

SAYS THEY WANT TO MARRY RABBI

WEINSTEIN ALLEGES THAT REVEREND
MARTIN MAKING PARENTS WITH
MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS AND
CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN ROSEBURY
EDUCATION TOWN.

Solomon Weinstein, who is awaiting trial on the charge of disturbing the peace at Saturday's services at the synagogue Novak Zedek Talmud Torah, alleges that the only reason certain members of the congregation have for desiring the retention of Rabbi Abbey is that they have daughters of a marriageable age, whom they hope to see wedded to the young bachelor rabbi. His charge is indignantly denied by the faction which upholds the rabbi.

"That's practically all there is to this turmoil," said Weinstein today. "Every one of those mothers and fathers who are so insistent in their demands that Rabbi Abbey be retained has a daughter who is old enough to be married. The wily parents are hatching a scheme whereby their daughter and the young rabbi may become one. But if he did marry one of them, I guess there would be another disturbance among the families who were not fortunate enough to get the rabbi. If Mr. Abbey stays there will be a continual wrangle and we don't propose that he shall stay."

Claims Rabbi Is Not Orthodox.
"Another reason for the disturbance is the fact that the laws of our church provide that one who officiates at our ceremonies shall be strictly orthodox, and one who officiates at our weddings should be married. Dr. Abbey is neither orthodox nor married. That is proof that he is not fit to officiate at our ceremonies."

"Friday night before I addressed the congregation, Dr. Abbey delivered an address for the avowed purpose of promoting peace relations among the members. He said he wanted to go away with any ill-feeling that might exist, and announced that he would deliver an address for that purpose."

Rabbi Explains His Call.
"He began his remarks by saying that he wasn't married, neither was God. He said, however, that all perfect men should be married. He wasn't perfect, he said, and for that reason he had never taken a wife. But, he continued, all expressions, junk dealers and peddlers should get married."

"We want the trouble taken before the chief rabbi for settlement, and if the other side was really anxious to adjust the difficulty they would consent to such an agreement."

The accused men have retained Attorney H. K. Sargent, who will conduct the case for the defense in the municipal court next Tuesday. Those who are in favor of Dr. Abbey have also secured special counsel, and declare that they will spare no pains nor expense to secure the conviction of Weinstein and Nudelman.

Friends of the young rabbi protest against the accusations that are made by Weinstein with reference to their alleged match-making interest in the rabbi. They declare that he is retained simply because he is an able and efficient rabbi, they say.

May Effect Compromise.
A meeting of the attorneys for the two warring factions has been arranged for this evening. Efforts will be made at the time to effect a compromise and settle the difficulty which threatens the disruption of the church. In case the meeting fails of its purpose the Weinstein people say they will spring a surprise on their enemies tomorrow, which will settle the matter for all time.

TESTIMONIALS THAT HERMANN DID NOT GET

(Continued from Page One.)

burg land office, and such entries were approved and patented. It was not until June 31, 1900, or 23 years after the date of my entries, that it was then held by the secretary of the interior on a case on appeal before him that the former course allowed could not be maintained in view of his construction of the law, and he says in his decision that "no make the law more clear" he would direct a circular to be issued. Allowances of such entries having been previously recognized by the department, where was the wrong in the entries made by me, and until the department gave a different construction?

My Explanation.
But as one lie usually tempts another, the same paper, in its unscrupulous way, assuming a wrong in the case of the land entry, then asserts that my removal followed because of such act. This falsehood is exposed in the first instance by the fact that my entries were made and approved by the department, and were only and concededly the result of the election of a senator whose election I had opposed in favor of his opponent, to whom I owed my appointment, and when he was defeated, named by his friends and supporters, like myself, were displaced and the offices filled by the friends and supporters of the senator who was elected. This verified my record of that time, and he fair and honorable paper would recklessly have made such publication when correct information was at hand. Hon. Wilson Bowley, collector of internal revenue; Hon. L. H. Wakefield, postmaster at Portland; and Hon. Almon H. Hannon, collector of customs at Astoria, now residing in honored old age at Forest Grove, were among those who went out as I did, and for the same reason. This ends the second lie.

Then it is asserted that as commissioner I expedited or hurried to patent five homestead entries of one Robert Simpson and four others named with him, and that these five patents were issued within 12 days after their approval, when other claims were required to wait the usual times for action, and therefore I was favoring a conspiracy and an unlawful act in the interest of these special entries. The very statement of this case as I find by reference to the records now, is a most willful and dishonest representation. The fact is these entries were approved by the Roseburg land office after the examination of the evidence submitted in each case, on June 25 and July 25 and 1901, and patents were not issued by the general land office until November 20, 1901, or about four months after approval. Not only this, but 21 other entries in no wise connected with these, made at Portland, and being the claims of honest entrymen made at the same time, and all transmitted to the general land office together, were all approved on the same day—November 20, 1901. The Simpson proof, made and approved June 22, was patented with all the rest on November 20, 1901, and was like all the rest in the general land office at Washington months before patenting. Thus it is seen that no basis exists for the lying assertion made, and as future proof the records of these cases are open to inspection quite near at hand in the United States land office at Roseburg, Or., with the record from the general land office as to the time of patent issuance. So much for the third lie.

Shifting the Blame.
Either from stupidity or wanton recklessness the paper ignores the fact that the general land office only acts on original entries which are approved and transmitted by the local land office. If perjured or forged proof is found in the case, it cannot be there by any act or omission of the general land office. How, then, can a commissioner be a party to a wrong, unless he proposes to patent an entry, which, as it comes from the local land office, discloses some evidence of fraud, or where the evidence is furnished by some source to the general land office before patent issuance? It is not contended in any of these entries that any such showing was there before the general land office. How, then, could the commissioner be held accountable? The local land officers make the first inspection of all entries, and even when they reach the general land office the commissioner does not see them. It is impossible for him to examine the thousands of such entries or to consider any of the details unless specially called to his attention. The entries, with all papers, in every case go direct to the appropriate division, and there being considered, are initiated by the officials who make the examination, and thence proceed to the patent division if found correct.

It is not often that a case, if found regular, is expedited or taken out of its regular order for patenting, but when this is done it is only upon a satisfactory showing of the hardship which necessitates such a course, and in the case of a corporation, I cannot recall during my commissioner's office of a single case

being expedited. As to patents being issued to these bodies, they were issued no faster than the current work justified and never preferred over any other entries, entitled by the business to earlier consideration. The poorest settler received this attention when his case was reached in its order, so far as it was controlled by me, as commissioner. The insinuation as to the Hyde and Benson cases is equally as base and malicious as others made. As a matter of fact, it was I who initiated the investigation into these cases as soon as complaint reached me, and on my own motion I directed the suspension of every entry which bore their names or either of them, and such entries remain suspended to this day. Furthermore, the very law under which these entries were acquired—the forestry lien law—has been vigorously fought by me in my annual reports for several years and in urgent protest before committees of congress, with a view to prevent a railroad company with a grant of thousands of acres of thousands of acres of forest reserve, or a sawmill company owning lands in such reserve after having taken the timber off and then be allowed to surrender such valuable lands to the government, and to select, as indemnity, the most valuable timber lands of the west. I denounced the law which permitted this to be done, and upon my late election to congress, one of the first bills I introduced was that for the modification of the law so as to prohibit the selection of other lands except of approximately the same value as those surrendered, in the reserve.

As to Roosevelt's Root.
From my seat in the house of representatives, as the debates of the last session will show, I condemned the law and urged the action for its amendment. In the next session I hope for success. I have no sympathy for grafters or violators of the law and no sympathy for the law that allows them. In the creation of several large reserves, it is known that I excluded all odd selections of railroad companies, when large bodies of such land were found within the limits of a proposed reserve. Was this the conduct of one in the interest of conspirators or large land grabbers, or scrappers? My constant care was to enforce the public land laws that no fraud should be practiced if they could be prevented. I challenge any man to point his finger to a single entry ever approved by me containing a known irregularity or taint of fraud.

As to my standing before the office after six years' service, I may be pardoned for quoting from some personal destination of mine as I was retiring from the chief and oldest of the two law examiners of the general land office, who with the two clerks passed upon most all cases before the office. This examiner, who had been in service there for at least 25 years, and he says: "Having served in office during your service as commissioner of the general land office, now nearly six years, and now on the eve of retiring from office, I wish to express to you my appreciation of your kindness and consideration to me as one of your subordinates. From my observation I have regarded you as one of the most painstaking, thorough and honorable public officers under whom it has been my lot to serve. I feel that in retiring from this bureau you will carry with you the respect and best wishes of all those who have served with you, together with the full consciousness that you have served faithfully in every way to advance the interests and welfare of the country."

This examiner, who is Hon. J. V. Wright, was at one time justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, and was a member of congress from that state before the war, and voted for the admission of Oregon into the union, and during the war was a confederate officer. As much of my service as commissioner was under Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, when he was secretary of the interior, I do quote from a personal letter written me by him after my retirement, in which he said: "Your loyal and devoted attention to the duties of your office was always an inspiration and an encouragement to me, and I have always been ready and glad to acknowledge the valuable aid received from you."

Mr. Bliss is now an officer of the national Republican committee, and it is reported in the choice of President Roosevelt for the chairmanship to succeed Senator Hanna and to manage the coming campaign, but his health did not permit. I have in my possession numerous kindly endorsements on the same line from many distinguished men of the nation who had

business before me while I was commissioner.

Referring now for the last time to my relationship with the present secretary of the interior, I repeat again that upon many matters affecting the administration of the land laws we were not in harmony, and he so expressed himself, and these are the differences that led to my retirement. The secretary, however, I observe, adopts the same view I have held, as to creating no more reserves until congress affords relief as against the abuses now practiced under existing legislation. My associations with our great president, Theodore Roosevelt, have been most cordial, and this has been evidenced during his last visit to Oregon, and in his interview with ex-Senator Carter of Montana which was published 11 months ago, in my last campaign, and in which he gave earnest assurance not only of his friendship but of his wish for my election. I know of no reason for any change since then of that relationship, and I devotedly wish that no efforts will be spared by the Republican party everywhere, and indeed by all good citizens, to make his election sure in November for the sake of the country, for good government and for liberty and good citizenship everywhere. In the last session of congress he proved himself the special friend of Oregon in more ways than one, but more than all in the great undertaking of our people for a successful anniversary of the memorable journey of Lewis and Clark and for such an exposition of the industrial products of the Pacific northwest as will do honor not alone to the child Oregon but to the mother Oregon—Old Oregon and its vast area west of the Rocky mountains.

The president has been exceedingly kind to all of our delegation and to their members, and of the bills which I succeeded in passing through congress—and more of my bills passed and became laws in the last session than in any one session in my previous congressional service—not one received the president's disapproval. As to the attacks to which I now reply, it may be said, with truth, and with regret, that no public man is exempt from this class of hyena journalism. It is a trait which belongs to the unscrupulous. We all remember how the immortal Lincoln was pursued by them until the hour of his life and charged with scandalous offenses, and so of Grant and McKinley and others of the country's illustrious men not forgetting the kindly-hearted and mourned Mark Hanna, and others of lesser note but of character and motive which should have saved them from these cur. Finally, as I recall no other of the publications of the paper containing its criticisms, its falsehoods and its malevolence, I desist from further replying except to state that I have my tools, agents or principals, and I defy them in their contemptible work.

Binger Hermann's attempt to shift to his subordinates in the local land office the responsibility for the patenting of fraudulent land entries is sufficiently contradicted by the Washington dispatch published yesterday in The Journal. The dispatch gives the details of the investigation of the entries of the Puter-McKinley ring and shows conclusively that although Hermann had received two reports from inspectors of the land department that the entries were spurious, and that he had himself expressed the same conclusion in letters to the inspectors, he nevertheless made the cases special and ordered that patents be issued.

NEW PRESIDENT OF GONZAGA COLLEGE

**REVEREND FATHER FRANCIS
G. DILLON WILL BE FORMALLY
APPOINTED TO SUCCEED FATHER
CRIMONT—NEW FREIGHT RATE—
NEW COUNTRY CLUB OPEN.**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Spokane, Wash., May 25.—Father Francis G. Dillon, who for three years has been actively connected with Gonzaga college as a member of the board of trustees, has been chosen temporary president of the college, awaiting the appointment of the president, which comes from Rome.

It is believed that Father Dillon will be formally appointed to succeed Father Raphael Crimont as president of the big educational institution, and his appointment would be warmly approved by students and teachers of the college.

Importation of Cattle.
A new freight rate on ice in carload lots, with a minimum of 40,000 pounds, between Whitefish, Mont., and Spokane, has been announced. The new rate is 15 cents per 100, and became effective May 11.

The Great Northern has received word that the regulations concerning the importation of cattle into North Dakota has been abolished, and hereafter shipments would be made as usual. Owing to the prevalence of mange among Dakota cattle it was necessary to quarantine against all importation of affected cattle, and for this reason the regulations were made very strict. The disease is now practically under control.

The new country club, which will cost about \$20,000, will be opened next Saturday.

The directors of the club have been working to raise funds for the erection of the new building and the purchase of grounds for the past year, and have succeeded in raising \$10,000 worth of bonds and purchasing about 50 acres of land in Manito Park.

The main club building has cost about \$8,000. Every comfort and convenience has been put into this building, including library, dining room, women's dressing rooms and lockers, men's dressing rooms and lockers, shower baths, etc.

The furniture for the club has not yet been bought. Some of the furniture from the old club building will be used again, and a large amount of the new will be donated by the members.

A big opening has been planned for in the afternoon the golf links will be ready for use. The tennis courts will be surfaced with clay and the field so that they will be in shape at all times. There are 40 acres in lawn.

The club has made arrangements with Mr. Jacobs to give lessons in golf playing to the members every day.

GEORGIA I. O. O. F.
(Journal Special Service.)
Valdosta, Ga., May 25.—Valdosta gave a royal welcome today to the scores of followers of the triple link who gathered from every part of the state for the sixtieth annual session of the Georgia grand lodge of Odd Fellows.

During the past 12 months there has been a marked increase in the membership of the order in this state. According to the figures contained in the annual report presented by Grand Master J. A. Hynds of Atlanta, 50 new lodges have been organized since the members were admitted during the year.

An equally gratifying growth has been made by the Rebekahs, whose annual meeting is being held in conjunction with the meeting of the grand lodge.

Happy Homes

Are those where a New Rival Steel Range holds sway. It has no equal as a baker and fuel saver. Everybody happy and meals on time. Its many good qualities not found on other ranges, make all this true.

The New Rival

Is made of planished steel—no paints used and will not rust. Is built strictly on a fuel-saving basis; burning either coal or wood, and has coal pocket on the side which enables coal to be poured in on the fire without raising the lids.

HENRY JENNING & SONS

172-174 FIRST STREET

LENTS WOODMEN OPEN CAMP TONIGHT

The new Lents camp of Woodmen of the World will be formally instituted this evening. This camp has a charter list of 40, and is starting life under most favorable conditions. A special car will leave this evening at 7:30 o'clock and take the Portland delegation to the exercises. Officers and uniform rank of 30 men of Prospect camp will perform the initiatory services. The Portland delegation will include all of the commandants and clerks of Portland camps, some 25 in number. Representatives of Portland camps will be greeted on their arrival by a

HARTFORD SEMINARY'S NEW HEAD

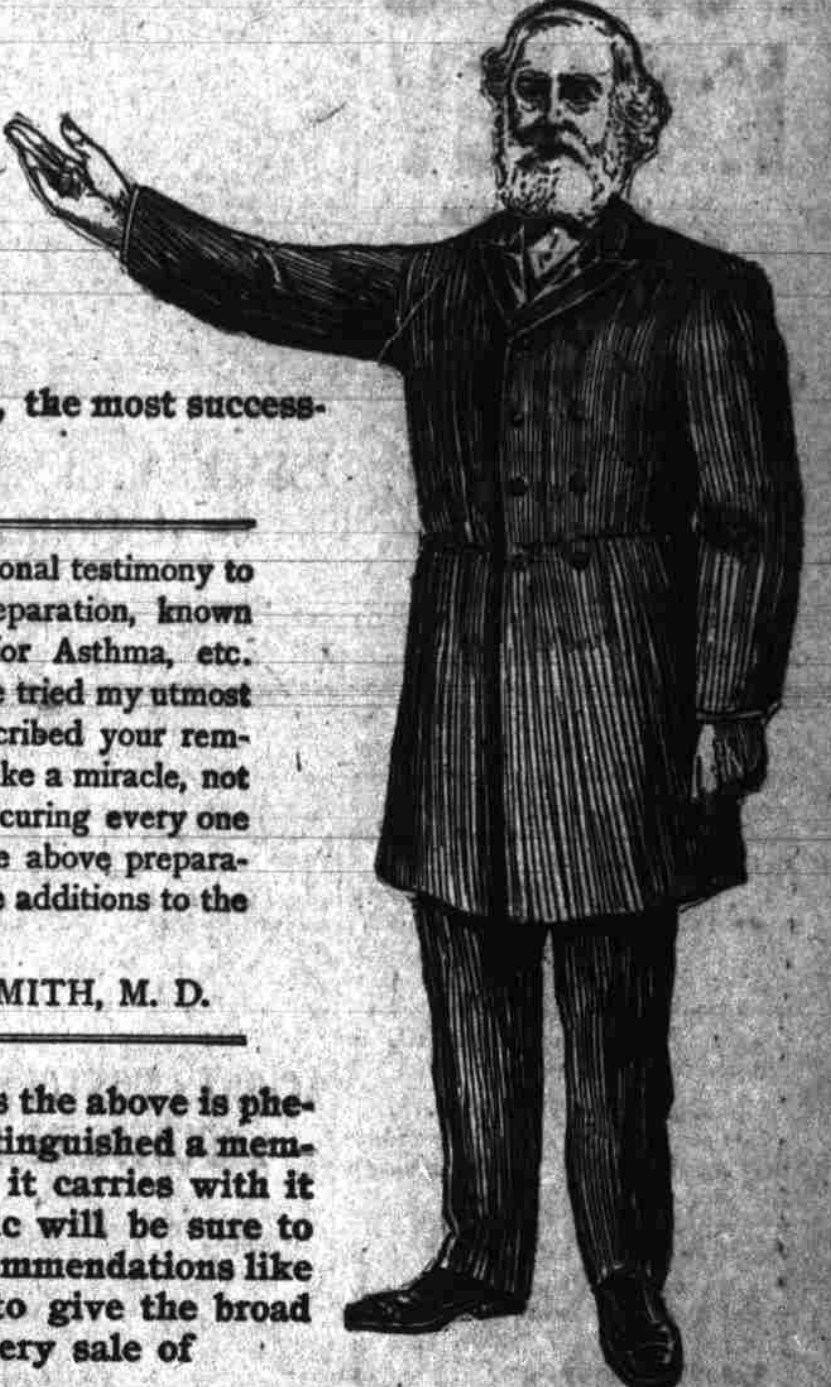
(Journal Special Service.)
Hartford, Conn., May 25.—The commencement exercises of the Hartford Theological seminary culminated today in interesting ceremonies attending the inauguration of Professor W. D. Mackenzie, D. D., the new president of the institution. The leading Congregational and Presbyterian seminaries of the country were represented at the inauguration. Among those who presented greetings on behalf of their respective institutions were President Day of Andover, Professor DeWitt of Princeton, Dean Finney of Berkeley, Cal., Pro-

A MICHAEL ANGELLO FOUND.

(Journal Special Service.)
Berlin, May 25.—Professor Thode of the University of Heidelberg announces that he has discovered, in the Church of San Spirito, at Florence, one of the earliest examples of Michael Angelo's handiwork, in the shape of a wooden crucifix, made for Pietro di Medici between the years 1492 and 1494. The crucifix stands on the high altar between two figures of the Virgin Mary and of St. John. The Church of San Spirito was renovated between the years 1490 and 1607, and the crucifix was then placed in the vestry.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

Following is the statement of a doctor who puts truth above so-called "professional etiquette," and candidly states his belief and experience for the benefit of the masses who may read it. That man is Dr. C. F. SMITH, the most successful physician of Olean, N. Y.



"I wish to add my professional testimony to the value of your English preparation, known as Acker's English Remedy for Asthma, etc. In several instances after I have tried my utmost to give even relief, I have prescribed your remedy, and it has acted almost like a miracle, not only relieving but permanently curing every one of the patients. I endorse the above preparation as one of the most valuable additions to the practice of medicine."

(Signed) C. F. SMITH, M. D.

Such a frank endorsement as the above is phenomenal. Coming from so distinguished a member of the medical profession, it carries with it an assurance which the public will be sure to avail themselves of. It is recommendations like this which make it possible to give the broad guarantee that is a part of every sale of

ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. It must either do all that is claimed for it, or your money will be refunded. Do you know of any other medicine sold on those terms? Do you know of any other medicines which prominent doctors regularly prescribe in their own practice as being better than prescriptions they write themselves? These facts are well worth considering. They are of special interest to those with sore throats and weak lungs. Remember we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

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