## The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as Second-Class Matter BUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. TI (By Mail or Express.)
DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED. welve months. Three months ... ne menth
elivered by carrier, per year
elivered by carrier, per month
ess time, per week
anday, one year
(Seekly, one year (Issued Thursday)
unday and Weekly, one year

HOW TO REMIT—send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the scader's risk. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-New York, rooms 43-50, Tribune building, Chi-cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE. Chienge Auditorium Annex, Pastoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn atreet. St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie, Commercial Station. Denver-Hamilton & Kendrick, B06-912 Seventeenth street; Prati Book Store, 1214 Fifteenth street; I Welnstein. Goldfield, Nev,—Frank Sandatrom.

Kansas City, Mo,-Bicksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut.
Minneapolis-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Su-New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

House,
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Fourteenth and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley,
Ogden—D. L. Boyle,
Omaha-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam;
Mageath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam; 240
South Fourteenth,
Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co., 430 K street.
Salt Lake—Salt Lake News Co., 77 West
Second street South; Miss L. Levin, 24 Angeles B. E. Amoz, manager seven wagons; Berl News Co., 326½ South

Broadway.
San Diego—B. E. Amos.
Pasadena, Cal.—Berl News Co.
San Francisco—Foster & Orear, Ferry
News Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand.
Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Pennsylvania avenue.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1906

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO. To say that for the troubles between the Southern whites and the negroes the whites are themselves to blame would be a harsh judgment and not wholly true. The blacks are guilty of of the more advanced race have exercleed little forbearance. Southerners have claimed that they should be permitted to settle what they call "the negro question" without interference from the North, on the grounds that it is a domestic concern of their own, that they understand it better than outsiders, and that their feelings toward the blacks are kindly. This claim the rest of the country has of late years been disposed to concede. In dealing with the blacks the South has had a free

It has nullified the enfranchising amendments to the Constitution and deprived the negroes of the right to vote, so that the Southern whites have almost doubled the proportionate representation of the North in Congress It has put them on the footing of a servile race on the railroads, in school, everywhere, without protest from outsiders. In short, the South has had its way with the negro, with the result that the question does not approach a settlement but grows dally more perplexing while the feelings between the two races are becoming envenomed. It is a mistake to concede to the South that the negro question is local and not national. The original wrongs

of the negro were the guilt of New England no less than of Virginia. He was set free and enfranchised by the ant of the Nation. The whole country owes him reparation for the wrongs of public restaurants. centuries. Moreover, if it is the duty of the Federal Government to keep the races in Cuba and the Philippines, it is a strange distinction which abjures all such obligations toward the negroes. The existence in this country of some eight or ten million people who are practically without the protection of law is not a matter of local interest

Considered as a lower animal, South erners like the negro. They pet him as they would a dog and suffer his caresses without disgust so long as he does not aspire to human dignity. In this way the Southern whitee are as fond of the negro as Englishmen are of horses; but when forced to count him They sneer at his humble essays in litwhich are like the first uncouth achievements of a growing boy; they scornfully belittle his half-dayeloped intellect; they sheer at his servile and nobody who has given ordinary traits bred in slavery, and punish his attention to the subject doubts for a crimes with relentless cruelty,

Some Southern writers say that the negro is reverting to barbarism. he lives under. him. For the negro there are no courts, Wilbur F. Crafts, who uses it for secno law, no right to be heard. Suspicion is conviction. Accusation is proof. He is hunted down like a wolf and the ingenuity of race hatred is taxed to have long been a scandal. ing like it has been seen since the Rothe Southern whites looked upon the tion against their lawful owners.

as negroes. blacks must learn to defend themlynch law is a confession of weakness. first-rate administrative It is the plea of a community maddened by hysterical race hatred. Lynch law is not only a reversion to savagery, but it is utterly ineffectual. particular crime which is said to justify it increases rather than the contrary, while the relations between the The whites become more cruel and less discriminating in their punishments, mirably kept order among the desperate characters of Western Canada would do as much to save civilization in the South as any single thing that graft. could be suggested. But the first real step toward the solution of the negro question must be the admission by the Southern whites, however reluctantly, that the negro is a human being with

human rights and aspirations.

out after two years of absence from Why should he remain in retirement? He is the biggest star in the trust. puglistic firmament; Nevada's most active mining camp fosters his specialty fn athletics; our former fellowcitizen, Mr. Lawrence Sullivan, is there as knightly patron of the tiltyard; the Sagebrush State's law and code of ethics protect the tournament; Goldfield will want an unconventional Christmas celebration: the November elections will be over; the great American public will be through talking about reformed football and eager to read the bulletins from the ringside, to say nothing of the cords of preliminary stuff; Cuba will be at peace. By all means, let the fight be arranged. Jeffries thirsts for here worship and needs ney. But enthusiasm over the proposed event is dampened by the hought that Jeffrics will not whipped.

Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A. ENDEAVOR. A very valuable work in guidance and training of the youth is that of the seeking to raise a fund of \$350,000 for plied, would have given some protect for their now crowded functions. The ed, and the grab for fish by all opportunities offered to young men by the Y. M. C. A. for education toward iseful ends, for culture and fellowship and to young women by the Y. W. C. A. for training in domestic pursuits, securing honorable places of livelihood, oping with the hard conditions of the outer world and general self-improvement, are among the first things to make Portland think well of these associations.

In the Y. M. C. A. are 1700 members; in the Y. W. C. A., 1100. These figures show that the two associations have a foremost place among the public organ-izations of the city; indeed, it may be grave offenses, but in dealing with said that no other bodies are carrying their colored neighbors the members on so great a work for the self-help and the uplift of the youth of both sexes. The Y. M. C. A., in training young men in night classes for useful life ecupations, is doing functions of high value to the community. Boys and young men are started toward becoming plumbers, carpenters, electricians, bookkeepers and other kinds of work-The Portland association stands disgust of the rest of the state. first among those west of Chicago, in the number of men in educational classes and in boy members. This is the activity that commends itself above others of the Men's Association. There are besides, other kinds of training, mental and physical, that add to the benefits accruing to the youth and the community.

> Corresponding duties are performed by the Women's Association, on the feminine side, fitting young women to become useful to themselves and their city. In addition is the service that is omen-that of preparing them to cope ment has secured positions for some are backstepping in opposition to 400 girls in the last seven months and diffuse system of normal schools, and has assisted at trains, boats and other are trying a new tack. places more than 1000 other women and

The religious side of these organizanations can well support. The Oregonian wishes them success in their effort to obtain the needed \$350,000.

## POSTAL BEFORM.

The demand of the Oregon State Grange for reform in the Postoffice Department is timely. The suggestions made point in two directions, economy of administration and extension of the service. Economy seems to be the last among human beings they despise him. thing which our postal authorities have ever thought of. They waste money, according to the Grange, in the purchase of supplies, by the franking system and in payments to the railroads, moment that the charge is well ground ed. The franking system is a particularly offensive privilege which memthey are right it is exactly what might bers of Congress have abused intolerbe expected from the system of social, ably. They avail themselves of it, not educational and legal outlawry which only to send furniture through the If he offends, the mails and to flood their constituents rights which belong as a matter of with electioneering pamphlets, but, course to the white criminal are denied worse still, they lend it to cranks like

tarian and faddish propagandism. The excessive payments to the railroads for transportation of the mails make him feel his death. On the side have been repeatedly made in Congress of criminal justice the failure of the to put a stop to it, but some mysterious South in the negro question has be- influence is always on the watch to the scandal of the world. Noth-lke it has been seen since the Ro-statement that the railroads receive mans put down the rebellion of their 800 per cent more for transporting the Indeed it almost seems as if mails than they get from the express companies for similar service; while, negroes as a servile class in insurrec- in addition, the Government pays annually the full value of each mail car In the Atlanta rlots the blacks in rent. No wonder there is a perpetshowed a certain spirit and vigor in ual deficit in the Postal Department. self-defense. Whites were siain as well This deficit is used by the officials as This was, of course, re- a standing argument against the exgrettable; still, to gain respect the tension of the system; it is really a reproach either to their honesty or their selves. The cry that the crimes against administrative ability. We have never white women can only be prevented by had in the Postoffice Department a would do for us what Fawcett did for

the English postoffice. The charge that our postoffice is an tiquated and inefficient compared with those of other civilized countries is true. The delivery of mail in American cities is slower and more dilatory than races march steadily toward civil war. It is in London. It is also more expensive. The English postoffice has the control of the telegraph and delivthe blacks bolder and more united in ers messages at a fraction of the cost resistance. A mounted rural police in this country. Such is our tender like that which has so long and so ad- ness to private monopoly that we permit the telegraph trust to rob the Na- there should be one control. tion and retard the development civilization, rather than cut off its

Again, nearly every civilized nation but America has the parcels post, which transports small parcels cheaply and rapidly. This has hitherto been denied to the American people, in deference to the express trust. In Germany parcels of groceries, tea, sugar, meat is plenty of trouble ahead. The Presi-Can any one recall a prizefighter who and the like are purchased by the postretired before he had been beaten at office and delivered to rural customers. are put into type before being sent to Bryan.

least once? California's distinguished The German government may be a trigladiator promised to break the rule, fle meddlesome, but it has certainly learned how to make itself useful. The public view, Mr. James Jeffries an-nounces that he is again to get into they spend on it besides empty show. the game. Of course, he doesn't care The parcels post is a prime necessity for the money. We have his word for of modern civilization. There should that; yet it is entirely safe to hazard be no delay beyond what is absolutely the opinion that he will not consent to necessary in its inauguration; and as slug and be elugged for a smaller sum soon as possible we should have also than was hung up for the negro light- the postal currency, which would reweight champion at Gold Hill on Labor lieve the people in still another direction from the extortion of the express

The Grange has undertaken an excellent enterprise. Its success will appreciably advance the welfare of the entire Nation.

LICENSES FOR SALMON CANNERS. Salmon canners may now cease paying license in Oregon, since Judge Hamilton, of the Circuit Court, has pronounced it unconstitutional, decision freeing R. D. Hume, the Rogue River packer, from the compulsion of paying the license to the State Fish Warden, for the hatchery fund. But if they are wise, they will continue pay, even though they may think the money ill-spent in artificial propagation of fish, and though their mutua jealousies may tempt them to refuse.

The salmon industry of the Colum bia River has been poorly protected, all through the enactments of the two states affecting it. The fishery intereets have been long at war with each other and have carried their fights into Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. These the Legislatures of two states, with the organizations have outgrown their result that the laws have been shorn present buildings in this city, and are of their force. Where the law, if apa structure that will afford ample room tion, its enforcement has been suspendests has gone on practically as if there were no law at all. Appropriations have been made for hatcheries and warden until other interests demanded that the fisheries themselves contribute money needed. In response to this demand, licenses were imposed, and the promise was given in Oregon that the money derived therefrom would meet the requirements of hatcheries and the warden's office, freeing the rest of the state from the burden of maintaining an industry over which the fishing in terests were in continuous wrangle.

It is now incumbent on the canneries,

if they are to keep faith with the State of Oregon, to continues paying for licenses. The grievance of Mr. Hume's, that the money put up by him on Rogue River for hatcheries was diverted to the Columbia, has resulted in his invalidating the license law. The Columbia canners owe it to themselves and the state not to avail themselves of the court's decision. By taking advantage of it they will complete the

ONE CONTROL FOR NORMALS.

Separate from the question of normal chool consolidation or elimination in Oregon is that of centralized control of all the four normal institutions by one managing Board of Regents. For, whether the lawmaking power of the state shall or shall not abolish one or more of the schools, there should be one board to control them all, instead of an independent board for each.

Yet a dissenting voice now and then peculiarly needed for girls and young tries to hitch the two separate questions together and to make out that with the ruthless conditions of the foes of the present normal method in outer world. The travelers' aid depart-

The tack is not new. The one-board girls in various ways. The "noon plan was considered by the Legislature lunch" enables daily more than 200 at the last session, but got tangled up girls and women to secure a midday with the issue of abolishing one or meal cheaply and to rest during the noon hour away from the restraints of of it. In the same way now, jealous normal interests are trying to tangle up the two matters again.

It should be realized by the benefiupon the members. Adherents of all claries of the present normal system religious doctrines find themselves wel- at Monmouth, Drain, Ashland and Wescome to share the benefits, and the only ton, that one of the best ways for them requirement is right conduct. The Y. to offset the demand for consolidation M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are as- of the four normals is to secure consociations which all religious denomi- solidation of management. Their opponents insist that normal training in Oregon should have more uniformity and that all the institutions should be conducted according to a consistent harmonious plan-which is impossible when four normals are each going it alone, on its own hook, as it were.

This sentiment throughout the state is strong, and the normal interests will do well to bow to it. By so doing they will help protect themselves and im prove the efficiency of their institutions. Here is one of their critics, the Santiam (Scio) News, saying that every town is as justly entitled to a Norma as are Monmouth, Drain, Ashland and Weston:

Every member of the Legislative body, save those from the Normal School counties, is satisfied that the state is over burdened with schools of this class (normal). The problem is how and where to let go. Should any one or two, or even three of the schools be retained, the remaining one or two or three could justly make a kick. The News thinks that any one of the four schools has just as much right to be retained as either of the others. Would not better results be obtained if the money now apprepriated to support and maintain the normal schools should be added to the state school and be distributed pro rata, according to the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools? burdened with schools of this class (nor of pupils enrolled in the public schools? Here is voiced the common feeling that normals have been secured in fou countles, by a sort of grab-and-take system, and that other counties are entifled to the "good things" quite as well. If normals are intended to scatter state money through the counties, this sentiment is well founded; but if for the benefit of the state school system, this is quite different, and it is not necessary for the Drain Nonparell to tempt other towns into support of the present arrangement that gives Drain a normal, by saying:

Instead of tearing down the few little schools we have, let us establish more of them, and thus prove that we are at least willing to try to keep up with the pro-sion of progress and advancement.

Oregon has enough normals nowore than enough-and each is starving the other. If there were one or two less, the others would get more money for buildings and teachers. One means of economy would be that of consolidated management-a plan that should appear at once to friends and foes of the present normals. It undoubtedly does appeal to them now, that is, to the most of them. It ought to be clear that whether Oregon has one normal or two or three or four,

Spelling reform has already struck a It rears itself in the Governsnag. ment Printing Office. Under the executive order, the new style does not apply and cannot be made to apply to the Congressional Record, bills, lutions and public documents. If Congress shall not adopt the reform, there dent's message and department reports

Congress. Then they are ordered to be printed as House or Senate documents Under the President's order, they embody the simplified spelling, but the oment the message and reports come back from Congress, they get out from under the order and must take the old spelling unless Congress authorizes the new. Congress and the Chief Executive must get together on this question, else there will be no end of confusion; and it is a good guess that both the has he acquired his? He doesn't know upper and lower houses are more conservative than Roosevelt.

The spectacle of a contractor trying to force poor materials into the con struction of school buildings in plain riolation of the specifications to which he subscribed, is a novel one. The usual way is to sneak such materials into the construction of the buildings, cover them deftly and quickly, collect the price agreed upon for first-class materials, and be complimented upor the job. A building committee with an' alert chairman has in this instance thwarted the contractor's plans and driven him to the open,

Mr. Herrin, of the Southern Pacific, who runs California, thinks, so it is reported, that there is a fine opening or a political boss in Oregon. is to be sure, a yawning vacuum where ur bosses used to be, but there doesn't appear to be a yearning desire on the system." part of the people to have it occupied. However, if Mr. Herrin eees fit to try it, he can be promised an interesting his

President Palma doesn't see any virand his friends of any of their perjuisites and prerogatives. The insurgents have quite a different view, but is subject to change whenever they can get Palma out and themselves in. What will they both eay when the Big Stick holds down all the Cuban offices?

Stensland's penitence is like Adam's. 'Hering tempted me and I did eteal," plea, and a pitifully mean one it His tearful efforts to throw the lame of the wrecked bank upon the eashier prove him to be a cowardly as well as a thieving scoundrel. The more he weeps the less sympathy he deserves.

Contractor Bennett seems to have een proceeding on the theory that the school children didn't know the differance, and the taxpayers didn't care Any old building is good enough for the public schools till it falls down. More power to the School Board in its effort to show an old contractor a new

Ex-Banker Stensland's heart goes out n anguish for the unfortunate depos itors of his bank. Sympathy, which butters no bread, seems to be about all they will ever get out of Stensland. But he would give them money if he hadn't spent it on his speculations and his women.

Before a grain-exporting firm sends its ships to Puget Sound ports to load it should exhaust every avenue of arbitration with its striking grainhandlers. Loyalty to a home port may be a bit expensive at times, but it pays in the long run.

The good ladies of the Chicago W. C. T. U. are proving that there is alcoho in certain patent medicines by putting it in lamps and burning it. Why don't they get an expert testimony by presenting it to their husbands?

The Dalles has a school attendance of 653, which if multiplied by 1000 will give an "estimated" city population large enough to make Salem and Asave symptome of mu nicipal appendicitis

Fall pasturage promises to be excel ent throughout the Willamette Valley. In fact, the verdure of April already carpets the slopes and valleys, making the Fall returns of the dairymen and stockgrowers sure.

Jerome, the man who never quits. gave up the fight against Hearet as meekly as he yielded to the insurance thieves. The game for Jerome's prowess is a ten-cent gambler who has lost his pull.

Every private savings bank that fails gives an impetus to the movement for postal savings banks. A fraction of the annual bonus to the rallroads would meet the expenses of the improvement.

Mr. Bryan refers to it occasionally as "my platform of 1896." Merely the expression of his individual opinion, and not necessarily binding on any Democrat, we suppose? Dowie has bade farewell to Chicago

and a distinguished Portland preacher

is going to Chicago, Chicago ought to be able to preserve its theological equilibrium. Mr. Hearst is taking his turn at ocking the Democratic boat, but as a

ocker he lacks both the skill, persistence and experience of Mr. Bryan. a city's population is to count the peo-

can add to his stature one cubit?" Ex-Champion Jeffries is again ready to take on all comers, including John they are created to train schoolteachers | Barleycorn, the undefeated conqueror

ple, "Which of you with taking thought

Mr. Jerome is now free to go back to the Dietrict Attorney's office and resume his interrupted slumbers.

Penrls Are Now All the Rage

New York Times. The brilliant diamond has had its day. The modest, tearful pearl is in the ascendancy at Newport, R. I., and all be-cause Mr. Leeds bought Mrs. Leeds a pearl necklace while they were abroad. Uncle Sam, upon seeing the same, threw up his hands at the Custom-House and demanded \$120,000. Now all Newport is wild to see the pearls, which are safely guarded in the big burglar-proof safe at the Leeds cottage. The necklace is more than passing fair. Never were pearls of Cleopatra more perfectly matched. The arrangement is Oriental, consisting of 80 pearls ranging in size from 25 to 40 grains. pearls ranging in size from 25 to 40 grains, the average being 32-all flawless white spheres and perfectly graduated. No one is allowed to see these Oriental beauties without a written or verbal order from Mrs. Leeds herself.' She does not believe "casting her pearls before swine,"

More New Books, Perhaps.

Chicago Record-Herald.
"Under a Mysterious Spell," by Brander Matthews. "Other People's Money," by Paul O.

"Chips That Pass in the Night," by John W. Gates. "The Origin of Speeches," by

HOW DID BAILEY GET RICH! Texas People Are Asking Questions of the Senutor.

From an address by the Good Government Club. Houston, Tex. "During his brilliant career in congress Senator Bailey became a wealthy man as wealth is estimated in Texas, but that is not the point. A statesman may often acquire wealth by fair means. How He made \$225,000 negotiating as a lawyer deals for Wall street magnates.

When he made his 27th of June speech Bailey attempted no denial or explanation, though publicly charged by Congressman Hearst and a magazine. Neither Bailey nor his friends can face a Texas audience and explain his part in the transaction to the satisfaction of honest minded

When John H. Kirby desired to realize on some of his investments, to whom did he go? Did he go to Harriman, Ryan, or any other of the great railroad operators and endeavor to interest them in the matter without the aid of a United States senator? No: he went to Joseph W Balley, who posed as a disinterested friend of the people. He went to the man whose vote and influence in the senate could largely assist in making or marring the men to whom he was trying to sell-the men who are part of 'the "Was Bailey paid \$225,000 for his service:

as a lawyer, or was it paid for influence as a United States senator? Does Balley claim he has a right to sell this influence which the people gave him? Where does tue in a compromise that deprives him Balley stand when the Wall street crowd which bought the railroad and helped him to make \$225,000 comes before congress to kill the bills introduced to put a stop to this graft? What show will there be fo plain people who have given Balley the influence which enables him to make such magnificent trades in Wall street?"

Senator Balley's speech in the senate of June 27 is to be reviewed and pronounced "a confession of guilt to the shame of the people of Texas." His trip to Texas in the interest of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which the state spent vast sums prosecuting and finally convicted. is set forth, and Bailey is charged with having used his senatorial influence and political powers in defeating the courts and will of the people and the Texas laws by replacing the company upon its forme pedestal. It is charged that Bailey was not innocent in his connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company. Then follows "The Standard Oil crowd and its as-

sociates, 'the system,' already control the railroads of the country. In the secrecy of the committee rooms in congress our representatives balance the interests of the people against the interests of 'the system.' How is the balance apt to turn when trusted servants have been bribed with a fat attorney's fee?

"Balley has been an active politician all his life. He never practiced law to amount to anything. Can he be so egotistical as to claim it was his consummate legal ability only which induced the Standard Oil Company to get him to 'intercede' in its behalf before the secretary of state at Austin?"

"It is inexpressibly sad that this man, so magnificently endowed for leadership and once idolized by every Texan, should have surrendered to the demoralizing influence of his Wall street associates. But he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage; he has been morally perverted. What would be the moral lesson taught to our children by Bailey's reelection to the United States senate?

Blazing Rings to Her Fingernails.

Louisville Courter-Journal. A famous Philadelphia beauty, Kate urniss, hardly more than a debutante, though she is now Mrs. Thompson, has een the sensation of fashionable watering places all this summer, displaying her rings—which are countless—in a most original and barbaric manner. She wears her fingers, weighting the slender digits up to the nails with diamonds and rubies dervous and refuge in co her jewels only on the upper joints of and sapphires and emeralds, leaving the bottom story entirely vacant. The effect is certainly bizarre, and not altogether fortunate. But what's the use of being alive if one can't be unique? In playing buildge, to which, of course, the lovely Mrs. Thompson is a devotee, her eccentric ring arrangements produce their full effect. Nor does she seem the least in-convenienced in her digital manipulations by the clumsy handicap she has elected to impose upon herself.

Never Knows Price of His Own Stocks. New York Journal of Commerce, Do presidents and other high officials of hig companies keep one eye on the ticker? As a rule they do not, though there are not a few exceptions. The large industrial corporations, as a mat-ter of fact, do not have either a stock or a news ticker in their offices, and only a few subscribe for news slips, al-though most of them have arrangements whereby anything of interest in the morn-ing papers is brought to the notice of the officers. Of course, many captains of industry keep themselves closely posted every day by telephone and other means as to how the stock market is moving. Charles M. Schwab, for instance, is a frequent visitor to a prominent Stock Exchange house. Probably James J. Hill is the only man who never knows the price of his own stocks-vide his statement of less than a year ago.

Frick's New \$2,000,000 Palace. Wall Street Journal

The Summer home just completed at Pride's Crossing, Mass, by Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg, is attracting much attention. It cost, approximately, \$2,000,000, and to utilize the site a residence worth \$75,000 was demolished. It cost Mr. Frick \$80,000 to fence in his state of \$72,000 was demolished. estate of 27 acres, and the stable for the mansion is worth the tidy sum of \$100,000, and is 115 by 48 feet, built of gray sandstone, and its height is the equivalent of the modern four-story house. The mansion itself is 160 by 80 feet on the plan, and is of gray stone and brick. It requires 150 servants and other employes to do the work on the premises.

> Motor Eye Is a New Disease Exchange

The motor eye is the latest develop-ment that the medical profession has to deal with. It appears that those who are continually rushing through the country on a motor car cause the eye to take a too rapid impression of things it encounters and that this affects the mech-anism of the eye. Nature did not pre-pare us for the conditions of modern times, and while it is adapting itself to them many unforeseen circumstamust occur.

Must Have Been Glad She Was Dead

Gold Coast Journal. We report with deep regret the death of Mme. Aframmah of Low Town, which took place on the evening of the 12th inst. She was buried next day with the amateur brass band

He Knows How to Advertise. Arkansas Gazette. Publicity has made William I. Bryan comfortably rich.

TREPOFF DIED OF POISONING WALSH NAMED FOR CONGRESS

Connection With the Crime.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25 .- (Special.)-It has been conclusively established that General Trepoff died from olsoning. An autopsy has revealed the presence of cocains in the dead man's stomach and in the palace kitchen a text sociate Justice of the State Supreme effects of the drug. What is more to the point, an arrest has been made of a man called Dr. Sokoloff, charged with clamation on motion of the most promigiving or at least furnishing the poison

Sokoloff, the police say, appeared August 30 in a suburb on the railroad between Viborg and St. Petersburg. tering a drug store he purchased 15 drams of the poison, giving a prescription written by himself. The man is said to have been seen about the palace just before General Treport died, and the police are sure of his guilt. It de-velops that a week before the General died revolutionists sent a cipher telegram to their followers, saying that he would be poisoned in a few days.

WOULD WRECK CZAR'S YACHT

Stockholm Terrorist Found to Aim at Ending Pleasure Cruise.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26 .- (Special.) in connection with the arrest of a suspected Terrorist in Stockholm Monday the police believe that they have unearthed a most daring plot to blow up the yacht of Emperor Nicholas of Russia during his cruise in Finnish waters. When arrested Monday the prisoner in estion had in his possession severa mbs. He explained that it was his in tention to blow up banks, in order to get money with which to aid the revo-

ationary cause in Russis.

This story of the prisoner has been losely investigated by the authorities and they have discovered that the prisreally working in conjunction Russian Terrorists, in a deep-laid plot to assassinate the Czar, by blowing up his vessel when he cruises Finnish waters.

SICILY ROCKS ALL DAY.

Inhabitants Fear a Violent Eruption of Mount Etna.

ROME, Sept. 25 .- (Special.)-Earthquake locks which have been felt every day this month in Sicily baffle all explanations as to their cause and character. They are accompanied by the strange phenomenon of activity in the geysers while the volcanoes of Etna and Stron remain dormant. rocking throughout the island, although almost imperceptible, has done much damage in various places.

The alarm of the inhabitants increases with each shock. They fear a great eruption of Etns. which, according to legendary prediction, is to be preceded by two months of daily shocks.

TERRORISTS TRY FIRE.

Burn Villages, Factories, Estates and Part of St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—The Yamburg district has been devastated by a series of conflagrations which are believed be the work of organized bands of in-endiaries. Six private estates have been cendiaries. Six private estates have been destroyed, and a great paper factory has een burned down. Two villages were in today.

Great damage was done by fire in the Ohkhota quarter of St. Petersburg last night. Three persons are known to have lost their lives in this fire, and several have been injured.

Saxons Join for Defense.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Odessa corthat the British and American Club of Odosen has been inaugurated under the presidency of Lieutenant Smith, the British Consul-General, and the vicepresidency of Thomas E. Keenan, American Consul. "To face the t "To face the troublous times through which the country is passing," the correspondent continues, "It was thought eminently advisable that the members of both comdezvous and refuge in case of extreme peril.

Hanging for Unknown Assassin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The mar who killed General Koxlov at Peterho July 14, in mistake for General Trepoff, has been sentenced to death by hanging The murderer has never been identified He declares himself as a peasant named

EVIDENCE IN THE PAPERS. Segal Built a Refinery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 .- President Roosevelt is in possession of evidence fur-nished by Receiver Earle, of the wrecked Real Estate Trust Company, which is expected to result in proceedings by the Department of Justice, against the so-called sugar trust. One of the assets of the Real Estate Trust Company is the sugar refinery in this city, built by

Adolph Segal, The American Sugar Refining Company holds a controlling interest in this refin ery, which has been operated, and Re-ceiver Earle hopes to show that it was tied up as a result of a conspiracy in which the sugar combine was involved. master at Mabel, Or.

Dr. Sokoloff Has Been Arrested in Montana Democrats Declare Bryan in 1908.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 25 .- Honorable T. Walsh, of Helena, was named by the Democratic state convention for Congress and Judge John B. McClernan, of Butte, was the candidate chosen for asook has been found treating of uses and Court. The convention was harmonious to throughout, not a single contest arising, and both nominations being made by ac nent of the other candidates named for

the offices. The platform demands that in the battle of 1908 W. J. Bryan be chosen as standard-bearer of the party and pledges co-operation by the state delegation in carrying out his policies after election. The adoption of Democratic policies by President Roosevelt is approved as the explanation of his popularity.

The Republican administration is con-lemned for the employment of Chinese on the Isthmian Canal; tariff revision indersed upon any articles controlled by a trust; the administration of the forest reserve and land laws is condemned; the reclamation of arid lands is approved; the opposition of Arizona and New Mexico o joint statehood is encouraged and the action of the Democratic Senator from Montana in opposing the forced admission is approved; a state rallway commission is promised in event of Democratic success, and a law advocated making the acceptance of passes by state or county officers criminal

The assessment of railroads at their face value as a basis for taxation and rate regulation is favored; a law is demanded taxing sleeping car, refrigerator and express companies; a law for city regulation of water and lighting rates and street car fares is favored. legislation is urged to regulate trusts operating in the state, especially combinations of wool and cattle buyers; the party is pledged to enactment of laws for initiative and referendum, an eight-hour working day, and the prohibition of working children of tender years.

The party is pledged to maintain the credit of the state in the matter of bonds for the educational institutions; a law is demanded limiting the working hours of railroad employes; the interest of pub-lic moneys is declared to be the property of the state and municipalities; the pres-ent primary law is condemned and a sub-stitute pledged to provide for nomination at primaries of all officers, including United States Senators; the election of the Senators by the people is favored, and a compulsory arbitration law to settla between capital and labor is in

FOREIGN IMPORTS EXEMPT.

Moody's Opinion on Meat Inspection-New Rules for Exports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A decision has been reached by the Department of Justice that the meat impection has recently enacted by Congress does not apply to foreign products shipped into this country. This opinion was prepared sev-

eral days ago and submitted to Attorney-General Moody. He concurred, it is under-stood, in the opinion prepared by the de-partment. The Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor today promulgated certain rules regarding the exportation of meats and meat products, prescribing the manner of inspecting carcasses and the issuance

of certificates, labels, etc.

The rules require that both the original and duplicate certificate shall be delivered to the exporter, who shall file the original with the customs officer and the duplicate with the consignee, to be used by the latter in identifying the shipment at the point of destination by comparison with the original. Clearance is to be denied to any vessel

carrying meat products for exportation where regulations have not been strictly complied with. The rules will go into effect on October 1.

ALASKA NEEDS A REGIMENT Colonel Noble Wants More Troops and Extra Duty Pay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-In his annual report to the War Department, Colonel Charles H. Noble of the Tenth Infantry recommends that Fort Davis, Alaska, be abandoned and that the company of fantry now there be sent to Fort Eg-bert. The disregarding of a similar recnmendation made last year result Colonel Noble says, in a serious condi-tion of military affairs in Alaska. He directs attention to the fact that several of the organizations in Alaska are short of commissioned officers. He urges the necessity for the maintenance in Alaska of a regiment of infantry with a full com-

plement of officers and men.

He recommends that legislation be urged permitting extra duty pay to soldiers in Alaska when performing the same class of labor for which extra duty pay is allowed in the States.
Colonel Noble urgently recommends
that the coast artillery garrison in the
Department of the Columbia be supplied with a full complement of officers and mlisted men at the earliest possible

date. Adds to Montana Reserves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- The Secretary of the Interior today withdrew from entry 380,000 acres of land in the Kalispell, Mont., land district, which are to be added to the Lewis and Clark and Kootenai forest reserves.

New Postmaster at Mabel. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Andrew H. Nordmeyer has been appointed post-

-From the St. Paul Ploneer Press

