BROWNELL AIMING AT BIG GAME

First the State Senate, Then the United States Senate His Program.

TALKS WOMAN SUFFRAGE TO WIVES OF FARMERS

Long Political Silence Broken at Fraternal Picnic at Canby—Colonel E. Hofer Also Addresses Gathering on Topics of Political Interest.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Oregon City, Aug. 19.—When George Clayton Brownell of Oregon City announced his candidacy for re-election to the state senate from Clackamas county, and stated from the rostrum his determination to run for the senate of the United States, and when Colonel Hofer of Salem, from the same rostrum, assailed the legislature of Oregon, the silence that has long existed in the political affairs of Clackamas was broken.

The occasion was the big fraternal picnic today at Canby, nine miles south of Oregon City, near the Marion county line. Colonel Hofer, said to be a receptive candidate for congress, and openly advocating the nomination of his personal friend, Walter L. Toose of Woodburn, returned home last night from a canvass of Tamhill and Washington counties. His speech today at the picnic was as president of the Willamette Valley Industrial League. He lauded the initiative and referendum laws and direct nomination.

H. C. Gilmore, mayor of Canby, called the gathering to order at 11 o'clock and announced that the public speaking would begin at 1:30 o'clock and the baseball and field sports would come later. The crowd in the forenoon was composed largely of women, and, while Colonel Hofer was off under the neighboring trees regaling himself with watermelon, Brownell assembled about 100 women, farmers' wives, in the pavilion and talked to them on women's suffrage.

The attendance at the picnic was large, and after dinner and music by the Canby brass band, Mayor Gilmore introduced Colonel Hofer. After speaking a few minutes on direct legislation, the Salem journalist waded into the Oregon legislature, of which he has at times been a member. He said:

"The record of the last legislature is so bad, and it expended so much money, that the people used the referendum to hit it a blow from which it will not soon recover."

The speaker said he wanted to initiate a bill in the next legislature to make it unlawful to levy taxes of more than 3 mills on the dollar for state purposes. He also advocated the direct nomination and election of United States senators and the reformation of the state treasurer's office. Hofer outlined the policy of the Development League. He told how Oregon, with better natural advantages, had not progressed like Washington, Idaho and California. Yet these other three states had taxed their railroads a great deal more than Oregon has.

"We want no more hot air from Mr. Harriman," said Mr. Hofer. "We want no more banquets; we want 1,000 miles of railroad built."

Colonel Hofer closed with an eloquent plea for fair treatment for Oregon.

G. C. Brownell spoke last. He said that he deserved most credit for the enactment of the direct primary law. Then he said:

"What we need is character. We need men and women who believe things and who have the moral courage to say what they believe."

Then he jumped on the system of spoils in politics and said:

"When I had my hand on the political throttle in Clackamas county I gave the offices to my friends. I did the best I could, but the system is wrong."

He then raised his voice against the proposed state convention and explained his vote in the legislature against the Lewis and Clark fair. Then came the sensation of the day.

"I am a candidate for the state senate," he said.

"Make it the United States senate," cried a voice in the audience.

"That will be the program," was the reply. 'After the election for state senator is over I will run for the United States senate."

The speeches of both men were received with applause.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE RAGES AT THE DALLES

Old Landmark Destroyed and Damage Estimated at Ten Thousand.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

The Dalles, Or., Aug. 19.—A destructive fire raged for several hours in the residence section of this city today, causing a loss estimated at $10,000. The blaze originated from a small bonfire in an alley about 11 o'clock this morning. A heavy wind was blowing and sparks from the fire in the alley are supposed to have been blown under a near-by barn which was soon a mass of flames. The residence of B. F. Huntington situated near by was next destroyed. Six blocks distant was located one of the old landmarks of this part of the state, a large stone house erected by Colonel Neyce in 1863. Burning embers were carried by the strong wind to this relic of early days which, together with numerous barns and other small buildings, was totally destroyed.

The fire department worked heroically but were badly handicapped in securing water promptly from the hydrants which were in poor condition, owing to their not having been used for a long time, this being the first time they have been needed for several months. The insurance on the property destroyed is about $3,000.

VERY FEW SALES OF GRAIN IN UMATILLA

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Aug. 19.—Very few large sales of grain have been made this season. Small sales amount to about 1,000,000 bushels or one fifth of the county's crop. Reservation farmers have disposed of their holdings in lots from 20,000 to 40,000 bushels at prices from 60 to 62½ cents. It is thought a big selling movement will begin the last of this week and it is expected most of the county's yield will change hands within a month.

BUILDING THE INTERURBAN

Laying Ties at Johnson and Twelfth Streets.

Double Track at Twelfth and Marshall Streets.

The last of the frog crossings over the lines of the Portland Consolidated was put in yesterday by the Oregon Traction company, at Pettygrove and Twenty-fifth streets, in construction of its line from Portland to Forest Grove. A double track of standard gauge line of 60-pound rails has been laid on Twelfth street and construction work is under way on Pettygrove, but is held back by delay in a shipment of rails which is expected early this week, after which track-laying will be pushed.

Edward Records, the contractor, is here and has about 150 men on track work. Construction of the high trestle across Balch's gulch and grading on the route through the canyon will be commenced early in September. It is said the line will be completed and in operation from the foot of Stark street to Mount Calvary cemetery shortly after the first of the year. Next season construction of the road will be completed to Hillsboro and Forest Grove.

It is the intention to run a five-minute car service between Willamette Heights and Front street and a 15-minute service between the Front street terminus and the top of the hill.

The road when completed to Forest Grove will run through the richest part of Oregon. It is said Washington county is the oldest settled and most productive region in the state. Portland people have organized a townsite company and acquired about 1,000 acres at Cedar Mills four miles beyond the cemetery, and will plat 100 acres and start a town. The country beyond this point is devoted to diversified farming, dairying and fruit growing.

Hillsboro, the county seat, has a population of 2,000, which is rapidly increasing. Many new houses are under construction at Hillsboro and Forest Grove. The population of Forest Grove, where is located the Pacific university, has increased about 300 since the road was first spoken of. Last year nearly 100 residences were built in that city, which has flouring mills, milk condensing plants and other industries, all of them are prosperous, as has Hillsboro. The principal products of the country are hay, hops, grain, potatoes, onions, celery and firewood, and large shipments of these commodities to Portland are expected.

A Fill on Pettygrove Street.

On the Route Past the Brewery.

CIVICS CONGRESS FINISHES WORK

Successful Convention of Important Body Closes With Congratulations and Thanks.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP SUBJECT FOR THE DAY

Leaders Discuss Control of Corporations, and F. S. Monnett Says Best Way to Overcome Trusts Is for the People to Buy Them.

With a general discussion of the all-important subject of "Municipal Ownership and Control of Corporations," the Lewis and Clark Civics congress finished its work yesterday. The topic of the day, coupled with the announcement that some of America's most noted speakers would be heard, attracted the largest crowd since the session began a week ago, and those who attended were well paid.

Thomas M. Strong of Portland was chairman, and after the Administration band had played several selections, introduced F. S. Monnett, who was at one time attorney-general of Ohio, and who led the fight in that state and in Kansas against the Standard Oil monopoly. Mr. Monnett spoke for a half hour and condemned trusts and the toleration of them by the American people. He said he realized the difficulties that must be encountered in overcoming trusts, and said the only sure method of doing so was the purchase of public utilities by civic corporations. If the people would hold together, he argued, more could be accomplished than the public at present dreams of.

John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Massachusetts, spoke on "Reasons For and Against Municipal Ownership." He is one of the most prominent educators of the nation and ranks high among its orators. There was nothing radical in his talk, although it appealed to all listeners. He pointed out the advantages and disadvantages likely to follow public ownership, without arguing for either side of the question, and did so in a way that could not possibly be offensive to the most rabid of his hearers.

F. B. Thurber, president of the American Civics association of New York, was the one man who openly opposed municipal ownership. He argued for private ownership as the most economical form of commercial government in cities.

The discussion was led by C. H. Chapman of this city and proved of more than ordinary interest.

Before the adjournment the conference complimented and thanked Secretary W. G. Eliot of the Lewis and Clark committee on congresses and other officers for their efficient handling of the event.

Coal Found in India.

India being the native heath of some of the world's finest diamonds, it should scarcely be a matter for surprise that it should also now be discovered to be the home of coal, the ancient ancestors of diamonds. The finding of coal in the neighborhood of Srinagar has been verified and it is proposed to build a railway from that city to Jammu. This coal is in all cases friable and the percentage of ash is high. This is the result of excessive crushing in the earth.

FOUR GOVERNORS ARE COMING

Notable Men Will Attend Opening of Irrigation Congress at Fair Tomorrow.

BIG CHOIR WILL SING ODE TO THE OCCASION

Two Hundred Voices Will Be Lifted in Praise of the Ditch and the Miner's Inch—Experts of Arid Regions to Discuss Problems.

Four governors will be present when the general session of the National Irrigation Congress is opened at the American Inn, at the exposition grounds at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The call for order will be given by Governor George C. Pardee of California, president of the congress. Addresses of welcome will be made on behalf of the state of Oregon by Governor Chamberlain; on behalf of the city of Portland, by Mayor Lane, and on behalf of the Commercial club by H. M. Cake, president of that organization. There will be responses by Governor Jesse F. McDonald of Colorado, Governor Albert E. Mead of Washington, and H. D. Loveland of San Francisco, president of the Pacific Coast Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Association. Following the responses will be addresses by chairmen of sections on forestry, irrigation, engineering and mechanics, climatology and rural settlement. Probably one of the most interesting addresses on the program will be that of Major Willard Young of Salt Lake City, who will tell of the colonization methods of the Mormons at the forestry section on Tuesday morning, an address will be delivered by James J. Hill of St. Paul, president of the Great Northern Railroad, and the only man who ever built a transcontinental line without government aid.

At the opening session tomorrow there will be addresses by Clifford Pinchot, chairman of the forestry service, and Dr. A. C. True, director of experiment stations, United States department of Agriculture; Frederick H. Newell, of the reclamation service, department of the interior, and H. E. Williams, chairman of the United States weather bureau. In the evening the session will be opened by the rendering of the "Irrigation Ode," by the Tabernacle choir of Odgen, Utah, which is composed of 200 singers. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday addresses will be given on soil management, water management, and field crops and horticulture by members of the faculties of Pacific coast colleges and universities, officers of the department of agriculture and by the state engineers of Idaho and Wyoming. Wednesday addresses will be made on various topics by the state engineers of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Oklahoma and Utah, and Major Alfred F. Sears of Portland, will speak on the coast desert of Peru.

Delegates to the congress are expected to arrive in large numbers today. Many are timing their arrival so as to enable them to spend Sunday in Portland and see something of the city and the exposition. Those who arrive are directed to report at the headquarters of Chairman C. E. Boothe, at the American Inn, and register and receive badges.

If you write to a Journal advertiser say that you read his ad in The Journal.

POLICE WORK ON NEW CLUE

Evidence Having Important Bearing on Van Dran Murder Stirs Force Again.

SPEEDY RESULTS ARE EXPECTED FROM HINT

Chief Makes Matter a Personal One and Directs His Energy to Solution of New Problem—No Information Given Out.

At police headquarters yesterday afternoon the rumor was circulated that at last a valuable clue has been discovered which the authorities are convinced will bring to the bar of justice the murderer of Mrs. Minnie B. Van Dran.

That a clue has been found which may lead to the unraveling of the mystery is admitted by Chief Gritzmacher. He refuses, however, to give the slightest hint as to the nature of the evidence.

In fact, it is said, the work in connection with this particular clue is being prosecuted by the chief himself and one detective, who made the discovery which it is believed may lead to establishing the identity of the person or persons responsible for the crime.

That speedy results are expected is shown by the fact that Chief Gritzmacher remained at police headquarters until after 9 o'clock last night, waiting for a report in person or by telephone from this detective. Receiving none up to that hour, he went home.

"I suppose nothing further has been learned warranting a report," he said. "Yes, I look for interesting developments tomorrow."

Though an arrest may be made today on suspicion, it is reported, it is regarded as unlikely that the work laid out can be accomplished in time to take anybody into custody before tomorrow.

A persistent rumor was in circulation last night that the clue last found has led to the theory that the cyanide of potassium which killed Mrs. Van Dran was placed in the bottle of ginger ale neither for her nor her husband but for Miss Minerva Monteith, the sister of the murdered woman. Chief Gritzmacher would neither admit nor deny that this was the case. Jealousy is given as the motive.

Other detectives are working on the same lines as are representatives of District Attorney Manning. With a motive before them and one or two suspicious circumstances convincing them they are on the right track, they are carrying on their investigations without regard to what may be doing in "inner" police circles.

A cursory investigation has led the authorities to the conclusion that the Chinese who sued Van Dran for wages has no knowledge of the perpetrator of the deed.

Judges Good Sleepers.

A lawyer, noticing that the court had gone to sleep, stopped short in the middle of his speech. The sudden silence woke the judges, and the lawyer gravely resumed:

"As I remarked yesterday, my lords—"

The puzzled judges stared, as though they half believed they had been asleep since the previous day.

EXPORT TRADE AND RAILROADS

T. W. Tomlinson Discusses These Problems in Address Before Commercial Congress.

RECIPROCITY CURE FOR ALL BOYCOTTS

Wise Regulation of Tarriffs by State Commissioners Solution of Trust Evil at Home as Fairness Is of Vexatious Troubles Abroad.

T. W. Tomlinson of Denver, secretary of the American Stock Growers' association, last night, before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, gave the following address:

"In considering our international trade relations it should always be borne in mind that the foundation of our national prosperity lies in our unrivaled agricultural resources and their development. At the outset I desire to distinctly disavow any partisanship. The best interests of the livestock industry, as I view them, require the correction of certain abuses that have grown up under the existing laws, and our tariff should now be revised so that it can be made an effective agency for opening foreign markets for our food products, or at least for retaining such trade as we now possess. I will confine my remarks specifically to meat animals and their products.

"For many years this nation has proceeded on the theory that foreign countries must buy our meats, and their needs were so urgent that any import duties or restrictions they might impose would not lessen the demand. Several recent instances to the contrary, together with present and threatened conditions, compel a modification of these views; and, furthermore, there are new factors to be considered, such as the competition of Argentina, New Zealand and Canada, making it all the more important that this problem should receive immediate and careful attention by congress. The result of any increase or reduction of foreign duties on our meat products has invariably been reflected in the volume of such exports; this is plainly noticeable in the decrease of our exports to France and Germany following the increase in their duties.

Why Exports Decrease.

"The reason for decreasing exports to continental countries is plain. Their duties have been advanced, in some cases special articles have been prohibited, inspection and other fees have been doubled, and sanitary restrictions have multiplied.

"President McKinley, in his Buffalo address, said:

"'A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal.'

"Competition is keen in the markets of the world, and elementary economics should teach us to meet that competition with articles that cost us the least and whose sale would benefit us the most. We raise 50 per cent of the corn crop of the world and consequently are in a position to produce better livestock and at relatively less expense than any other country. That being true, it is of paramount importance that our united efforts should be devoted toward conserving and promoting the sale, and especially to remove any restrictions, on the free exchange of our meat products.

"I quote once more from President McKinley's historic address at Buffalo:

"'If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed, for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?'

"This should be the basis of our reciprocal negotiations with foreign countries.

Railroads Public Servants.

"Railroads are quasi-public institutions; their right to exist comes from the government and the government unquestionably has the power to regulate their charges. For over a hundred years the common law has prohibited unjust and unreasonable rates, and the railroads, when they embark in business, do so subject to that prohibition, and in that respect their rights are different from those of a private business, although in practice the railroads are not willing to admit any difference. It was largely to vitalize that prohibition of the common law that the interstate commerce law was enacted in 1887. Certain supreme court decisions have since declared that the commission cannot fix a rate in lieu of one which it may decide is unjust and unreasonable, and, as the courts have not that power, the public is without any relief except through the fairness or generosity of the carrier. Courts can condemn an unreasonable rate, but they cannot say what rate shall take its place. One might, after a long litigation through the courts, recover any excess over a reasonable charge, but that is a partial remedy at best. Such remedy is so impracticable that it has never been resorted to, and no case can be cited to show its practical application.

"If any remedy is to be afforded the public it should be prompt, so that the continuance of any unjust or unreasonable rate may not inflict greater damage. Justice delayed is too often justice denied. It should also be inexpensive because the small shippers — those whose rights are most likely to be infringed upon—are not able to carry on costly litigation. We must rely upon some impartial tribunal to do justice, and why not upon the interstate commerce commission, which the supreme court has said is more competent in such matters than the courts?

Power of Commission.

"The railroads persistently assert that we want the commission to revise and fix all the rates in the United States, and to take the rate-making power entirely out of their hands. On the contrary, I have not heard of any one even suggesting that the commission should be given power to fix a rate in the first instance, or at any time except upon complaint and after full investigation.

"They say that the granting of any power to a commission to correct an unjust rate would be unconstitutional. Yet the courts have repeatedly held that congress has the right to delegate such authority to a commission or other inferior body.

"If the power over rates is so dangerous and liable to abuse, it ought not to be left unrestrained to the judgment or disposition of the railroads, who are in a position to profit by such abuse. With equal reason we might urge that case of dispute the shipper be given the power to name the rate he will pay.

"Railroads are a monopoly; you must use them and pay their charges. The centralization of the railroads of this country into large systems dominated by a few financial interests has so seriously restrained competition that to a large extent it does not exist. Having almost eliminated this safeguard, these corporations now audaciously insist that they shall be the sole arbiters of what they shall charge, and complacently contend that the public can safely rely upon their generosity and fairness rather than upon a disinterested tribunal of the government.

"It is preposterously incredible that any one could honestly believe that the power over rates could possibly be abused as much by the government as it would be if left undisturbed in the hands of a few traffic officials, subject largely to the insatiable appetite of the combined corporate wealth."

FOREST FIRES RAGING IN THE COAST RANGE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Roseburg, Or., Aug. 19.—The forest fire along Hubbard creek, 35 miles northwest in the Coast range, is burning as fiercely as ever, and causing big damages. It started from the flue of a German settler's chimney. He lost all he had in the house and his barn except two horses with which he escaped.

The fire probably will last until rain falls as the timber land is unlimited and very dry. In another great fire [illegible] near Cleveland [illegible] the buildings were [illegible] It extended from [illegible]

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If your face is covered with pimples, filled with unsightly blackheads or cheeks sunken or hollow, you are not attracting the favorable opinions and comments of even your best friends.

IF YOUR FACE IS WRINKLED

And you look old enough to be your own mother you are not at your best, to say the least.

I CAN DOCTOR YOUR FACE SO THAT IT WILL BE HANDSOME AS THAT OF A MAIDEN IN HER HEALTHY YEARS

And it won't cost much, either. I have been in business for years in Portland and hundreds of ladies will tell you that my work is unexcelled. I am a graduate of the great Neiden Institute of New York, and the only one on the North Pacific Coast.

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That ought to interest every one of you.

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They must go—pleated Box Coats and pleated Skirts; neatly tailored; $9.95 values. Now

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Made of tan, blue, gray and green etamine cloth; $5.00 values. To close

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$50 Suits go at....$25.00
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375 Washington Street.

MASKED MAN HOLDS UP GOLD HILL SALOON

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Eugene, Or., Aug. 19.—The local officers have received a report from Gold Hill, Jackson county, that a saloon there was held up by a masked man Wednesday night. The holdup tallied in every particular with the description of the man who robbed a restaurant at Springfield Monday night and held up the Hoffman House office and shot policeman Farrington here Tuesday night. He wore as a mask a piece of blue mosquito netting, the same as worn by the local holdup, and the officers are confident that it is the same man. It is he is well into California by this time.

Officer Farrington, who was shot in the rubber, is getting along well. The bullet will be extracted from his [illegible] Sunday or Monday.