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PORTLAND, SATU WAY, AUG. 11, 1906.

EAST THIRD STREET. Ought the city to sell its franchise on

East Third street for the benefit of the abutting property-owners? Or ought the city at large to have the benefit of the sale or disposition of the franchise? This is a plain and exact statement of the issue presented in the ordinance now pending for grant or sale of the use of East Third street to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Doubtless the ordinance would require the Southern Pa-sific to pay all the franchise is worth. This is not the question. The benefits or proceeds would not inure to the proper party or parties. In other words, the ordinance is cunningly con-ceived and drawn for the benefit of the owners of the adjacent property-leaving nothing, or next to nothing, to the city for the use of the franchise or street. There is a job in it, which should be closely scrutinized by the Common Council.

For the franchise or easement the Southern Pacific is to fill East Third from Hawthorne avenue to East Pine, to the full height required for the street grade-the fill to have a width of twenty feet in the center, at the top and to pay, moreover, into the city treasury the nominal sum of \$50 per annum. It is also to fill the whole street to the top of the grade, if the owners of abutting property desire it, and will put in the bulkheads or walls, to hold the materials.

This eimply signifies that the city's franchise is to be disposed of for benefit of the property lying immediately on East Third street, from Hawthorne to Pine. It will enhance the value of the property by an immense sum. From Hawthorne to Pine the distance is twelve blocks. At low estimate the value of the blocks on either sidetwenty-four in all-will be enhanced by \$10,000 a block. Probably indeed their value will be doubled. Of course the owners of these blocks rightfully should pay half at least of the cost of filling the street. Instead, they are proposing to make a franchise belonging to the city pay it. The principal owner in this double tier of blocks is the Ladd estate -though the Hawthorne estate has some holding, and there are a few small

For the needed causeways over these low lands, lying in the very center of the city, the Ladd estate has refused through all time to do anything, and, moreover, has stood in the way of oth-It is not likely that the ordinance now pending, to improve this vast property at the expense of the city, came into its present form by accident; any more than the measures that led up to the enormous franchise grafts for enrichment of the first families, heretofore exposed, were accomplis-without premeditation and design.

Doubtless the Southern Pacific, if it is to get the franchise, would as lief pay the city for it as to pay the Ladd estate for it. One-half the cost of this fill, at very least, ought to be charged upon the adjacent property. Indeed, so situated is this property that the owners could well afford to pay the whole cost of filling the etreet, and then have immense profits out of the increase of

the adjacent property were required to pay the cost, or a just proportion of the cost, of the embankment or the Southern Pacific could pay into nominal and ridiculous sum of \$50 a cover or blind to a big job for private gain. Surely the Common Council will look closely into this scheme.

No one of the operations or achieve-ments of franchise-grabbing in Portland hitherto has been less defensible than this attempt to use a highly valuable franchise in the heart of the city change from rape of the franchise and sent to the Senate because of that prefsale of it for money to the method of erence. This is not a reason for their disposing of the franchise so as to resigning, unless it was also a reason make it pay the cost of improvement and enhancement of the values of private property, is ingenious; but the transactions are of the same kind. The greed behind such schemes "hath changes and turns as many as there are tongues, and hands, and accidents. at would seem that the habit of piling up enormous wealth by absorption through forms of law, or of legal action, in public or in private procedure, upon exposure, is incurable as it is inveterate, among . The probabi

There was talk, awhile, that there should be some street on the East Side, well as on the West Side, upon which no exclusive rallway franchise should be granted; so that other railroade might have a chance to enter the city; or what is called a "belt line," for it passed out of everybody's calculation? Even if it is no longer to be con-sidered, and the Southern Pacific is to discredited Senttors to resign.

franchise go into the treasury of the their successors more wisely than Hasn't the Ladd estate had sufficient benefits from Portland? Is there a check upon it?

IN NEW YORK.

William Randolph Hearet is giving is party brethren a lot of trouble. He is "in politics." He wants to be Governor of New York. Alton B. Parker, late Democratic candidate for the Presldency, thinks Hearst presumptuous and preposterous. But Hearst does not allow Parker to be a judge. William Jennings Bryan, who has become very conservative of late, thinks Hearst too radical, and by no means safe and sane. The best Democratic papers of the metropolis, the World and the Times, are against Hearst, deeming alm not only unfit to be a party leader but a bad newspaper man. But Hearst has a great following in New York, both in city and state, especially among the working people, who have been persuaded to think him their champion. Hearst is in position to give the Democratic managers of New York a lot of trouble, and doubtless he will

Hearst will try for the Democratic emination; but it is believed he will still be a candidate, if he should not re-Either situation would refound to the benefit of the Republican party, now practically moribund in York; for Hearst's nominatio would be followed by a heavy Demo-cratic bolt; or his candidacy as an independent would probably detach a great body of voters from the regular candidate. The Republican party, disgraced by Platt and Depaw, and split into warring factions, is in no posidisagreement shall open a way.

Should Hearst get the Democratic nomination, he would stand a good chance of election; for, though the Parker-Belmont aristocracy would "bolt," he would receive the great bulk of the vote of the party, and the general support of union labor. The enormous vote he received when running as an independent candidate for Mayor of New York proved that his capital as a politician was great enough for even greater men to bank on. He may yet make a tie-up, as the politicians say, with Bryan; for Bryan himself will lose many chances if his new "conserva-tism" shall take him far away from the opes, expectations and approval of the class of voters with whom Hearst unloubtedly is strong. Control of New York is still likely, as heretofore, to be necessary to the success of either

LYNCH LAW. With public sentiment on the side of the lynchers, attempts to punish them can hardly fall to be futile. The report omes from North Carolina that a mo threatens to release from custody those who were arrested for lynching negroes recently, and it is difficult to see what there is to hinder if it is in arnest. It is all very well to talk of the duty of Sheriffs. That duty is clear and unmistakable. Nevertheless, Sheriffs belong to the communities which elect them. Their feelings are those of their neighbors, and their deepest, though of course mistaken, loyalty is to their own friends and constituents In general it is folly to count upor Sheriffs enforcing the law against the decided sentiment of those who elect them. This is to ask the impossible of human nature. The fact is deplorable. out it may as well be admitted.

Even if lynchers are arrested and most necessarily farcical. The jury selected from their sympathizing neighbors is sure to acquit them. A strong military force could, of course, prevent lynching if it happened to be on hand, had a determined commander and used ball cartridge instead of blanks. The question whether, upon the whole, it would be worth while to introduce milltary rule for the purpose need not be discussed. It is purely academic. Under a democratic government it is difficult to see, in fact, how lynch-law can be abolished by force. If the people of a section of country prefer to supersede the courts by mob rule their choice, bad as it is, does not seem easily

preventable. One would suppose that the best way to do away with mob violence would be to remove its causes. In the South one of these causes is fairly easy to deal with; the other is ineradicable for the present. The manageable cause is the inefficiency of the criminal courts, which has been of late so much discussed and which is not peculiar to the South. The cause which is likely to give trouble long after the courts have ceased to play at justice and begun to do their duty is race hatred. This seems to increase in the South rather than diminish; and until some permanent remedy for it has been found we can scarcely hope to see the last of the negro lynchings. They are more likely to increase in frequency and in circumstances of horror. Some observers would not be surprised to see them culminate in a war of races.

PLATT AND DEFEW The rumor that Depew and Platt in tend to resign from the United States Senate is not likely to be true. Men of their stamp do not quit a job. They the city treasury a large annual sum | belong to the horse-leech tribe, whose for use of the street, instead of the motto is "To suck, to suck, the very blood to suck." Moreover, they are make no valid protest against the acyear, which is inserted merely as a quite as well qualified to be Senators now as they were when they took office. Neither of them is more depraved than when he was elected. Neither is more dishonest or more disregardful of the public weal. They are contemptuous of their duties, but so they have always been. They prefer the interests e franchise in the heart of the city of corporations to those of the public, the profit of a few persons. The but so they always have. They were for never sending them there, which few of our corporate politicians would be prepared to admt.

The only difference between the Platt and Depew of today and the Platt and Depew of three years ago is that they have been found out. Being found out does not make a man worse than he was before. In many cases it makes him better, for he desists from his sins

The probability is, therefore, Platt and Depew will be better Senators for 'the rest of their terms than they have been. Certainly they must be less pernicious, since exposure has severely clipped their power to do mischief. A Platt, known for what he is, is a comparatively innocuous creature. An exposed Depew is like a collapsed use of all, on equal terms, might be es- bladder. Who is there to do him revtablished. Is this idea obsolete? Has erence or be misled by his pompous example of iniquity? New York will do well to think twice before urging its eration of society is that of teaching sidered, and the Southern Pacific is to discredited Senators to resign. It parents their duty and responsibility, get the franchise of East Third street, might find itself put to the trouble of The children, though they must suffer,

A Senator well exposed, like Platt, never to be an end of this business, or Elkins, or Aldrich, is vastly preferable to one of the same stamp whose plumes still drip with the purity of the white-wash. With their tall feathers bedraggled they are less likely to attempt ambitious sculduggery. Platt, for example, during the last'session of Congress confined his exploits to pension bills, whereas when in full bloom he was the impregnable bulwark of the express steal and the potent enemy of

Depew, in his besmudged retirement, the corporations in their fight against food and railroad regulation? What did he do to help along the shipsubsidy steal? What has he had to say lately in favor of tariff robbery? Noth-

to an innocuous repose?

As of the Apaches, it may be said of some of our togaed cohort, that the only good Senator is the dead Senator. Depew is not dead, but he is next thing to it. He is in the condition of those worms which wasps sting and lay by to keep indefinitely. He fills the place He keeps out somebody who might be actively harmful. To a looker on of a reflective turn it really seems as though New York were singularly blessed in Depew. That state, which is rid of its pair, whether by exposure, imprison-ment or other device, may well heave a sigh of relief and look around for congratulations. It is true that New York stands exactly as if it had no Senators, but compare it with Ohio, which has two, and pronounce which is the happier commonwealth. The fact of the matter is that New York might do worse than to re-elect its silent and bedraggled pair of Senators. They are a little ludicrous, to be sure, but they are harmless.

INVITING COMMERCIAL ISOLATION. One of the largest wheat-exporting firms in the Pacific Northwest has just received notice that a reciprocal treaty is about to be concluded between the Australian and South African govern from British territory to South Africa at 4 cents per 100 pounds less than from the American Pacific Coast. This firm as well as other firms in the same line of business has, in the past, shipped a great many cargoes of Oregon and Washington wheat to South Africa, at times when the European market was unsatisfactory. The proposed discriminating duty will be sufficient to close he doors of the South African importers against us and our wheat will naturally be forced to other and, not in frequently, less profitable markets. The incident, by itself, may not be of National importance, but as it illustrates the steadily growing feeling of resentment against the commercial policy of the United States, it is interesting.

The trade and good wishes of South Africa may not be of sufficient value to cause any particular uneasiness over its loss, but it is the general applicaof the American standpat policy that is piling up trouble for us. Ger-many, after repeated efforts to secure a satisfactory reciprocal trade arrangement with this country, has finally refused to grant us as advantageous duty rates on our products as it extends to he "favored nations" with which reciprocal tariff relations were established last Winter.

America is rapidly progressing to a point where it cannot sell anything to a foreign country so long as it is possiole to secure the purchasable commod ity elsewhere. By adhering to this principle it is only a question of time until the United States will be commercially isolated.

If a foreign customer of American goods is desirous of selling us something, the disposal of which will inrease his purchasing power, we proceed to hamper the operation with obstructive laws which tend to decrease his profits and increase to the American consumer the cost of the commod ity which the foreigner offers. Under such circumstances, it is, of course foolish to expect anything like pleasant business relations with foreign buyers and sellers, and foreigners quite naturally turn to some other country where they receive the same treatment which they are disposed to extend to others. The United States is now harvesting an enormous wheat crop, said to be the largest on record. There is, of course no market in this county for all of this wheat, and approximately 200,000,000 bushels must find a market abroad South Africa, which in the past has been a good purchaser, has put up a bar which places that market out of our reach, and Germany, which also has frequently imported considerable quantities of American wheat, is en-forcing some of the same kind of protective tariff of which we have been

making a specialty. The worst feature of the policy of trade repression lies in the fact that it is one of our own creation. We can tion of the foreign countries in giving our trade competitors an advantage over us, for we have by our own laws alienated our prospective purchasers and incurred an ill will which it will require years of fair treatment to remedy. Unless we correct this evil, and, at least partially, apply the golden rule to our business transactions with eign countries, we will shortly find our foreign trade confined strictly to lines in which we have an invincible advan-

We have reform schools for wayward children, which doubtless do the best they can. But if there could be reform schools for parents there would be little or no need of reform schools for children. Delinquent parents are to blame for delinquent children,-in nine cases out of ten. If parents would do their duty; if they could be forced by state, church, society, press, public opinion, or the whips and scorns of the time, to realize their responsibility for the children they have brought into the world. -then there would be no need of the State Reform School. The parents would keep that school. Its course of instruction would be admonitory and preventive. It is seldom that a child brought up in the right way by the parents will afterward take the wrong way. Greatest of all efforts for regenwhy should not the proceeds of the a new exposure unless it should choose are little to be blamed. Men and proper stuff for hot weather.

women, who without sense of responsibility bring children into the world and alow them to grow up without proper instruction or restraint, are greatest of culprits, and little entitled to sympathy when their children go wrong,

Eastern newspapers_contain accounts of the completion of a handsome new bassenger and freight steamship, built for the Southern Pacific, to ply be-tween New York and New Orleans. The vessel is of exactly the size and type needed on the San Francisco-Portland the parcels post and postal currency. Foute, and is to be followed by two oth-Before New York decides upon a ers of similar size and build, but none change it will do marvelous wisely to consider whether it is likely to better Coast. Mr. Harriman has offered no itself. A Senator who does nothing is explanation for his announced intention infinitely preferable to one who does to run all three of these steamers between New York and New Orleans instead of sending one of them out where is in many respects a model Senator. it would be appreciated, but he proba-Who can accuse him of having aided bly fears that they would suffer by bly fears that they would suffer by comparison with these magnificent sixknot arks, the Barracouta and Costa Rica, which are now giving such "elegant" service out of Portland. The Pa-cific Coast Steamship Company's big ing at all. He is as good as dead, and new liner President will be ready for has been so for months. Of many of the San Francisco-Puget Sound run in his more active colleagues it were pro- about six months, and will relieve the foundly to be wished that they were Harriman line, and Portland also, of a even as he. Is there not some way large amount of travel .which, with to investigate these also and lull them proper transportation facilities, would make the sea trip by way of Portland.

Dutch Harbor dispatches, with news of the Japanese raid on the seal rookerm, state that "the raid was supposed to have been planned by Alec Mc-Lean." Pravious to the appearance of Jack London's tale of the "Sea Wolf" there was occasionally an unlawful sealing escapade that was not charged up against that mild-mannered "blue nose" sailor, who, to use aw expression of a member of his crew, "would not fight a cat unless he was full of nootch." Alec McLean is not an angel, but his reputation as a bad man was largely acquired through unfounded reports which read well in the yellow paper, but lacked the element of truth If Captain Kidd's reputation was secured with no more foundation in fact than is behind that of McLean, it is about time for history to make some necessary corrections.

The Novoe Vremya, a Russian paper which is always suffering from some kind of hallucination, has discovered an 'American peril." It pretends to see in the Rio Janeiro Conference a scheme for a consolidation of the political interests of America, England and Japan and fears that the time is approaching ments by which wheat will be admitted when the Slav, German and Latin races of Europe will be compelled to unite for self-protection against this combination. The idea is rather far-fetched and there are irreconcllable factors which will prevent the consummation of such a scheme. If, however, Amer ica, Great Britain and Japan should form an offensive alliance, the "self-protection" of the rest of the world would be rather weak with what was left from the three powers mentioned.

> The farmers of Clackamas County are year. Crops of all kinds have made, or promise, a full and perfect yield. Harvest festivals will be held from time to time in token of satisfaction at this result, and in order that sociability and neighborliness may join hands material prosperity in agricultural communities. This is as it should be. All work and no play produces the pro-verbially dull boy, and the days of dullness in agriculture are passing. Har-veet festivals speak at once of prosperity and contentment-elements without which life on the farm is dreary and

When Lincoln and Grant, together with the North, were striving to save the Union, Great Britain's statesmen were more than willing to see it de-stroyed. A treaty made some years after the close of the Civil War paved the way for present friendly relations. Judge George H. Williams was a member of the high joint commission that framed the treaty-a valuable precedent for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. In Sunday Oregonian tomorrow Judge Williams recounts the work of the commission and speaks freely of its personnel.

It was supposed that the great commonwealth of Illinois had cut her political eyeteeth years ago. But it seems that this is a mistake. It remained for the primary law, passed by the last Legislature at Springfield, to complete this job of delayed political dentition A test of the law has discovered to the astonished voters that it facilitates bose rule and furnishes the Cook County (Chicago) machine with a new grip. Still these defects show where the law can be amended, and that is a gain that the next Legislature may turn to account.

A Republican politician who has toured the West is back at Washington City, firmly convinced that "the Republican convention will be compelled to renominate Roosevelt in 1908." That's rough on Taft, Root, Fairbanks, Cannon, Shaw and the others. But how can a Republican convention compel a Republican President, whose decision not to run again is "irrevocable," to take a renomination?

Corporations will this year pay into he state treasury \$10,000 more in fees than they did last year. The threatened exodus of corporations in consequence of the enactment of the license tax law is materializing rapidly, isn't

With the market at 17 cents, hop growers are beginning to worry a bit about their pickers. Fifty cents is to be offered, but a rising market may justify a demand for 55 and perhaps 60 "Hops is hops" this year,

Rather than stir the people of Portand into legislating what they want through the initiative, the City Council may attend to the Fourth-street franthise matter. This doubtless will be better for the railroad company. They are going to find Lost Lake, by

wagon road, from the town of Hood River. Make a good road, and no end of people will find Lost Lake; for it is one of the choicest and rarest mountain scenes in all the world. There must be a dearth of money (or

political enthusiasm) in the country when the Democratic National campaign fund amounts only to \$4. Uncle .Sam's coinage of new silver will come in handy.

The Thaw stuff grows, in the news, day by day. It is the natural and the

Nebraskon Would Have to Beat Roose velt and Couldn't, Says He.

Washington Post. New York, Aug. 1.—James Hamilton Lewis, ex-member of Congress and now corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, looks askance upon what he said today was "this combustible move" to make Bryan the nominee of the Demo-

cratic party. Mr. Lewis said:
"The expressed determination of fol-lowers of Mr. Bryan to fix upon him as the candidate of the Democratic party discloses to my mind a want of political anguity. The movement is prematura and likely to be destructive of the very ends which it seeks to achieve. When it is apparent that Mr. Bryan must be the is apparent that at Myan that the romainee, the Republican party will force Mr. Roosevelt to accept a second nomination upon the ground that he owes it to the party to save it from defeat.

"The radicals in the Republican party would vote for Mr. Roosevelt on the party that he is done the same thing.

ground that he is doing the same thing Bryan woud do, and certainly cry out: Why make a change? They would stay

by their own radical.

"The conservatives in the Republican party would vote for Roosevelt on the ground that they know what he would do, and preferred "their own devil to the one of the other fellow."

"The capitalists would urge that Roosevelt woud be harmless, as against a Republican Senate, which was favorable to publican Senate, which was favorable to capital; also that he would, in a new term, pander to conservative wealth in order to have a fixed place in history; that, knowing he could not be renominated, he would do nothing to try to win the renomination from the masses, while Bryan would have to go beyond what Roosevelt has done in order to win approval from the radicals and gain a renomination.

The country is Republican for such a man as Roosevett. Thousands of Demo-crats would be content to vote for him, upon the ground that he was executing the Democratic platform, and as against this volume of support that I have point-ed out, the Democrats would only have a party vote; and this divided by much of it going to an independent candidate sur ported by the labor forces now advocatin Mr. Hearst, other portions going to the Socialist ticket, particularly in the courtry districts, leaving such a minority strict Democratic party men as to make impossible the election of Bryan. The result would be that Mr. Bryan would have another try and Mr. Roosevelt an-

have another try and Mr. Roosevelt another term.

"Conditions, domestic and foreign, in two years may give rise to new issues, which may call for new men and may force Mr. Bryan out of the candidacy for the protection of his own ideas. We are doing an injury to Mr. Bryan by putting him in a position which would be very embarrassing. The honoring of Mr. Bryan as a Democratic and eminent citizen is as a Democratic and eminent citizen is highly proper; but to take such action with a view of foreclosing the question of Presidential candidacy in his favor appears to me to be impolitic and un-statesmanlike."

MR. BRYAN'S LOST GROUND. He No Longer Can Control the Far West.

New York World (Dem.)
Inspired by the example of the various state conventions and Legislatures that have declared for Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1908, the Massachusetts Democrats are heading the same way. Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, of Boston, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is confident that "this feeling will find official expression at the proper time perhaps very soon." proper time, perhaps very soon."
This spontaneous demand throughout the country for the nomination of a

the country for the nomination of a twice-defeated candidate, as Mr. Quincy says, is indeed a remarkable tribute to Mr. Bryan's personal and political character. It is the most surprising development in the politics of the day. And plainly it represents a strong and genuine sentiment.

But where are the votes necessary to elect him to come from? In 1896 Mr. Bryan carried the Western States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, representing 45 electoral votes, and secured one washington and wyoming, representing 45 electoral votes, and secured one
electoral vote in California. In 1990,
atthough he still clung to the idea of
free silver while the Democratic platform declared anti-imperialism to be
the paramount issue, he was able to
hold only the four Western States of hold only the four Western States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada. In the Roosevelt landslide of 1904 even these four states went Republican. the recovery of Maryland by the Dem-ocrats was more than offset by the loss of Missouri.

The ten Western States that went for Bryan in 1896 are now Republican, and Mr. Bryan could no more recapture them in 1898 than he could establish silver at 16 to 1, on which idea slone he carried them in his first Presidential campaign.

enough for them." No Machinery Used. Philadelphia Press.
"But," protested Mrs. Newlywed, "I don't see why you ask 25 cents a half peck for your beans. The other man only wanted 15 cents."

A Quitter. Phiadelphia Ledger.

"Yes," said the gay Lothario, "I called on four ladies last night."

"Huh! You must be a quitter," snorted the poker flend. "I'd keep on

raising all night if I had a hand like that." Too Explosive.

Chicago Tribune, Tommy-Paw, what is the "heated Mr. Tucker (looking at the thermome-ter and mopping his forchead)—It is a term, my boy, that is not to be uttered in the presence of children.

NO BRYAN FOR JIM HAM LEWIS HE WAS NAPOLEON'S GRANDSON SOME FEATURES Prince Murat, Killed in Auto Accident. Also Had American Blood.

New York World.

Prince Eugene Murat, who was recently killed by the overturning of his automobile at Munich, Bavaria, was the elder son of Prince Louis Napoleon Murat and the great grandson of the King of Naples and Princess Caroline, stater of Napoleon Bonaparte, who placed his fighting mar-shal on the throne of Naples and gave his sister to be Queen. Prince Eugene had American blood in

his veine as well, being a grandson of that Prince Lucien Murat who won Mass Caroline Frazer, of Philadelphia, the marriage taking place at Bordentowa,

Marriage taking place at Bordentows, New Jersey.

Both of the sons of King Joachim Murat of Naples and of Queen Caroline Bonaparto, his consort, married americans. Prince Achille, who, during his father's reign in Naples, was known as Crown Prince, married in this country Miss Caroline Dudley, grandniece of George Washington.

Miss Caroline Dudley, grandfather of George Washington.

When Prince Eugene's grandfather mar-ried Miss Frager in Bordentown, he was an exile, as was his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain. Both were impoverished, and the American wife of the scalor of royalty opened a school for young women, which became famous in

young women, which became famous in its day.

Prince Eugene's uncle, Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, was born at Bordentown, and when he was over 50 years of age was engaged to Miss Mary Gwendolyn Caldwell, the American heiress who founded the Catholic University. The uncle had made his home for a long time in Paris, and when the final settlements were to be made before the marriage, he went back to his beloved Paris and stayed there. To his friends he said:

went cack to his beloved rains and stayled there. To his friends he said:

"I said nothing to my fiances about money till we all gathered at her hotel by appointment to sign the sattlements. I had expected to witness on her part some sign of generous devotion. What do you imagine I saw? That during my lifetime I was to receive 50.000 francs. lifetime I was to receive 50,000 francs, and should she die before ms, leaving no heirs, the money was all to revert to her

family. "'Madame,' I said, 'you deceive you. self greatly. I am not an Italian, French princes are quoted much higher in the matrimonial stock list. And with my most distinguished salutations, I left

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Lively Time in Newberg.

Graphic.

This is the way it happened. A geneman with his wife and child who were visiting in town, was on his way to the train, carrying the aleeping babe of per-haps 18 months and making it by easy stages, as he had plenty of time and was waiting for the women folks who were to follow. Stopping at a real estate office. the agent being out, he laid the babe on the lounge in the back room and stepped out on the street. The agent, on returning, eyed the innocent babe, and vision of an abandoned waif left on his hand arose before him and the alarm given. Fond mothers rushed in and many were the anathemas that were hurled at the unnatural parent. All trains and boats must be watched to prevent her escape. "The child has been doped," escape. "The child has been doped," some one said and a test was suggested. Pinching was resorted to and the wall that was set up was good evidence that the effects of the "dope" had worn off. About this time the fond papa appeared About this time the tond paper appears on the scene and remarked that he suessed he could dry the tears. The women all locked daggers at him and he heat a hasty retreat. The song of "The Lost Child" with variations is now on at the phonograph stations.

Chicken Frenks in Eugene.

Register.

There is one hen in Eugene that does not behave as all regulated hens should. This one has taken up its abade somewhere near the southwest corner of the west park, and when all becomes still late at night, she comes out and picks up a meal of crumbs and bugs under the arc light. The hen is easily frightened, and whenever anyone comes into sight the hen scurries under the sidewalk. The hight occurs say the hen never comes night o...cers say the hen never comes out before midnight, and never in the

day time. There is a little bantam in another part of town that is just learning to crow, and he thinks that what he doesn't know about crowing would fill a mighty that part of town, this little hantan and keeps up a continuous performance until everybody is up. Once in a while the acreech seems to dwindle away, but no one is deceived, for thereby the bird is only digging its toes into the groungetting footing for a still lustier effort.

> Warning to Ambitious Girls. Star of Starbuck.

Miss Jennie Mays went to Dayton Tuesday, suffering with a severe pain in her side which she contracted several days ago after two weeks of extremely hard work in the harvest field cooking "Do you believe in an actual devil who rules over a burning lake?"

"Then how do you suppose he tortures his victinfs?"

"The works in the harvest field cooking for an enormous crew. The young lady's ambition to be "independent" was too great for her strength and she finally had to give up the work. Some fear was entertained lest the trouble be accommondated as everal to a suppose the form of the problem. is victings?"

entertained lest the trouble be ap
"He probably asks them if it is hot citis. Mrs. Mays accompanied her.

"Kida" See the World.

Rainfer Review.

Earnest Spitnogle and Herbert Milks departed for parts unknown last Friday with the avowed intention of shifting for themselves. How well they succeeded is evidenced by the fact that Parnest got "Yes'm," replied the huckster, "but home Tuesday and reported that Herbert these here beans o' mine is all hand was stranded in Woodland. Mrs. Milks picked." have plenty of that kind of experience.

> A Few Vacant Dates Left. Dr. C. L. Large reports a son born to Mr. and Mrs. Avery Sherrill at Thatcher the 3d inst. Parties desiring the services of Dr. Large in this class of cases will greatly oblige him by giving him notice three months, if possible, prior to the expected event.

> Then and Now. Columbus Dispatch.
> "I understand that he is a confirmed
> Bhiliophile," said the Boston maid.
> "Well, he may have been," replied her
> Chicago cousin, "but he's on the water

HE'S TOO DURNED BUSY



-From the Detroit Naws

OF 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 Const newspaper.

ONE OF OREGON'S PIONEER EXPRESS MESSENGERS

He ante-dated Wells-Pargo, and now lives in Portland at the age of 33, working on an invention to save gold. He is a cousin of John D. Rockefeller but a different sort of a man. It is worth while to listen to him telling of the times when man who carried work when men who carried gold had to be not only brave and strong, but shrewd and quick witted

THE CHUMP, THE DOG AND THE SMALL BOY

An original tale of domestic life in Portland, wherein is re-counted the giving of a Sun-day morning bath to the house-hold friend. No one who ever performed this duty will fail to appreciate the fidelity to truth appreciate the fidelity to truth which marks the sketch, nor will the humor of it displesse

HOW UNCLE SAM SETTLED DISPUTES WITH ENGLAND

It was by arbitration. A high joint commission, five from joint commission, five from Great Britain and five from the United States, framed a treaty. Judge George H. Williams was one of them. He tells very modestly of his part in the settlement of the boundary disputs which pute which gave us San Juan Island, in Pugot Sound.

A PROBLEM FOR PORTLAND MOTHERS

Catherine Cushman writes of kindergarten training in the home before the little ones start school life. Her article is full of wise hints that the average mother can take up in the spirit of Froebel.

WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN BAKER

This is the story of a lost party of prospectors who found gold in Griffin's guich, Eastern Oregon, 41 years ago. The only known survivor is David Littlefield, now living in Baker City, at the age of 77, with memory as bright as youth's. He recounts the hardships and dangers through which the dis-

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY: AN EXAMPLE

> A. H. Ballard writes an estimate of Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy, whom he regarded as America's first gentleman, giving only the human side of the man, whose name will always be associated with our most navy. greater navy.

MR. DEVERY OF NEW YORK IN FRENCH PICTURE GALLERIES

"I can do four miles of Van-dykes in an hour and take" em round corners at that," says the energetic American. This remark is the keynote of Mr. Devery's idea of doing master-pieces. He then proceeds to tell his discovery of how to see an average of 9000 paint-ings in one day.

WHEN MORGAN PLAYED WITH INDIAN BOYS

Alabama's distinguished Sena-tor tells of the time, early in the '30's, when his associates were children of the Creeks and Cherokeea, for whom he had great fondness.

BUSINESS, VERSUS

THE LARGER LIFE A lay sermon by Edwin Mark-ham, author of "The Man with a Hoe," who declares that man's chief concern is to find out his mission on earth.

WAKENING OF THE

CANADIAN EMPIRE P. A. O'Farrell writes of the industrial commercial and agri-cultural development of the doing in the vastness of a land that few in the United States or England appreciate.

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER

FRIEND MRS. LATHROP Elliah, the new editor, believes that something or somebody or both, should be exposed in his newspaper to wake up the town. Susan confesses her inality to find a mitable victim.

DELIGHTFUL DAYS AT THE SUMMER RESORTS The Oregon and Washington beach resorts are now approach-

beach resorts are now approaching the high tide of the present season. All of these seaside resorts are covered by The Oregonian, and nows printed of people of Portland and the Pacific Northwest who are spending their vacations there. SOCIETY, MUSIC AND

DRAMATIC REVIEWS Summer cutings and outdoor parties make up the society news of the week. Delightful weather has given many Portland hostores. land hostesses the opportunity to plan and carry out plans of entertainment that fit the season. In music and drains the scene has shifted to the East, where the managers are pre-paring tours and new plays for the coming season.

REAL ESTATE REVIEW

OF THE WEEK Portland's remarkable building growth is the theme of the weekly building and real estate review. The page is illustrated with photographs of some of Portland's bandsome new

SPORTING NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD Two pages are devoted to the sporting news of Portland and vicinity and the world at large. Special articles by experts are found on these pages, as well

as illustrations of current sport-PONY RIDING FAD OF PORTLAND YOUNG FOLKS

To own and ride a pony is the dream of many a child. Portland's young folks who enjoy this happy privilege are the subject of an illustrated feature.

McKinley Monument Unveiling.

Washington (D. C.) Star.
Justice William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court, has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument in honor of McKinley which is being crected by Ohio at Columbus. The ceremony will take place September 14.

One Way to Get Results.

Garfield Enterprise.

We read of a case of poisoning being caused by the sale of stale canned goods that had been permitted to remain upon the store shelves for an indefinite tima because the merchant did not advertise. Reference to the advertising columns of this paper will tell you how to maintain