

The Oregon Daily Journal

C. B. Jackson.

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All communications to The Journal on the matter of local news happenings should be sent to City Editor, and all telephone calls in cases where subscribers wish to call the attention of the paper to news in the city should be made to the City Editor at Main 250.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt from the darkest cloud.

NEWSPAPERS AND CRIMINALS.

One of New York's most noted gamblers, Al Adams, known as the "Policy King," and a multi-millionaire, has been sentenced to the state penitentiary for a year and nine months, in addition to being fined \$1,000. His conviction was the culmination of a vigorous prosecution by District Attorney Jerome, who has been a terror to the evil doers of New York City ever since he took office.

The convicted gambler's son paid an unconscious tribute to the press when he declared that the newspapers were responsible for his father's punishment. For a generation Adams had carried on his nefarious business, fattening from the spoils of his credulous victims and secure in his political "pull" and the power of his wealth. He amassed an enormous fortune, though his guilt was notorious.

But the newspapers of New York entered upon a determined effort to bring Adams to justice. They found a ready and able coadjutor in the fearless District Attorney, Jerome, and the joint crusade ended in the arrest, trial and conviction of the "Policy King."

The result is a signal triumph both for Mr. Jerome and for the newspapers which gave him their aid and support. The newspapers of New York City have not been unanimous in upholding the District Attorney in his efforts to stamp out crime. As in every city, there were some that preferred to belittle his work, to impugn his motives and to give to the criminal the protection of silence.

The public has learned to rely upon the press as one of the greatest safeguards against crime. As a general thing, this confidence is not misplaced.

HONEST NEWSPAPERS ARE ALWAYS ON THE ALERT TO DETECT LAWLESSNESS AND TO AID IN THE PUNISHMENT OF THE LAWBREAKER. NONE APPRECIATE THIS MORE THAN THE OFFICIALS ENTRUSTED WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS WHO ARE DESIROUS OF DOING THEIR DUTY.

Of all criminals none are so dangerous as those entrenched behind the bulwarks of money and political power. Their greatest fear is an honest and incorruptible press. New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and a score of other cities afford examples of wealthy and influential criminals brought to justice through the efforts of the daily papers.

NOT EVERY NEWSPAPER, IT IS TRUE, CAN BE RELIED UPON TO BE ALWAYS VIGILANT AND OUTPOSTS IN THE EXPOSURE OF CRIME.

Some there are which have themselves shared in the profits of the wrong-doing, and whose lips are therefore sealed.

SOME HAVE BEEN SO INTIMATELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE OFFENDER THAT THEY CANNOT CALL PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS ACTS WITHOUT BRINGING THEIR OWN CONDEMNATION.

Some have sold their influence, preferring sordid gain to the welfare of the community and the maintenance of the law. Happily, however, these exceptions are few and many a convict now behind the bars, many an offender who has been false to his trust, would have escaped detection but for the public press.

A GENEROUS PUBLIC.

The support given The Journal by the people of the state and of this city while the paper has been under its present management is exceedingly gratifying to those who have, under adverse circumstances, tried to build up the publication. The Journal makes public acknowledgment of the obligation that it is under to its patrons. The support that has been tendered it has been more generous than the merits of the paper, from a mechanical standpoint, have justified. The disadvantages of printing a newspaper with the facilities at hand were many, and only time and patience served to gradually overcome the difficulties.

Modern printing presses and up-to-date machinery are slow of manufacture. Orders for The Journal's new plant were placed several months ago, or just as soon as it became obvious to the management that the paper was wanted by people of Portland and the state and that it would have little difficulty in securing a large following. Notwithstanding delays in the delivery of the Daily Journal, caused by the increase of circulation, to an extent that the press now in use and the linotype battery were unable to fill the demand, subscribers have clung to the paper with a tenacity that is certainly very encouraging and which proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that a new newspaper, one that will tell the news as it occurs and will not humiliate itself before spolia hunters and office truckers, was what Portland has been longing for these many years.

The Journal is here to stay, thanks to the generous expression of sympathy for it and determination to support it, shown by the people. In two weeks from date the paper expects to appear in new form, with a change of typographical appearance, a greatly improved news service and a mechanical plant second to none on the Coast. In the editorial department men of experience on big newspapers have been added to the staff and many special editorial features have been provided.

Some newspapers have had 50 years in which to prove their fitness as purveyors of news, but The Journal has only asked for one year to fulfill its promises, and the feeling among the people toward it in the days of its trials is evidence of what is to come with future harvesting when The Journal has had time to prove its worth by its deeds and has established the fact that it is a defender of the cause of the people.

While the hand that writes these lines is at the helm, those shall be no

most amusing. Does the gentleman imagine that any thanks are due him for the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office? Was he not sufficiently compensated for his services by such little perquisites as those which appear to have reached him while the album bill was being passed?

No doubt Mr. Lee felt that he was rendering a great service in helping to squeeze the backers of that iniquitous measure, and in that view of the case the popular demand for his resignation is indeed a very "thankless" return for his efforts. It is a pity that the state of Missouri should rest under the stigma of ingratitude.

Governor Odell and Senator Platt continue to stick their knives into each other, all the time assuring the public that the relations between them are "perfectly friendly."

That Indiana clergyman who has abandoned his pulpit and joined a traveling circus, has doubtless yielded to a long-suppressed desire to "see the elephant."

President Roosevelt is supposed to have gained some valuable ideas about public speaking from his study of the Yellowstone geysers.

No marriages have yet been brought about by the matrimonial agency established by a local contemporary.

ROOSEVELT IS IN OLD IOWA

Is Joined at Clarinda by Secretary Shaw.

(Journal Special Service.)
CLEARFIELD, Ia., April 28.—Secretary Shaw joined the President at Clarinda today where Roosevelt made a short speech. He also made short addresses at Sharpsburg and Van Wert. SHENANDOAH, April 28.—The Presidential train arrived at 7 this morning and was greeted by 10,000 people. Congressman Hepburn met the President. Governor Cummings and party will meet him at Clarinda, the second stopping place. The President addressed the people from the platform.

DES MOINES, April 28.—The Presidential train arrived at the Burlington station shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. The President was met at the train by the full contingent in charge of the day's arrangements, headed by Governor Cummins, Major Brenton, Congressman Hull and President Lyons of the Commercial Exchange. All approaches to the depot were roped off for a block in either direction and the distinguished visitors passed to their carriages between lines of Iowa National Guardsmen. The first hour of the President's stay was given over to a tour of the city. The route of the parade extended over several miles of gayly decorated streets, which were packed on each side with a solid mass of people. The police arrangements were the best, and there was no delay in getting to the state capitol, where the speakers' stand had been erected. There were 20,000 people gathered in the capitol grounds and the President was in good luck, so only those on the extreme edge of the crowd missed any portion of his speech. The President's speech was frequently interrupted with applause.

The crowds that lined the streets to the Rock Island station were the largest ever seen here. The President left for Oskaloosa and Ottumwa amid the cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs from all who could get within a block of the station.

Speaks on Labor.

OMAHA, April 28.—President Roosevelt was asked by prominent citizens of Omaha to say something bearing on the threatened labor crisis in this city. In his speech he urged conciliation. Among other things he said:
"The capitalist and the wageworker, alike should honestly endeavor to look at matters in dispute from the other's standpoint. Any man who tries to excite class hate, sectional hate, hate of creeds, any kind of hate in any community, though he may effect to do it in the interest of the class he is representing, is, in the long run, with absolute certainty that class' worst enemy."

RISKED HIS LIFE, STOPPED RUNAWAY

At the risk of his life, "Gus" Schler placed himself in the path of two madly galloping runaway teams on Fifth and Yamhill streets this morning at 11 o'clock and brought them to a stop. The brave act was cheered by a multitude of people who witnessed it, and many were the flattering comments on the act of the heroic man.

Schler, who drives wagon No. 7 of the Troy Laundry, had just hitched his team to a post in front of the Fifth-street entrance to the Goodnough Building, when he saw the two runaways galloping quickly toward his coat rack. Schler ran to the corner, where he stood awaiting the oncoming, maddened horses. Those who witnessed the daring and sensational deed, stood with awe as the horses, drawing heavy express wagons, came thundering on. Schler never wavered, but as the first team reached him, he grasped the bits, hanging on tenaciously. Soon both teams came to a standstill. Schler held them until the drivers arrived, then left without disclosing his name. He stated to those who inquired that he did not wish his deed heralded abroad in the newspapers. Schler's act may have prevented a serious accident, with possible loss of life, as there were many people on Yamhill street, east of Fifth. No damage was done.

NOTED DELEGATES ASSEMBLED.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 28.—Delegates to the 11th international conference of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, which is to begin in this city Thursday, and last till May 3, are already arriving. While the greatest interest naturally centers in the session at which President Roosevelt will speak to a standstill, Schler held them until the drivers arrived, then left without disclosing his name. He stated to those who inquired that he did not wish his deed heralded abroad in the newspapers. Schler's act may have prevented a serious accident, with possible loss of life, as there were many people on Yamhill street, east of Fifth. No damage was done.

QUEER FINDS IN MAIL BOXES

Uncle Sam has a museum which is probably the most curious on earth, where he keeps the queer things that his letter carriers find in mail boxes, says the Philadelphia Press.

A dime museum, or the freak end of a circus is a sober reality when compared to the humor that is stored up in the government museum where the freaks the carriers' discovering are relegated.

The range of variety is unlimited and there seems to be nothing short of objects too bulky to be put into a mail box that does not find its way there. From the all the other things like the catalogue of a department store. Full dress suits, laundry, money, pocketbooks, checks, bank books, hats, shoes, watches and jewelry of all sorts, pocket knives, pens, pencils, and even such things as dolls, tobacco, pipes, apples, lunches in papers and boxes, matchboxes, and an endless assortment of things that can be easily slipped into the receptacle for letters and packages.

It is the rule of the postoffice department to mark all these things as accurately as possible for identification. The time they were taken from the boxes, the place and the name of the collector in Washington. The light of these circumstances are carefully noted. Then they are sent to the repository in which they remain until they are either claimed or sent on to the Postmaster-General's museum in Washington.

The varied collection of objects gathered from the boxes of all sorts of deductions may be made, and the many facts learned about them tell a story of combined comedy and tragedy, in which the two elements are strangely mixed. A case recently came to light in the department which resulted in some embarrassment for the person principally concerned. The collector after his rounds turned in the office a package of laundry all neatly wrapped and tied up. It had evidently just come from the wash and had not been opened.

It was a puzzle to the officials until a well known business man called to inquire if there had been a package of that kind taken from one of the boxes in a specified district. He was told that the package was at that moment awaiting the owner and would be delivered to him on the proper identification. He gave the initials of the collector and the package and it was turned over to him forthwith.

He explained that his absent-mindedness had caused him a great deal of trouble and annoyance. He had accused the laundryman of trying to swindle him and had had to end of a row with the man, who it proved, was right in his claim that the owner of the bundle had called in person and carried it away.

He said he had thoughtlessly dropped it into the box for packages and had remembered where he put it until his wife made a lucky guess. After he had explained the incident to the postal officials and thanked them for their kindness he started on his way leaving the package behind him. It required a good loud shout from the clerk to recall the man to his situation, and he took the package with the assurance that it was likely to cost him just before he got it far from the office.

Evidence of thefts are frequently found in the mail boxes, both large and small, and only a short time ago the collector at a downtown box found a pocketbook well filled with money, turned it in and upon examination there was nothing in it to identify it except the card of a business man, whose address was traced through the postoffice directory.

He was asked to call at the office to identify the pocketbook and its contents. He was surprised to learn of the find and assured the officials that he had lost it and never possessed a book of the kind found.

After some questioning and guessing he recalled having given his card to a business acquaintance who might by chance be the owner of the pocketbook. This clue was followed and proved to be the correct one. The owner of the pocketbook had been robbed, evidently by pickpockets, as he did not recall the particular moment he lost the book. It was the card of a business man, whose proper formalities had been observed. It was restored to him. The conclusion is that the thief and his confederates had fallen out over the division of the spoils and one of them had slipped it into the letter box to keep it from the other.

It is not infrequently the case that thieves and hold up men, after an attempt to rob citizens, find themselves pursued by the police. They do not want to take the chance of being taken with their weapons upon them so in their race for liberty they take time enough to slip the evidences of their occupation to the nearest letter box, where they are perhaps by the collector. It is not remarkable that there are never any claimants for articles of this class.

The modern thief building is responsible for some of the most perplexing worries of the postman, for the fact that they have no replacements up the children can send their letters to Santa Claus. There being no chimney, they write their letters and drop them into the letter boxes. They are taken out by hundreds along about Christmas time, and seldom have any direction on them other than "Dear Santa Claus." The children are perhaps just as well satisfied, but it makes a lot of extra work for the postman.

There is on record in the department the story of a tragedy in which the children of a family perished and 20 years forced him to an act of tardy retribution. In one of the letter boxes was found a package of legal documents without address, but accompanied by a card of a man who said he had been stolen 20 years before and that he had deprived the rightful owners of a large property or their enjoyment of it.

It was the purpose of the thief to restore the papers to the rightful owner and he hoped the postal authorities would see that they were delivered to them. As for the offender himself, he was as likely to be useless to seek him, as it would be to find the man who found he would have put an end to his career by drowning himself. The papers which included a will and deeds to considerable property, were finally given to those to whom they should have gone originally. It made a radical change in the course of many lives, but the name and identity of the offender were never revealed. He had hidden his crime completely and it is not even known if he carried out his threat to kill himself.

Sunday dinners, raw and in bulk, have been fished out of the larger boxes, and in one instance the carrier upon reaching one of his boxes found a man packing restlessly up and down before the box. He was swearing gently to himself, and the collector tried to get him to open the box and let him get his leg of lamb out and get home with it. He had let it slip in by accident as he was putting in another package, and he was already late for dinner, and he knew the family would raise trouble for him if he delayed the dinner much longer.

EXERCISE AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE

Exercise makes every tissue healthy by strengthening the heart and circulation, deepens the lungs so that the blood is properly oxygenated, assists the venous circulation by movement and muscular contraction so that the portal vein is properly emptied and the liver circulation is not allowed to become sluggish. The improved digestion which follows, of course, together with the other changes, gives a health and purity of skin, a cleanliness and firmness of tissue, symmetrical proportions, bright eyes and clear brain, without which the beauty, vigor and happiness of health can never be attained.

Until within a few years ago there was, if we except the Greeks, practically no such things as physical education of women. In England, cales-thenes, as they were called, consisted chiefly of exercises, or rather, movements with light wands, which were practised more for spectacular effect than for physically beneficial results, and were given to young women in high class boarding schools, and prescribed in prospectuses as physical education and deportment. These might be graceful, but they were performed in concert, but would have absolutely no effect upon the physical well-being of the body, as in most cases the pupils were encouraged to be lackadaisical rather than to exert any physical energy.

The development of the lungs in children is practically the only safeguard against pulmonary disease, and mothers should make sure that these organs in their children are correctly developed, thus reducing the possibility of consumption and other lung diseases to a minimum. The prevalence of post nasal growth is remarkable in these days; let me say that these growths in children can be prevented by proper attention to nasal breathing. Physical exercises ought to be gone through before a meal, not after, and should in-

variably be followed by a cold chest sponge, tepid sponge, warm bath or cold bath according to the strength. The spinal spray or spinal douche is also good. If after the bath a splendid glow is not felt, then you are not getting the full benefit and you must modify it and make it tepid instead of cold, for example, or limiting it to the chest instead of making it general. No unnecessary time should be spent in the bath, and the clothes should be resumed as soon as possible. It is a mistake to stand about in a bath room elaborately drying the body, on account of the risk of cold. While one part of the body is being vigorously rubbed to produce warmth and dryness another part may catch cold. My advice is that the body should be wiped rather than rubbed, and as soon as the superfluous water is removed the clothes should be put on while the body is still damp. There is less danger of a cold being taken if this course is followed than if great pains be taken to dry the body before putting on the clothes.

The exercise should last about 20 minutes, though it is advisable to work up to that. At first it should be gone through gently and in a day or two the movements may be performed with more will power. If exercise is taken at night instead of in the morning, it should be followed by a bath or sponge down. If the bath before retiring causes sleeplessness take your exercise earlier, but do not give up the cold bath; it is one of the surest known preventives of catching cold. It will be instructive while dressing, after the exercise and bath, to stand with the back to the wall, heels, hips and shoulders and back of the head touching the wall. Now attempt to raise the feet, as you were before. You cannot; well, now you are beginning to see the difference between your dressmaker's woman and nature's woman.

MODERN CREED WILL BE ADOPTED

At Approaching General Assembly Session.

Prominent Presbyterians Express Hearty Approval of the Revision.

After abiding by a creed for more than 254 years, the Presbyterian Church will take final action on its revision at the coming session of the general assembly in Los Angeles in May.

The proposed new creed covers but five pages of an ordinary volume, the old one occupying a space of more than 60 pages.

For several years this important question has been agitated among the most prominent and scholarly Presbyterians and at the meeting of the assembly last year Dr. Henry Van Dyke submitted a revised confession of faith to be acted upon by the church at large. The new creed does not differ materially from the old. Naturally the revision is felt to be an advanced step that will have a splendid effect upon the growth and prosperity of the church.

Dr. J. R. Nelson of the Portland Association says: "The revision is felt by a vast majority to be necessary and imperative. It is but fair to the men of each age that they should have a creed that represents their knowledge of the truth. No one can make a statement of the truth that will be sufficient for all succeeding ages."

Rev. A. J. Montgomery, in speaking of special changes in the creed, cites particularly the new paragraph on the resurrection of the dead.

"The wording is changed somewhat in reference to election of infants. The old creed read 'all elect infants are saved' is changed to read 'all infants are saved.' The elimination of all reference to the Pope of Rome is another change. The matter will be decided officially at the coming meeting of the general assembly, although practically the revision of the creed has already been made."

Rev. Gilbert of the Calvary Church is heartily in favor of the revision. "It is practically an accomplished fact," he says, "and it is now needless to discuss the advisability of the change. The new confession has numerous advantages over the old. It is more concise and in many respects better from a modern point of view. The church is not surprised by any of its cardinal principles in making this change; it is simply dropping the incumbrances and giving us what is in a manner better suited to the times."

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QUEEN'S HUSBAND IS MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT

(Continued from First Page.)

house where the Count slept decline to make any statements concerning the case, and the officials of the royal household who accompanied the Count here from Madrid are silent as far as giving out anything for publication is concerned.

It is, however, generally believed that Count Escosura deliberately attempted to end his life rather than bear the persecutions of his royal stepson, King Alfonso.

By Command of the King.

The court of Spain has had little to gossip about during the past two years except the vagaries of the youthful King. He has finished those around him with an abundance of motherly conversation by the manner in which he treated his mother, the Queen Dowager, and her morganatic husband, Count Escosura. The latter was decidedly obnoxious to the young monarch, and he lost no opportunity of letting the Count understand that he was in royal disfavor.

By command of the King, a few weeks ago, Count Escosura was practically banished from the capital and sent to a mental office in Seville. During the temporary absence of the Queen Mother from Madrid, Alfonso issued a decree ordering the Count Escosura to proceed to Seville and there assume charge of the royal stables.

Felt Disgrace Keenly.

He who was the consort of a Queen and himself a descendant of one of the proudest families in Castile, felt this disgrace keenly. There is said to have been a stormy interview between the Count and His Majesty, after which the Count was ordered to leave the palace. Report has it that Escosura pleaded that the decree be recalled, that he be not subjected to this humiliation; that at least action should be delayed until the return of the Queen Mother.

When pleading and even tears had no effect on the irascible young sovereign the Count is said to have flown into a passion and declared that there were lengths to which even the King could not go in degrading a Spanish Noble.

Several Ministers were present and the Count appealed to them to advise His Majesty.

"I Am the King"

To all this Alfonso turned an unheeding ear. Pacing up and down his apartment he waited the conclusion of Escosura's impassioned remarks and turned on his heel with the simple statement, "I am the King." He then left the palace. Escosura went to Seville. It is generally believed here that his humiliation so affected him that he tried to destroy his life.

Disregarding the orders of the King, the Queen Mother has given orders that Count Escosura shall be tenderly cared for and that he be brought to Madrid as soon as he is able to travel. It is, indeed, the unfortunate nobleman should recover.

THIRTY-SEVEN SURE OF JOBS

That Many Applicants for Policemen's Stars Pass.

Thirty-seven of the aspirants for police positions are so far sure of their jobs. The papers of this number were approved by the Civil Service Commission at a meeting last night, and unless they are in some way disqualified they will take the oath of office. Of the 37, four reached a percentage of 94 and one scored through on 75. The papers of ten others were also examined, and showed that five had failed absolutely. Five others were held for further examination. All of these were papers of foreign-born citizens, who appeared to have a good conception of a patrolman's duties, but who could not express their views clearly. The papers of the 37 and one scored by other applicants will be read at a meeting of the Commission tonight.

TO DISCUSS MONROE DOCTRINE.

(Journal Special Service.)
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—The debate between Washington University and William Jewell College, which is to be held in Memorial Hall tonight, is attracting much attention and will be an important event in the college year. The question, upon which Washington will take the negative and William Jewell the affirmative side, is: "Resolved, That the United States Should Maintain the Monroe Doctrine in So Far as It Forbids an Acquisition of South American Territory by Any European Nation."

MERCHANT FATALLY SHOT

(Journal Special Service.)
NEW YORK, April 28.—Leopold Wertheim, a wealthy and widely known retired merchant, was today shot and fatally wounded by Joseph Simpson, a discharged watchman, who latter demanded money, but was refused.

COURIER MANAGER MISSING

Now His Partner Is on the Seat of the Anxious.

Claims Accounts Were Juggled and That Towne Knew It.

Latter Left for South to Settle Up an Estate.

Biting before a plush and mahogany desk in the office of the Courier, a magazine devoted to the interests of the Lewis and Clark Fair, A. L. Cole, a home-seeker from the Southern part of Michigan, is puzzling over the probable itinerary of Charles Towne, his partner, and manager for the firm. Mr. Towne left Portland Sunday night. He told Cole he was going to San Francisco to settle up his father's estate, but since his departure it is claimed certain juggled accounts have come to light and Mr. Cole admits that he is feeling worried.

Meanwhile agents of firms are dropping into the office of the Courier and laying claim to various articles of furniture which they allege were bought "on time" and paid for in promises. These they take away with them, leaving with Mr. Cole a receipt and statements of what Mr. Towne agreed to do but failed to carry out.

But Mr. Cole is game. He announced this morning to The Journal that he would continue publication of the Courier and that he expected to realize profit.

How Cole Bought In.

"They showed me at a time I bought in here," he said. "That the magazine was paying \$300 a month clear of all expenses. The only thing that seems strange about it to me is why Mr. Towne has acted in the way he has. Cole came to Portland with the home-seeker rush. He had money and was looking for a chance to invest it in a paying proposition. He met A. W. Bowen and Charles Towne, editors and proprietors of the Courier, and for a certain sum, which he modestly refused now to mention, he purchased the interest of the former. Shortly after this transaction Bowen left for California. That was three weeks ago."

Last Saturday Towne called his partner into private consultation and announced his intention of visiting San Francisco to "settle up the estate of his father." Together the heads of the Courier Publishing Company went over the books of the firm and Towne designated to Cole such accounts as were still outstanding, amounting to something more than \$200. Then he took the train for the sunny Southland, being wished bon voyage by Cole. This is Cole's story.

On Monday Cole made out a little bundle of bills and started on a tour of collection. It was then he claims he discovered that Towne had made the rounds before him and had receipted bills galore. Six accounts, so far as he has been ascertained by Cole, were collected by Towne, who had afterward told his partner he had not made a cent.

And There Are Others.

While a reporter for The Journal was interviewing Mr. Cole the agent for a local typewriter supply firm entered the Courier office and demanded return of a machine which he claimed had been purchased on the Courier's account several months before and upon which a total payment of \$10 had been made, although more than \$40 was then due. The typewriter man took the machine and departed, giving to Mr. Cole a receipt for the machine. Mr. Cole said he had been told by Towne that he was clearing more than \$200 a month and I cannot conceive that Mr. Towne would want to leave such a paying proposition. Perhaps he may return. Still I can't help admiring that he does not look as though he would. I will not make any charges against him yet. He said he would be back on Saturday and I will wait until then before I take any action. But I will not say that I will continue the business no matter what happens."

The Courier is a monthly magazine which has been in existence for some time. It was started by Lewis and Clark. It was announced the publication was devoted to the Lewis and Clark Fair.

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