia Romana Howe. He became the successor of his father-in-law as head of the Perkins Institution on the death of the latter in 1878. In 1887 he founded the kindergarten for the blind at Jamaica Plain, Mass., the first school of its kind in the world. It was principally through his efforts that it now owns property to the value of \$1,000,000 and has upward of 100 pupils. Mr. Anagnos also raised a fund of \$100,000 to establish the Howe memorial printing press for the blind, and materially increased the prop-erty of the Perkins Institution, the pioneer school of its kind in America. He directed the early education of Helen Keller, who was for some years a pupil at his institution. She was taught by the methods invented by Dr. Howe for Laura Bridge-man, his pupil. Mr. Anagnos was also president of the Greek Union of America. He was a naturalized American citizen His wife, who was also deeply interested in the work for the blind, died in 1886.

Old Vintage Brandy Used to Run Auto

London Standard.

The following story of the Shah is going the rounds in Paris, where the lightest deed of so frequent and popular a royal visitor is always followed with interest. Just before he became fill His Majesty had the joy of seeing a brand-new motor car unpacked. As excited as a child before a new toy, he insisted that the car should be set going at once. Now, motor spirit is not yet a common commodity in Persia. The palace was searched, but not a gill The palace was searched, but not a gill could be found. Courtiers trembled, but dared not admit that the royal will could not be obeyed. But the Shah clamored, and the truth had to come out at last. Nobody was led out for instant impalement. Instead, with a reasonableness he may have learned in Europe, His Majesty condescended to inquire into the nature of the fluid required. It was spirit. The Shah brightened up at once. He had lots of 1t—1898 brandy specially purveyed to the Imperial household. It was brought and the new motor car soon hummed along under the explosive force of alcohol.

A Forty-One Story Tower Is Next.

New York Sun.

Architect Ernest Flagg has filed with Building Superintendent Murphy the completed plans for the mammoth office building to be erected for the Singer Manufacturing Company at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street, the striking feature of which is to be a tower of 41 stories, making it the highest building in America. The tower will be \$25 feet high. The plans have been designed to meet the technical requirements of the engineers of the Building Department in the matter of the stability of the tower walls matter of the stability of the tower walls

to resist the wind pressure.

The main building will be 14 stores, and will be remodeled from the present 14-story Bourne office building and the 11-story Bourne office building adjoining it on Liberty street. It is to cost \$1,500,000, includ-

Philadelphia Pr

A loveletter, which Miss Florence M. Crawford declares is equivalent to a will and should give her possession of an es-tate valued at \$2000 left by Edwin S. Updike, Jr., a paymaster's clerk in the United States Army, and to whom she de-clares she was engaged, was produced yesterday before Charles Irwin, Deputy Register of Wills, and was filed am the other papers in the case.

The passage in the letter upon which
Miss Crawford bases her claim reads: "I and all that I have is yours to do with as you like. I am not in this half-hearted I am woolly and absolutely yours, and I want to be."

-From the Chicago Chronicle.

ILLINOIS' GIANT "CANNON" CRACKER

-180

CONVENTION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTR

WATSEKA, AUG 16

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

First and foremost, all the world's news by Associated Press, special correspondents and members of The Oregonian staff, making the fullest and most complete record of any Pacific Coast newspaper.

MAXIM GORKY'S EXCORIATION OF NEW YORK CITY

The great Russian reformer and novelist will tell what he thinks of the United States in general and New York City in particular. This is a vigorous, bitter article pub-lished in advance of Appleton's Magazine, for which it was written, by special arrangement with the Appleton house. Much that Gorky says in his indictment will be admitted to be true, but he finds nothing to praise. Still he had a motive: New York City punished him for a social irregularity.

WHEN JUDGE WILLIAMS WAS ARBITER FOR ENTIRE SOUTH his recollections of political life ing more interesting than the chap-ter to be published tomorrow. It relates to the reconstruction period, when Grant as President turned over to him as Attorney-General the arbitrament of all political dis-turnations. turbances, often involving human life. The doing of hig things, when told by the man who did them, is singularly faschnating; Judge Wil-liams is becomingly modest,

OREGON FRUIT FARM MAN. AGED BY A YOUNG WOMAN It is only 15 miles from Portland, and produced the cherries that took first prize at the recent Salem Fair. Its mistress is Miss Clara Fair. Its mistress is Miss Clara Webb, who personally superintends the work on the 160 acres.
The unlly life is well described
by Miss Anne Shannon Monroe
and pictured by a staff photogra-

WHEN THE FRENCH GIRL .

DIPS INTO THE SEA She doesn't dress as they do at Clatsop or North Beach, and un-til she reaches the water she protects herself from gaze with a wrap. Married women dress differently from maidens. A cor-respondent on the Normandy shore tells all about the recrea and sends characteristic

RUINED CASTLES OF AMERICAN CLIFF DWELLERS Professor W. H. Holmes, through a special Washington corre-spondent, furnishes interesting details of his journey through the crumbled pueblos and cave dwellings of America's earliest race, which will soon be pre-served in a National park, to-gether with some photographs never before published.

HOW A BACHELOR WOULD MIND A BABY

Frank Barkley Copley, a writer in the Outing Magazine, has raised a storm among women by declaring that most mothers know little or nothing about bringing up babies, and then telling of modern methods based on the experience of New York hospitals on 6000 infants. His plan will shock every old-fashloned mother.

TELEPHONE THAT RECORDS SPEECH

The newest electrical invention is a device that stores conversa-tion on a wire and then talks back. Viademar Poulsen discov-ered the process, but in making it practical he was aided by American experts.

SUSAN CLEGC AND HER

FRIEND MRS. LATHROP The village philosopher tells of the election of a delegate to a woman's convention and the trail of consequential worries.

WHEN SENATOR PETTUS

WAS AN ARGONAUT The oldest man in Congress, Sen-ator Edmund W. Pettus, of Alabama, relates a horseback jour ney in '49 across the continent in search of gold.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN

THE WORLD OF SPORTS Every reader of The Sunday Ore-gonian knows that he can depend on getting the latest and fullest ac-count of evenus in sportdom. No other paper in the Northwest is in a position to cover this field so thoroughly. Associated Press dis-patches give accurate descriptions of important athletic events in all parts of the world, which are supplemented by columns of special correspondence and articles by ctaff writers. A San Francisco let-ter from Harry B. Smith gives the latest from California.

SOCIETY, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Although society life in the city is Although society life in the city is becoming more quiet because of the departure of many to the Summer resorts, there is still much of interest going on. It is all told in the pages edited by Nancy Lee. A complete review of the week in the theaters and announcements of the things in store at the playhouses are of interest to all. Then there is a thorough resume of the week in musical circles, and all these departments are illustrated by photographs and clever sketches by ohs and clever sketches by staff artists.

WHERE THE SUMMER COLONIES ARE FORMING

While the mercury has been rising in Portland and throughout the state, many have escaped the heat by journeying to the Oregon and Washington beaches. Who are ing and what they are doing can be found on a special page devoted to this subject.

SOCIETY LIFE IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

In the usual letter from Washing-ton, D. C., Grace Porter Hopkins gives some interesting items about the people who are at present in the public limelight. Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, and other prominent people are the subject of the present letter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP OF NEW YORK

OF NEW YORK
Some of the dangers which threaten girls who would win benors behind the footlights in the country's
great metropelis are discussed in
the letter from Emilie Frances
Hauer. She talks of the Stanford
White case, and tells how men of
position influence the careers of
stage beauties in many cases. She
also writes of "Mrs. Warren's Profession," which is to be produced
next season. next season.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

James O'Neill's manager tells of the manager of a repertoire company who found to his dismay, that his little Eva"U. T. C." being the Friday performance—had failen iii. Says he to Legree:
"Little Eva is iii. You must double in

the part."

"Well," said the Legree, "you'll have to lend me a dime for a shave."

"No, no," said the manager, "never mind. We'll change the bill."

