Editorial Page of The Journal

SMALL CHANGE

OREGON DAILY JOURNAL! HE AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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A PARALLEL THAT DOESN'T PARALLEL.

T IS George H. Williams, Reformer with a big R. "Me" and Roosevelt. It is a case of the Twin Reformers, Roosevelt in Washington and Williams

PORTLAND, OREGON,

here, one with mighty heaving jarring loose the graft and thievery in national administration; the other with to his individuality or what he has stood for in the past. guiltier, herculean efforts sending the forces of sin and darkness shricking in to the outer darkness. They stretch across the length and breadth of the broad continent to clasp hands and exchange words of friendly greeting. It is a great day for Washington but it is a still greater day for Portland, the city of roses, which is so soon to burst forth in all the glory of Lewis and Clark exposition.

At least that is what is said to be. Our informant is the veracious Oregonian. It tells us that we are in the midst of an era of reform in all public affairs and of general improvement in the public service. Roosevelt finds jumps on it with both feet. He discovers something awry in the interior department and straightway the thieves and crooks break for the tall timber to escape his the conduct of the government. vengeance. And so it is here, there and everywhere. And it really is.

But the other or Williams end of the parallel line is not quite so self-evident. True there is much the same turmoil and travail among officeholders, ex-officeholders and contractors in the Williams administration as there is in the Roosevelt administration. But while Roosevelt has stood like a stone wall back of these investigations, while he has forced them to an issue and while he up holds them with his whole power and strength, all the scandals which marked and marred the present city administration have escaped into outer notice not because but in spite of Mayor Williams. In a literal sense he has sat on the lid, defending, explaining, giving character to those who sorely needed it, throwing cold water upon all attempts at investigation. refusing to believe the evidence of his own senses when the facts were laid before him.

There have been scandals in the national administra tion and there have been scandals in the municipal ad-, but with this radical difference, that while sevelt has gone after them with all the force, power and authority at his command, the mayor has failed to see them, has defended, upheld and fought for them. Everyone will agree that there have been scandals in both administrations but there will be hearty and heartfelt disagreement with the Oregonian postulate that Roosevelt. and Williams are twin reformers and each in his sphere is entitled to credit for reforms and for precisely the same reason and on the same grounds

NOT A MAN, BUT A PRINCIPLE.

HEN Mayor Williams was nominated The Journal was necessarily found in opposition to him. The opposition was in no sense per-It was based simply and solely upon the admin which he was the head and front. That administration believed in open gambling. It believed that the municipality for the purpose of revenue should go into partnership with the gambling syndicate and in return for so much money paid into the city treasury in so-called fines should guarantee that syndicate a monopoly of the business. This contract was literally carne power in the community. They dictated men to be nominated and they indicated the men who were not to be nominated. The test with them was not what quality of public service these men might render, but the character of service which they would render to the gamblers. This attitude was taken by Mayor Williams in the face of his election upon a reform platform and distinct pledges made by him before and after election that public gambling would not be permitted.

Chere are certain laws and certain ordinance government of men in the liquor business. Laws and ordinances are rigidly applied to citizens in other walks of life but they were given no enforcement so far as they related to the keepers of brothels and dens of vice. There are saloonkeepers and saloonkeepers. There are men engaged in the business who do not need to cultivate the police or the city officials. They conduct their business strictly within the lines of the law and they do not need either to bow low or to pay tribute. It is not to these men, and there are a number of them in Portland, but to the keepers of the low dives that we referthe keepers of combination houses and hurdy gurdies in which men are given knockout drops and robbed and women are used for unmentionable purposes. It was the owners of dives who were favored, who received the loving attention of the police, who might keep open after hours and receive extraordinary immunities and concessions which were denied even to their more respectable brethren in the saloon business.

back of it, the forces that put it through, were the forces that received the concessions from the administration and thus showed themselves ready to perpetuate the very evils of which the public had so strenuously complained. Therefore the fight is against the administration of Mayor Williams and what it stands for, without reference

JNO. P. CARROLI

A STRANGE SITUATION.

C RESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S appointment of Mr Paul Mortan as secretary of the navy was and still is a curious circumstance. Morton, as the potential manager of the Santa Fe railroad, violated the law intended to regulate railroads, and thus wronged and injured a great number of people, both in a general. and in a specific sense. Mr. Morton in his testimony in certain case acknowledged this. Yet the president, something wrong in the postoffice department and he who stands for and urges and preaches strict and thorough observance of law, selected Mr. Morton as one of

his important and prominent advisers and assistants in In his testimony Mr. Morton admitted to the interstate

ommerce commission that the contract between the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel & Iron company was il-the wheat fields. But it is not very safe legal, and that the Santa Fe company knew it was il-or easy work-in Kansas. egal when it was made. He admitted, also, that rebates in violation of law had been given by the railroads to the beef trust.

Last February Attorney-General Moody, with a flourish of Rooseveltian trumpets, announced the appoint-ment of two distinguished and eminent lawyers as special ounsel and that the case against the Santa Fe railroad ould be pushed vigorously, yet after some weeks the ountry was informed that these lawyers would throw up their high-priced job because they were not supported in their work by the government, particularly by the attorney-general

At the meeting of the international railway congress week before last Secretary Morton, speaking supposedly for the president, discussed the evils of rebates and discriminations, and voiced the determination of the presi-dent that impartial justice should be dealt out to the public and the railroads.

But how can the people depend upon Mr. Morton to to justice in this respect, when they have his confessed record before them? His address, considering all the circumstances, was chiefly significant in exposing the glar-ing inconsistency of his and the president's position in this matter. The people have had and we may say still

have much confidence in the president's integrity and sincerity, but his appointment and retention of Morton and the failure to press the case against the Santa Fe railroad are singular if not inexplicable. As the In-dianapolis Star remarks; "The public is universally aware that a specific, admitted, confessed case of violation of the anti-rebate law exists. Until that case is inestigated and pressed to a conclusion, regardless of per sons and politics, the administration will not have gained the absolute confidence of the people as to its fearlessness and good faith."

THE GREAT AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

out. The gamblers formed the most compact political MR. FAIRFAX WHEELAN, an educator of good power in the community. They dictated men to be MR repute, said recently in an address: "If we are going to make America free we will have to make over our cities. If you would keep the nation worthy, you must keep your cities worthy make them righteous semples of self-government. The children of today are the citizens of fomorrow. What will you do with them in cities where there is no proper place to rear children?' Municipal government is recognized by all students of

political economy and sociology as the main problem in American life. Cities in other countries are as a rule far better governed than are American cities. City officials are less corrupt and unreliable in Germany or Scotland or Belgium or perhaps even in southern Europe than in America. Americans are fully as competent as the people of any country, surely; yet they do not manage municipal affairs so well. The disease runs all through the municipal body politic in this country. If there is a "graft" in the business of common school education, as is too often the case, how we expect even the school teachers to instruct youth nicipal affairs so well. can we expect even the school teachers to instruct youth properly and potently in virtue and good conduct and civic righteousness? The schools are certainly freer from bievery and rascality than any other department of public affairs, but why should not the police business, the fire business, the sewer and street business, the park business, the water and light and garbage business, and all the affairs of the people who constitute a city, be as cleanly and honestly and conscientiously managed as the schools It is important to educate children, but it is also important, and concurrently and connectedly so, to educate them first and foremost in honesty-right action toward and among others. Commenting on Fairfax Wheelan's address on this subject the San Francisco Call makes some observations that are timely and pertinent now and here, as follows: In the coming election there is only one issue: Make the city government decent by putting it in the hands of decent men. When it is made decent all proper things will be done. The enemies of decency will propose novel things and profess zeal for many things. They will hinder and try to divide and balk and bar at the determined host which inscribes the one issue on its standard. But we have faith that decency will prevail and San Francisco will cast off the shame of being ruled by officers under indictment, and by covert felons who are fattening on official opportunities. Our government is now farmed out to bloodsuckers, like the tax collect-ing of a Turkish vilayet. It is Siamesed with boodlers and bums. Let us cut the ligament by doing our civic duty.

It is the Rose city all right. The mayor is on the defensive. Respect and observe the law

The new laws go into effect today. Even more paint might be well un

Roosevelt has not sent a defi to Castro Riner was found guilty, but others are

The citizens' ticket is out and

In Portland roses don't wait till The extreme high protectionists an worrying

June 1 will be a sort of Fourth of

Why doesn't Mayor Dunne send for General Sherman Bell?

And still Togo and Rojestvensky ke The liquor dealers have their rights,

but they cannot run the town.

A man has been sent to jail in Phil-adelphin for stealing a golf ball. It is suspected that he tried to yote a Demo-cratic ticket.

"Our liquor bill is \$1,000,000,000 year," says the Savannah Press. That's entirely too much for any one editor to spend for booze.

The following opinion of the Wasco News is a common one in the state press: It seems that the gin mills hre to remain at the entrance of the Lewis and Clark fair, a whole raft of them. Portland and Oregon will suffer as a result, but what does that matter se long as the dear ones of the city graft are looked after. The decent people of Portland should see to it that no man who in any way aided or abetted the licehsing of these saloons, should ever hold office in city or state again.



Medford is to have a street carni

A water users' association has been formed in Lakeview.

Haines is prospering, but needs of protection against fire.

The first shipment of Milton straw berries sold for \$4 per crate.

A Weston man sold four Clydesdals mares to a neighboring farmer for \$750.

The Umatilia county school s intendent is urging directors to teachers early.

Roseburg's population is about 3.500, an increase of 50 per cent in five years, the Review claims. with a con

While western Oregon is short of ra more rain than usual. A RATHER CLEVER BUNKO GAME

From the Kansas City Star. Outhrie, O. T. -- "A story in the Kansas City Star several days ago telling of the Capture of the last member of the Ketchum gang of train robbers in New Mexico recalled an unusual experision of mine three or four years ago." said a lawyer today who is known all over Oklahoma.

"A tall, slender man, whom I took "A tail, stender man, whom I took to be an inexperienced farmer, came to my office one day with a letter from a man in Guthrie, making me to advise the stranger in a divorce suit that had been filed against him by his wife, who had aked for allmony. As the man was leaving my office he turned and said that he wanted to consult me about an-

that he wanted to consult me about an-other matter that was giving bim trouble. He sat down and began: "You have heard doubtless of the Ketchum gang of outlaws that robbed a Taxas & Pacific train soveral years ago and got away with about \$75,000 belong-ing to the federal government. At the time I owned a ranch in Texas and the Ketchum bdys stopped frequently at my place as they traveled through the coun-try. After the robbery two of the Ketchums came to my ranch with \$64. 600, most in currency, and left it with me 'for safe keeping. They went to New Mexico, held up another train, and. in a fight with officers one of the Ketchums was kulled and the other was

New Mexico, held up another train, and, in a fight with officers one of the Ketchums was killed and the other was shot and captured. He died while in custody. Another brother who knew that I had the money came to my ranch and we made an squit division of it. "About \$2,000 of my share was in coin, which had been discolored by dynamite when the express safe was blown open. I polished these coins and pased them without difficulty. But I am afraid to offer the currency. Many of the bills are discolored and, further-more, I believe that the numbers have been registered, and that the appear-ance of any of the bills would start officers on my trail. I was indicted in officers on my trail. I was indicted in Texas for complicity in the robbery, but there was no evidence to convict me and I was discharged. I am posi-tive, however, that detectives of the

Pacific Express company are keeping track of me. An unknown man'is shadowing me now, and has been for weeks. What I want is to find some weeks. What I want is to have y and accept half of the \$30.000 as his fee.' "I told him that I was not in the train-robbing business and that I did

not care to discuss such an arrangedanger, and suggested that the best thing he could do would be to negotiate with the express company for the re-turn of the money. In fact, the com-pany might be willing to give him a substantial reward for doing it. He declined to consider such a proposition. He asked for the name of a lawyer who would advise him, and I told him of would advise him, and I told him of one in an adjoining county. He found the lawyer, and from what I afterwards learned, they seemingly reached an agreement. "The money was alleged to be buried on a farm belonging in the buried

"The money was alleged to the man's on a farm belonging to the man's brother in Pottawatomic county. The alleged Texas' rancher and his attorney found themselves shadowed by the sup-posed detective. He appeared without warning at unexpected places, and the man with the buried money was unwill-ing that any attempt should be made

to dig it up so long as the supposed de-tective was in the neighborhood. He said that if they were surprised with the money they would be arrested and the money confiscated.

"One day a man representing himself to be the sheriff of the county where the divorce suit had been filed appeared

appear and pay his wife \$1.500 alimony. The lawyer was unwilling to allow any-thing to intervene that might prevent digging up the money, and induced the sheriff to grant three or four days' time for the appearance of his client. No opportunity came to die un the

Ixiliary, reservoir .certain valves re moved, communication is thereby stored between train pipe and auxiliary eservoir, the piston is forced to its ormal position, the air cacapes from be brake cylinder, and the suxiliary servoir is recharged through the train ine.

in the train breaks in two. hose-pipe connection is broken it has erfect of a suden and material re-tion of the pressure in the train p the name as though the engineer made an emergency application, sudden reduction of pressure also of supplementary, valves, which incre-the pressure upon the brake cylin about 30 per cent. The brake shoes attached to rods which are in turn fached to the niston in such man that when the sir from the auxili-reservoir forces the latter out a p ing force is exerted on the brakes.

HIS COLLAPSE DUE TO · OVER-DINING

From the New York American. M. Paderowski's audden collapse after playing at a concert in London, Ontario, has come as no surprise to Hugo Goritts, who for nine years was the famous planist's manager, and conducted sev-eral of his tours in America. "The present attack," said Mr. Goritis, "is a recurrence in an aggravated from of a trouble which arose during his first American tour in 1831. In the course of 117 days he played in no fewer than 197 concerts, and attended as many as 56 dinner parties, the result being that he merves at the back of his neck and at the top of his shoulder blades would frequently suffer great agony. It was always my custom at the conclusion of a performance to massage his neck." frequently suffer great agony. It was always my custom at the conclusion of a performance to massage his neck.". To attain fame in the musical world, whether as a singer or as an instrumen-talist, involves a great physical as wall as a great mental strain. A regular course of training is almost as neces-sary, in fact, for a famous munician as for a famous footballer or cricketer. Here for instance, are some of the Here, for instance, are some of the maladies to which various kinds of musicians are liable if they are not in

obust health: Planist-Swollen hands and arms) Violinist and harpist-Paralysis of

the finger muscles. Singer-Laryngitis. Trombone and corn

ne and cornet player-Eye and lung disease; paralysis of lip muscles. Drummer—Heart disease and nerve

Celloist-Spinal disease and swollen Mr. Sousa has several curious experi-

Mr. Sousa has several curious experi-ences of accidents due to musical strain. "I remember," he said recently, "when conducting my band at Detroit, a French tenor who was suddenly seized with what I suppose was paraly-sis of the vocal chords. "He was just about to reach a high C when an extraordinary change came over his face. He gasped and gasped and not a sound came forth. The chords were paralyzed, and for the rest of the season he had to retire. "Another case was one of my trom-

"Another case was one of my ti bone players, whose lips bec paralyzed at a concert, and who never been able to play again." LEWIS AND CLARK En route up the Missouri river from Fost Mandan (near the present site of Bismarck, North Dakots.) to the Rocky



IACKIES TO BE TRAINED BY FAST SYSTEM

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905.

From the New York Am The United States got about to put into practice a new sys-tem of training seamen for its navy. The new method, to which President The new method, to which President Roosevelt has just given his approval, is in reality a consolidation of the two distinct systems heretofore employed and, incidentally, it is a decided im-provement upon both of them. One of the most important effects of the new scheme will be to amalgamate all Uncle Sam's facilities for teaching young Jackles the rudiments of navat sea-

manship. Hereitofore there have been shore sta-tions at Newport, Rhode Island, and Han Francisco and a fleet of training ships for the instruction of "apprentices" in the naval and other training ships for, the tutoring of the "landaman." Now these separate establishments will be merged into one and it is certain that this can be administered in a botter and mote economical manner than the duaf institutions. The present move to modernize the

institutions. The present move to modernize the United States naval training system has been induced by a growing realisation that the old system is autiquated. It has become out of date, not so much through any defects in its character as by reason of the changing conditions which govern naval worfare. The old system has been in vogue since 1875.

The navy has had authority since 1837 to enlist boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years, but it was not until 1875 that any systematic effort was made for the education and instruction of the new recruits, and, indeed, it was not until 1880 that the training system ap-proached latter day standards. In the quarter of a century which has

intervened since that time, however, sail power has virtually disappeared in sail power has virtually disappeared in the navy, and it has become more and more apparent that the special training in the handling of ships under sail, while of undoubted value in cultivating steadiness of nerve and eye, is of suf-ficiently practical value to justify the time which has been devoted to it under the old system. Another factor which has exerted newserid influence in beinging about a

Another factor which has exerted powerful influence in bringing about a new order of things is found in the tendency to make more and more com-plicated the mechanisms among modern war vessels, incidentally increasing the weight of cordnance, ammunition, etc. As heavier ordnances, and appliances have made their appearance, it has been found less possible to use light and immature boys on shipboard, and, in-deed, during the last few years naval officers have found that there has been a distinct loss in carrying, boys of 15 a distinct loss in carrying boys of 15 and 16 years the average age of apprentices until they reached an age when they could be of real assistance in the work of the ship.

On the other hand, it was discovered Un the other hand, it was discovered that the landsmen-older boys-were of value to the navy almost from the minute they stepped aboard ship. The naval authorities first attempted to remedy the troublesome state of affairs. by increasing the age of enlistment for by increasing the age of callstment for apprentices to 17 years, but it was found that boys would not callst as ap-prentices at 17 on a salary of only 19 a month, whereas by waiting only one year they could callst at 18 as lands-men at a salary of \$16 a month, in ad-dition, of course, to food and clothing. Under the circumstances, there was nothing to do but take the built by the the circumstances, there was tothing to do but take the bull by the

and this has been done. Under the new status the ratings, "ap-prentice" and "landsman" will be abol-labed and all new rescuits will be known Boys will be enlisted at the pay of \$16 a month from the age of 17 years. Those onder the age of 18 will be required to have the consent of parents or gdardians and will be subject on the second se as "apprentice scamen

The people have seen favoritism practiced in the police department, they have seen men who had done their plain duty publicly degraded and sent away from the district in which their services were valuable, to cool their heels in the far outside districts. They have seen the civil service law violated, saloons forced on residence districts against their will and a perfect cluster of saloons placed at the very entrance to the Lewis and Clark fair where we have invited the aftendance of the world and where for every reason, moral and otherwise, we hoped for the warm approval of every visitor.

There has been the Tanner creek sewer, where the scandal was so outrageous that it would not down, and there have been other scandals in bridges and fills, some of them forcibly suppressed, all of them belittled and many of them defended by the mayor. There have been investigations by private and public bodies, there have been inquiries by the grand juries and there have been indictments, trials and convictions, all the outgrowth of the methods of the present city administration, not by exposures made through efforts on the part of the administration.

Then when the ticket came to be nominated the men

WHOLE CITY IS MOVING.

on the mountain side, and as far as have no recollection of their dog mother From the New York World. The inhabitants of Sliver City, one of the largest and most prosperous towns of New Mexico, have determined to move the town, and the work is well miong at the present time. Sliver City was built in a wide cancompleted are being occupied. New residences are also going up, although the residence part will not be so much affected. The Santa Fe railroad is to be put on higher ground. Silver City is a prosperous place of between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants and the trade center of the richest mining sections of the territory. The buildings

were all of brick and stone, as the new

Silver City was built in a wide can-yon, but the heavy rains of that section bring down too much water, and two or three times each year the entire busi-ness portion of the city has been flooded. Three years ago the water cut a channel 30 feet deep through the principal size of the town, and it con-tinues to cut away the banks, despite the expenditure of thousands of dollars. Last fail the principal hotels had an average of four feet of water on the lower floors, and one of the largest and meat hotels in the territory was ab-molutely cut off from the rest of the Most every animal lover is able to tell one or more interesting stories about his favorites, either as to their intelinnest hotels in the territory was ab-solutely cut off from the rest of the town, except for foot passengers. The hotel closed, and the immense struc-ture is now being torn down.

After the experience of last fall-many the business men determined to move is city to higher ground, and that is of the business men determined to move the city to higher ground, and that is just what the entire population is now detag. Business blocks are being erected on the higher ground, on the flats and mala, Little' Mignon and her brother is now detag. Business blocks are being erected on the higher ground, on the flats and mala, Little' Mignon and her brother is now detag. So the flats and mala, Little' Mignon and her brother is now detag. In startled tones. The hadn't changed in startled tones. The hadn't changed is startle

and the second

Every hotel and lodging house in Waseo is crowded to its limit and have been for the last two months or more.

People in the viginity of Fruits, Wallowa county, have expended \$1,000 in building a road along the side of Saddle

parted. That was where the lawyer, made the fatal mistake. The ranchernorth of Ontario.

made the fatal mistake. The rancher disappeared and the lawyer says he never heard of him again or his \$1.500. "I have always believed this to be the cleverest swindle I ever saw. The lawyer was bound hand and foot, as he could not afford to appeal to the courts without disclosing the nature of his contract with the man who had de-Glendale has grown from a little wood camp until it is a good town with numerous business houses, public schools, lodges, church and social orwithout disclosing the nature of his contract with the man who had deganizations, besides having one of most noted hotels in the state.

contract with the man who had de-ceived him. I suspect that the man and his wife were professional divorcees, and the 'detective' a confederate. In the last two years on the printed dock-ets of two courts in Indian Territory I have read the application of the same Mrs. Blank against the same Mr. Blank Malbeur Gazette: Portland held theh regular dog show last week. We have a dog show in Vale every day in the week. We have dogs here in endless variety from a 7x9 poodle to crosses between the jackrabbit, coyote and wildcat.

The heaviest train that ever pulled out

of Glendale left there last Monday in charge of Conductor Bickett. It cop-risted of 33 loaded cars, weighing 2,406,-000 pounds all told, not counting weight of engines and caboose. It was hauled by four engines.

Glen correspondence of Toledo nies that he ever served any papers for alimony, nor. does the record disclose that alimony was allowed. porter: The tent caterpillar is with us in abundance. He has his tent and voraclous appetite in painful evidence. Some effective method of ridding the country of this pest should be devised as they

are becoming very destructive.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. Everyone has heard of the air brake and references to it are sure to be made when the subject of protection agains railyoad accidents is under discussion but it's Phoenix is threatened with the los of its railfoad depot; that is, no one will be employed there hereafter to sell tickets or receive and distribute freight. This will be a great incon-venience to the citizens of that prosbut, like many conventions is common use, it is more or less of a mystery for which as explanation is demanded from which as explanation is demanded from Ume to time. The modern air brake consists of 12 parts, among which are the air pump, which compresses the air; a main res-ervoir, in which the air is stored; the en-gineer's brake valve, regulating the flow perous little town and its vicinity, and steps will be taken to avert if, if posand

of air; the train pipe, which connects the brake valve with the triple valves under each car; the quick-action triple valve, controlling the flow of air to and

ing dogs. When Mignon and her brother were i

week old their mother died. The owners were anxious about the raising of the were anxious about the raising of the little pupples, so they went to the dog pound and tried to get a stray dog to care for them. But there was no dog to be had, and, at the suggestion of the poundmaster, the owners took home Lady Gray and Lady Gray's one kitten. Billy, to act as nurse to the pups. Since that day the four have been inseparable.

Radn't Seen the Che

and they loyally protect their foste mother when ignorant dogs on the stree

bark at them. Under such circum-stances Lady Gray walks contentedly

between her two big foster children and feels perfectly safe from harm, and

doesn't even raise a hair at saucy, bark-

From the Chicago News. "Pa," said the farmer's boy who had been studying astronomy at college, "have you heard about Mars changing

his favorites, either as to their intei-ligence, affection or sagacity. A strik-ing story of quits recent occurrence is an instance of a Philadelphia cat be-coming the mother of several French buildogs, the combination constituting a most happy family. The dogs names were Mignon and Richelleu II, respect-ively, and their adoption took place when they were one week old. Their fester mother is named Lady

CAT MOTHERS, BULLDOGS. From the New York American

at a strange of

Morro Observer: Spanish guich mines ere working day and night shifts. These mines were discovered by W. S. Fail-ing, Pete, Taylor and others, of Portland, in the fall of 1861, and 30 people were lost that winter, frozen to death and killed by Indians. An Indian from Warm Springs rescued Failing and Tay-

it is which you will

buried money, however, as the sup-posed detective remained close at hand. The sheriff returned in about a week with an alleged court order requiring the rancher to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Rather than let the rancher get beyond his reach, the lawyer ad-vanced the \$1,500 and the sheriff de-

No opportunity came to dig up the

Hurry along, Sorrow and song, All is vanity 'neath the sun;

Velvet and rags, So the world wags, Until the river no more shall run.

Dainty, painted, powdered and gay,

Mrs. Blank against the same all blank for divorce, and have been curious to know, whether or not the same detective and the same story of buried treasure jed to the fleecing of some unsuspecting Flowers and dreams from country me

Inwyer." The court records of the county where

ows, Dust and din through city skies, the first suit for divorce was filed shows that the case is still pending, although Old men creeping with their shadows, Children with their sunny eyesthe principals have long since left the country. The sheriff then in office de-

Hurry along. Sorrow and song, All in vanity 'neath the sun; Velvet and rags,

So the world wags. Until the river no more shall run. Storm and sunshine, peace and strife.

Over the bridge they go: Floating on in the tide of life, Whither no man shall know. Who will miss them there tomorrow Walfs that drift to the shade or m Gone sway with their songs and sorrow Only the river still flows on.

Hurry along. Borrow and song, All in vanity 'neath the sun; Velvet and rags,

So the world wags, Until the river no more shall run. --Frederick Edward Weatherly.

Maif-Cent Coins.

from the auxiliary reservoir, and the brake cylinder piston rod, which is forced outward, thereby applying the

There has been a revival of the prop-osition to call into existence the half-cent or five-mills copper piece. Five or six years ago a hill with that pur-piese in wiew was introduced into con-grhas, but it seems to have died of in-unition. The call for the half-cent comes strongest from Chicago Boaton The past winter and spring have been the faile and spring have been the farmers 35 cents not markable in Malbeur county. When the farmers 35 cents and spring have been the farmers 35 cents and the most remarkable in Malbeur county. When the causes the greater that and spring have been the farmers 35 cents and the most remarkable in Malbeur county. When the causes the greater in the section of the mather service the farmers 35 cents are month. When the causes the greater in the sould have allows or the past with no. To cause the farmer section the pressure in the section of th

the shaddars being now view in inducer. the shaddars being now with inducer. the same pays of 18 will be enlisted until they are 21, while south one of the same pay. The order that no injustice may be growing scarce. At 12% miles we camped to a creek on the north, which was perfectly dry. We encamped on the south opposite the lower point of an island. **LORDON SELDES.** Proud and lowly, beggar and lord, Over the bridge they go: Proud and lowly for the and low of the service to the boys of 18 will be enlisted for four years at the same pay. In order that no injustice may be done to the 616 apprentices and 1.053 landsmen now under training in the navy, and who, of course, entered under the old conditions, all will be granted as much salary as if they enlisted under the new plan. This will also mean promotion for many of the ap-prentices now in the service to the rating of "seaman" br "ordinary sea-man."

As a result of the observations made by naval authorities preparatory to de-vising the new training landsmen for 18 months, gave, for all practical purposes, results quite as satisfactory as the training of apprentices for three years. Accordingly, the shorter time limit has been adopted in mapping out the new plan of instruction. This shortening of the time devoted to making a man-of-wars man and the economics of time which will be possible to secure a marked increase in the number of trained seamen that can be graduated for use on the ships of the navy within a given time. Under the new training system, as under the old, the young recruit will As a result of the observations n

under the old, the young recruit will not be sent immediately upon enlist-ment aboard a training ship. Instead, his first months of service will be spent at a shore station, where he will learn at a above station, where he will learn to care for his person and his clothing and receive instruction along a variety of lines, including infantry and small arms drill and the loading and aiming of four-inch and five-inch dummy charges being amployed in these opera-tions. While at the shore stations the hors will also make trips in tugs or vachts upon which they will be taught yachts, upon which they will be taught to steer, to heave the lead, to get undet way and to anchor.

to steer, to heave the lead, to get under way and to anchor. When they have mastered this portion of the instructions the boys will be transferred to training ships for what might be called their post-graduate ourse. The embryo sallor speedily wall, and is given a preliminary course in seamanship, including knowledge of all the different kinds and parts of boats, how to exercise boats under sails and ears, all about lighthouses, buoys, unning lights, fog signals, rules of the seamonship including knowledge of boats, how to exercise boats under sails and ears, all about lighthouses, buoys, unning lights, fog signals, rules of the seamonship includes and other thinsy. Then there is a course in theoretical wannery, which teaches the young sea-man out only how to shogt giraight with subso how to repair it with the facilities at and in case of acedent. The includes the vassels Buffalo, Die Tankes, Prairie, Alliance, Hart ford Monomshiels, Columbis, Minne-pois, Alert, Mohican and Adam-tor the total tonnage of the navy now in commission, and nearly one four to the entire enlisted force with e attaches to them. Most of these weaked to them in Chesapeake bays and fail finds them in Chesapeake bays and fail finds them in Chesapeake bays and in winter they are off the Florida

and the second sec

ALB BRAKES.