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TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair; winds mostly VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem ium temperature, 61; precipitation, none.

# PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

THE BEST OF A BAD MATTER. From the apparent impasse into

which they had permitted their Governor on the one hand and their railroad lobbylets on the other to lead them, the Republicans of Washington seem to have made the most advantageous exit possible. As was intimated in these columns two days ago, the triumph of the ratiroad forces would carry with it an attainder of corruption under which the party would very painfully labor. It would also have to sustain the severe technical misfortune of a vote of lack of confidence in the Governor, who occupies, ex officio, the position of party leader. It is probably true, as asserted by the railroad forces, that the remova of the Congressional struggle from the situation, as soon as the candidates were nominated, cleared the way for the Governor's victory, which had previous ly seemed to be impossible; but however this may be, the fact remains that the party has stood behind its Governor, has declared itself free from railroad dictation and has spiked one of the mos formidable guns of Senator Turner and the Democratic organization.

nian's sympathy with the Tacoma proceeding ends. It can find neither commendation nor forbearance for the con templated appeal to the people for a device of administration which is known of all men to be inoperative. This is dishonesty. It can find neither commendation nor forbearance in the second place for rallroad managements that send their salaried employes about the state trying to buy up conventions and Legislatures. This is corruption and bribery, and, in the spirit of the law, criminal. It can find neither approval nor palliation, in the third place, for a public opinion which agrees to brand every man as a bribe-taker who will not consent to wage general and indiscriminate warfare on the railroads.

With this much conceded, The Orego

This is not a pleasant theme, and The Oregonian does not wish to recur to it again in the present campaign. hardly expect to find anywhere a lower state of moral sense than is revealed in State opinion to the effect that if a man is not an anarchist he is a scoundrel. Every man in the State of Wash ington who desires to see railroad property protected and railroad interests treated with justice and fairness is forthwith set down as having been corrupted by railroad money. It is inconceivable in Washington that a man can understand the sham of a raifroad commission and voice his conviction unless he has been paid to do it. The only conclusive evidence of moral uprightness is wild-eyed hostility to every corporate interest, right or wrong.

Obviously the sufferers by this unique state of affairs will be the innocent in vestors whose money is in the securities of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Railreads And a large measure of responsibillty for the situation rests with the officials of the roads, who have busied themselves unnecessarily in questionable methods. The activity of railroad lobbyists throughout the state the past few weeks can be described only to be condemned. No unjust freight or pas senger rate law can be enforced, because it cannot survive the judicial tests that It must certainly meet. The Federal courts of Washington are fair. Nobody has ever feared he could not get justice before Judge Hanford. An appeal always lies to the United States Supreme Court, which set aside a Nebraska rate law as unconstitutional. The menace of a railroad commission is known to be empty. It is at best a thing of Inemciency and humbug. The railroads must know this as well as any one, yet they compass heaven and earth to defest it. They have, by their very activity and alarm, given color to the idea that the rathroad commission involved a danger to their plane. The result is just, so far as these strenuous efforts are concerned. They have dug

a pit and fallen into it. The three railroad presidents did a good thing when they met the farmers and attempted by a reduction of rates to disarm prejudice and take the rate question out of politics. That work, however, is incomplete, so long as they permit the present political activity of ider-officials to continue. The fact is that the good impression they then made has been measurably destroyed by what has happened since. The railroad interests of the State of Washington are rapidly getting themselves into the same fix the Southern Pacific has occupied so expensively and uncomfortably so many years in the politics of California. Mr. Harriman trying to get rid of the venal and predatory conditions long suffered in California, thereby extricating the Southern Pacific as rapidly as pos-

sible from its political entanglementa.

This remedial policy must be employed in Washington State. Otherwise, there is trouble in store, not only for property rights, but for public morality,

GERMAN MILITARY SUPERIORITY. The annual maneuvers of the German Army are now in progress, and are attended by distinguished military men of the British and American armies, including Lord Roberts, Generals French and Ian Hamilton, of the British Army, and Generals S. B. M. Young and H. C. Corbin, of the American Army. Em peror William, of course, as Commander-in-Chief, presides over the whole affair, but the great strategist and tactician of the German Army is Count Waldereee

Germany is the foremost military power of the world. Her telegraph, telephone, railway construction and balloon service are considered the best in the world, and so are her cavalry and artillery. Her general staff is the model for the whole world. The peace establishment of Germany's Army today exceeds 600,000 men, while her armies on war footing amount to a grand total of 5,788,000 men and 250,000 officers, a force that makes her today from a purely military standpoint more than a match for the combined forces of France and Russia, taking into account the much greater actual efficiency of the German Army, which is the most powerful, most perfect fighting machine that the world ever saw.

The German troops engaged in th present maneuvers are about 92,000 strong, exceeding in numbers the whole regular Army of the United States. The vitality of the military spirit of Germany is due to the impressive example of Emperor William, who has more than once said that the most potent support of his throne is his army. He attends all parades, maneuvers and anniversaries of battles, delivers speeches, fraternizes with the officers of the army at luncheons or banquets given at their barracks. He fixes rewards and punishments, dispenses promotions, orders and decorations, gives praise or censure, confirms, revises or nullifies sentences by courts-martial. He is said to know personally half of the 25,000 offi-

cers of his standing army. The excellence of the German Army is not due chiefly to its memory of patriotic glory won in 1870-71; it is due to the fact that it has always been scientifically kept abreast of the times. No polltical nor personal influence can be successfully invoked to screen any man, high or low, in the German Army who is not fit for a soldier. An officer may be proved a tyrant and a brute and hold his place, but if he is so ignorant of his profession as to exhibit his incompetency, his lack of sound military intelligence, to his superiors, he cannot stay in the German Army. In event of a great war no man simply because of wealth or rank could possibly secure a commission in the German Army. He would be obliged to render military service, but without military knowledge and training he could not obtain a com-

The son of Bismarck fought as a plain trooper in one of the German regiments in 1870-71. A man must earn his spurs in the German Army. He must earn his commission by study and proved intelligence at the military schools, and in peace and in war he must prove by his valor and conduct that he is fit to keep his commission. Nothing is wasted in vainglorious boasting or empty enthusiasm. War in the German Army is reduced to a science, a business. If you do not know your business, you cannot obtain a commission, and if you neglect your business, you cannot retain it.

#### AN INTERESTING SUBJECT. There is no subject that comes before

medical societies in the discussion of which the general public is so deeply interested as that of tuberculosis and its treatment. A disease that numbers among its sufferers a never-decreasing host, and among its victime thousands every passing year against which all once for all let it be said that one could the remedial agencies known to medical science are powerless, and one that is communicable though not actively the apparent consensus of Washington | contagious consumption is the stalking ghost of every community. Investigation has brought much to light in the pathology of this disease in recent years. Its cause has been so definitely determined that it is not necessary to await its development through slow stages in order to detect its presence. The intelligent physician can detect it in its earlier stages by the use of his microscope with unerring accuracy and give the patient warning of its presence Knowing that no medicine has yet been discovered or compounded that will destroy the pernicious germs of the disease that will not also destroy the tissues upon which life depends that medicine indeed but aggravates the difficulty, and hastens the end by disturbing digestion and destroying the patient's ap- says that the North gave the Confederwont to advise "change of climate" as stroyer, How vala this resource has stroyer, How vale this resource has pensation, while England gave the proven has been seen in the death, far Boers \$15,000,000 toward relieving the from home and friends, of hundreds of consumptives who staked their last hope

on this advice and lost. Experience and observation, passing through many trying stages in coping cided that life in the open air is the only means by which the germs of tusystem once invaded, or their presence therein rendered innocuous. Not the air of Colorado or of New Mexico or Arizona, or of any specified place, but the which will permit people to live in it constantly-eat in it, sleep in it, breathe in it. So far, indeed, has opinion advanced in this direction that we find one physician at the medical convention that it should be made a penal offense for doctors to give drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis, adding: "The

open-air treatment is the only one that is valuable." Sanitariums carried on upon this principle have been established in many places. Open air, wholesome food and rest are the principles upon which these establishments are conducted. These simple weapons with which incipient consumption may successfully be combatted are within the reach of sufferers everywhere. The cost of a roof chamber, protected merely from the rain and snow, would be much less than the railway fare to Arizona or Colorado. Western Oregon is not an ideal place to the long and persistent rains of Winter, but there is no reason why the climade to serve the purpose of the consumptive who seeks the open-air treat-

declaration of Dr. Hershey before the medical convention Wednesday that "there is no special climate that will cure tuberculosis; what is needed is to get out into the open air and rough it," contains the essence of all experience n this matter. To follow this advice effectively it-will be necessary to begin early in the progress of the disease, since for reasons that are obvious to any one who has had experience in the care of consumptives it is as impracticable in advanced stages as would be advice to the patient to take exercise by means of flying.

USES OF EXPOSITIONS. George Frederick Kunz contributes an article to the current number of the North American Review on the management and uses of expositions. Mr. Kunz speaks with authority that comes of long training and extensive observation. At the age of 20 he represented at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 the American Museum of Natural History. Since then he has attended in an official capacity the Paris expositions in 1880 and 1900, the exhibitions at Atlanta, Nashville, Omaha, Buffalo and Turin. In the judgment of Mr. Kunz the indictment lies that "such enterprises have been largely planned and managed for the pecuniary benefit of their promoters; that the expenses of their administration have been continually evaded; that business men who risked their goods, their money and their time in an enterprise which they had a right to believe National have in the end been forced to the conclusion that they were drawn into a private speculation from which real estate dealers, railroad companies, hotels and local tradesmen derived huge profits, profits which should have gone into a general fund to pay all just debts and charges before any individual benefited by a single dollar."

The exposition of 1876 resulted in a ollapse in Philadelphia real estate, due to overspeculation in the vicinity of the fair. The pairiotic subscribers to the stock of the exposition never received a dollar in return. The contractors at Buffalo, who built "the Dream City," went unpaid when the railroads and hotel-keepers made profits. Mr. Kunz predicts that the time must come when the public and the exhibitors at American expositions will cease to suffer from the greed of private speculators, the brutality of inefficient management and misdirection. If our expositions were managed on the lines of the expositions of Europe held the past Summer, their expenses would have been paid out of moneys which should have gone into the general fund instead of to private beneficiaries. On the other hand, Mr. Kunz frankly admits that our great expositions, while defective in financial management, must have been

of immense benefit to the country. To the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 was due an art movement of National proportions. Out of it grew the Memorial Hall in Philadelphia and the Commercial Art Museum. The great Chicago Fair educated the people and was a means of introducing new ideals and standards of architecture and art into their homes. A great boom in mines followed the Denver Mining Exposition of 1882. The Chicago Fair illustrated the first, Buffalo the latest, developments in electric lighting, and at Omaha the intermediate stages were shown. At Atlanta there was a fine exhibition of the arts and industries of the Southern States. The exhibition at Nashville of local industries and manufactures was of extraordinary benefit to Southern consumers and Northern manufacturers. As a benefit to exhibitors, the great Russian Fair formerly held at Nijni Novgorod is quoted, where for over a century the annual sales in six weeks' time amounted to a billion of france, and all Central Aria there had ritory of Central Europe during the Middle Ages.

Abroad the expenses of a fair are provided for before the doors are opened. Private individuals are not permitted to form companies by which they can contrive to reap profits, while the creditors whistle for their money, if the enterprise is unsuccessful. Mr. Kunz concludes by saying that "in every other than a financial sense every exposition held in the United States has been successful. No one of them has failed to benefit directly and indirectly every part of our country-a result far better than if they had succeeded as money-making enterprises but failed in the higher ideals and utilities."

# SETTLEMENT WITH THE BOERS.

At his recent conference with the Boer Generals in London Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have compared Great Britain's treatment of the Boers with the treatment of the South by the North after our Civil War. Mr. Chamberlain petite, the perplexed physician has been ates their lives and liberties and after a period of ten years gave them votes. long the only resource from the de- but did not give them any money comwaste of war. Mr. Chamberlain's answer is either ignorant or disingenuous In the first place, it is not historically just to compare our Civil War to the war of Great Britain with the Boers. with this disease, have at length de- From the standpoint of our Government the Confederates were insurgents against our flag, while the Boers were berculosis can be dislodged from the not British subjects. The Orange Free State was absolutely free, and the Transvaal Republic was absolutely free save that in the matter of treatles with foreign powers the sanction of Great open air of any locality the climate of Britain was needed. To this extent only did the Transvaal Republic acknowledge the suzerainty of Great Britain.

The Boers invaded British territory and were finally conquered in the wa that followed, but the Boers were not in in session in this city declaring any sense insurgents or rebela Furthermore, our Civil War lasted more than four years, cost us some eight billions of dollars, about a million of lives on both sides, and left us with a public debt of about three billions of and Johnston surrendered they were not only given their lives and liberties, but their horses to help them, as Grant said. "in their Spring plowing." The small territory of the country of the Boers has been completely swept of food for men and fodder for domestic animals; the farmsteads have all been burned. This was inevitable with the passage of a great army over a small territory much of which had never been agriculturally productive. The Boers with in which to carry out this idea, owing their families were really in a state of comparative distress and famine at the close of the war. The territory of mate of Southern Oregon cannot be the South had suffered considerably in spots from the march of our armies but as a whole the South at the close ment as well as that of Arizona, while of the war did not lack for local food the climate of Eastern Oregon can supplies. The lack of supplies for Lee's

the lack of food in the South, but to the destruction of the railways behind those armies, which prevented transportation of military supplies of all sorts Furthermore, the slaves at the South kept the plantations in a state of cultivation except in the path of our armies so that there was no such comparative widespread destitution and distress be-

cause of war as existed in the South African Republics. We did not disfranchise the Confederates for any term of years. As fast as

they framed constitutions acceptable to Congress they became at once politically rehabilitated. In the Presidential election of November, 1868, Alabama, Arkansar, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina all voted; the only states not voting were Virginia, Missiesippi and Texas. At this date all persons had been pardoned except those under indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. This was the situation in 1868, within less than two years after President Johnson's official proclamation that the war was over, and less than four years after Lee's surrender. These facts show clearly, first, that the relation of Boer and Briton and that of Unionist and Confederate were in no sense identical, and secondly, that, considering the length, the bitterness, the magnitude, the reverity and the enormous cost of our Civil War, we dealt more generously with our insurgents than the British did with the Boera . The South had not been made a desert and a solitude by our arms; it was not foodless nor homeless; its land was still fertile, and it had plenty of strong-handed farm-

era. Its business and commerce were, of course, paralyzed, but the South as a whole had not been swept clean by the besom of war of crops, flocks and herds and farmsteads, as had the territory of the South African Republics.

Had the South been in the same state of bitter need as the Boers, that need would have been known and alleviated, but this need did not exist. The South asked only for political restoration, and it obtained it so rapidly that by November, 1868, every one of the seceding etates save three voted for President Mr. Chamberlain's comparison is not just to America or to the Boers. If Great Britain's war had been to stamp out an attempt at secession on the part of Scotland or Ireland, his comparison might have some force, but the Boers were not revolted English subjects. Mr. Chamberlain is wrong when he says that we disfranchised the South for ten years; we offered them prompt restoration. All except Virginia, Mississippi and Texas were fully restored in 1868; Virginia and Mississippi were restored in 1869 and Texas in 1870, so that within five years after the great surrender the whole Southern Confederacy was legally entitled to elect members of Congress and to vote for President of the United

States. It is hoped that Percy A. Smith, appointed by Senator Simon to fill the existing vacancy in the Naval Academy at Annapolie, will be able to pass his entrance examination successfully. Oregon has not been fortunate in this line. Few of its appointees have qualified and passed on into active service in the Navy, though a number of very estimable and energetic young men have from time to time entered and essayed to enter the Naval Academy. The Portland public schools have not, from some cause, appeared to advantage in examinations of this character. It might be well to look the matter up and strengthen the weak points indicated by the repeated failure of candidates who have received their preliminary education in these schools to pass the entrance examination to Annapolis

The Oregonian is glad to be reminded, in the Tacoma nominations, of its earnest desire and humble efforts in the last Congress, in behalf of the reapportionment bill which gave Washington three Representatives. A determined effort was made, and for a time looked ominous, to prevent the state from getting its rightful increase. Gain in Washington's representation is a good thing for the entire Pacific Coast, and If Oregon isn't satisfied-why, let her go and get the people, as Washington did. Washington is now numerically equal or superior in Congress to thirteen states: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming

If one time is more inconvenient than another for a tie-up of river traffic, that time is the fruit-shipping and hoppicking season. There may be good reasons for the present serious crippling of this traffic, but thus far they have not been divulged.

United States Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, is in declining health, and will probably never again take his seat in the Senate. Senator Hawley is about 76 years of age. His term expires in

# Here's Candor for You!

New York Evening Post. Quay and Penrose threatening the rail-oad presidents with the power of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, if the coal strike continues, are a pair of ridic-nious mice at the foot of a mountain in labor. The calmness of the aforesaid presidents in the face of such danger is easily accounted for. Quay and Penrose belong to them and to the capitalists affli-iated with them. They can put both of them out of office as easily as they put them in-more easily, in fact, than they put Quay in the last time. Quay would never think of passing a law at Harris burg without their consent. If anybody should attempt to pass such a law, Quar and Penrose would compass its defeat in some way. The Republican party in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and in the state at large, is the subservient tool and in strument of a corrupt ring, of which Quay and Penrose are the figureheads, but not the motive power. The real parties in interest are the corporations that furnish the money by which the springs of government are polluted, and the state made a hissing and a by-word to mankind. No wonder the railroad presidents snap their dollars. When the great armies of Lee fingers when their two Senators talk about the Republican party and the power of the state in connection with the coal strike. Senator Platt, in his interviews about the strike, has not hinted at the use of political power as a means of ending it, but has merely predicted the end within two weeks. He is therefore less of a humbug in this instance than his fellow-Senators from the adjoining state.

# A Freethinker's Prayer.

By R. C. Adams, president of the Montreal Preethought Club. May the commonwealth of man come may the will of the worker be done; may the toller receive abundantly his daily bread; may each man pay his debts and never ask forgiveness of just dues; may we resist temptation to injure others or, degrade ourselves; may the discoveries and inventions of science and the knowledge of nature deliver us from evil and let us strive to do justly, love mercy and make scarcely be inferior to that of Colorado army and Johnston's was not due to other people happy. Amen.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

The Editor and the Candidate. Albany Democrat.

Reputable newspapers get very little from candidates for office; in fact, they are fortunate if they get their subscription paid up in advance for a year. Most papers are patriotic to their party and give an immense eight for nothing-more than they receive credit for.

Work for the Great Explainer. Pendleton Tribune.

That forest reserve question will become rather vexatious to the Hon. Binger Hermann before it is settled. The mining men about Sumpter are up in wrath, stockmen are in doubt and not many people are certain that the reserve is a good thing. The Commissioner will have a good time explaining why he did it and the good of having a reserve.

## Irrigation's Universal Blessing.

Salem Statesman. The manufacturers of the East want nore American farmers to sell their produets to: There is a vast extent of territory in Eastern and Southestern Oregon, now practically or wholly desert, that can be reclaimed and made rich and thrifty with magnificent farms. Every part of Oregon will be benefited by the reclama-tion of these lands.

#### Portland and Coos Bay.

Bandon Recorder. Portland has awakened to the fact that there is a Coos Bay country, with an enormous amount of natural wealth around it, and is talking of making an effort to reach out after it. Portland has hitherto left Southwest Oregon to the tender mercies of San Francisco mer-chants, and it will be surprising if she now scrapes the moss off her back and rustles out for the conquest.

Athletic Sensation on Gray's Harbor.

Aberdeen Sun.

Ex-Policeman Doyle, who was let out of the force on the ground that he was the weakest member of it, was the strongest man who struck the hammer which was one of the street attractions during the Carnival. He sent it up to 2425 pounds: W. Ryan made it go to 2400, and Judge Pearson went much higher than L. L. Maley. City Attorney Shields shot the staple out of its socket, and there was no register. The bolt struck the top of Kaufman's building.

## And Yet He Died!

Fairhaven Herald. Mr. Jansen was one of the best-known caterers in Whatcom. He conducted the Saddle Rock Oyster House in the Lighthouse block, and but recently moved to a new location on Elk street. He was of a sociable and jovial nature, and made hosts of friends while engaged in busi-ness. He leaves a widow and son to mourn his death. He was a member of the three fraternal orders-Fraternal Or-der of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Union of America.

## Pleasure Before Business

Advices from the mouth of Klamath River, in the neighboring county of Del Norte, say that salmon canning operations ceased last Saturday at the Klamath River cannery. At the time there were a few salmon being caught, and canning would have been continued longer had the entire Indian crew not left to attend an Indian dance, being held about 30 miles up the river. The pack for the season amounted to a little over 3000 cases. With plenty of help at the cannery the salmon were plentiful enough to have packed 7000

## Independent Journalism.

Salem Journal. The large advertisement in this paper for the great American Tobacco trust cost a great deal of money. Those adver-tisements in the American newspapers cost five times as much as the prizes offered. What is the purpose of these advertisements? Nothing but to popularize certain brands of cigars, and compel retailers to keep them in stock, and to that extent drive all similar brands out of the market. Thus it will compel the jobbers to handle its brands, compel the etaller to keep them in stock, compel the smoker to use them, and force out big dividends on its watered stock. There is one way out, and that is to smoke Oredoes not sell out to the trust.

#### Benefits of Legal Study. Salem Law Journal.

The study of law is the best educational drill, no matter what profession or busi-ness a person intends to enter. If a teacher, it broadens his mind and benefits his pupils. If a politician, it makes him a better one; the halls of Congress and the greater part of the principal offices of the and are filled by lawyers. If a financier, ils success is more assured, as more than nine-tenths of the financiers are lawyers. If a divine, his perception of right and wrong is more extended and he sees the full difference between the letter and the spirit of the law. The trained equity lawyer whets his faculty for perceiving right and wrong to the keenest edge, and looks to the spirit and intent of the law, rather than to the letter of the law, and discov ers wrongs and applies remedies based up the highest development of the Golden

#### Governor Hunt for the Senate Bolse Statesmen

The Pocatello Tribune says it has in-ormation to the effect that Governor Hunt is planning to become a candidate for Senator in the event of his being re-elected to his present position. It speaks of a balt said to have been held out to the Washington delegation to the effect that, if they would vote for him for Governor, they might have Adams for Lleu-tenant-Governor, and that, as he would be a candidate for Senator, the latter might thus become Governor of the state. It is altogether probable that such a plan being evolved. It was said in Pocatello that there were letters there from the Governor urging the recipients to op-pose the plan of nominating a candidate for Senter. for Senator, his reason being that he would have a chance to win the Senatorship after being elected Governor if he were not handicapped by the convention's having made a nomination.

Johnson's Favorite Bait. St. Paul Pioneer Press. As applied to local street rallways, gas As applied to local street railways, gas and electric light plants and other municipal monopolics, public ownership is largely a question of business policy. Its advocates who take it up in that spirit cannot be criticised as "enemies of property." But when municipal ownership is taken up as a short cut to popularity and political power, there is cause for distrust. A good deal of this spirit has been manifested by Mayor Johnson. He haw said enough to indicate that ne would be as unsafe in the Presidential chair as Mr. Bryan, to whose financial and other nostrums he subscribes. He is not unlikely to be thrown overboard by the next Democratic National Conven-tion if he appears before it as a candi-date, and he certainly will be if that party is able by that time to see the very patent fact that it cannot hope to re-es-tablish itself in public confidence till it suppresses the last and the least mani-festation of the Popullatic and destructive spirit of 1896 and 1900.

# That's a Pact.

Albany Democrat. The soliciting committee is out after subscriptions for the advertising funds under the Herriman system, and most

everybody is responding, realizing the ne-cessity of Linn County holding up its end of the important scheme for getting East-ern people interested in Oregon. It is time that the same Oregon was known in world, as well if not better than

## CLEAN JOURNALISM PROSPERS.

Youth's Compani There are encouraging indications of a revival of clean journalism. It is not coming through the establishment of "endowed newspapers." 'Few practical newspaper men believe in that agency for the reform of deplorable newspaper tendencies. The very fact that a newspaper was endowed would so far detach it from ordinary conditions of publication as to make it useless as an example Moreover, the existence of such a newspaper would imply a confession that a really clean and moral journal was unprofitable; else why the endowment? It is not philanthrophy that is wanted,

so much as business sagacity and a good newspaper sense, joined with a high pur-pose. A newspaper is not a moral tract, pose. A newspaper is not a moral tract, and cannot be displaced by tracts.

A man wno should spend millions in endowing newspapers that were too good to stand alone would not be nearly so great a benefactor as the man who demon-strated that a clean newspaper can be

made to pay. This demonstration is now being made in several American cities. Some of the most successful newspapers repudiate altogether the methode of the "new nallsm." They do not disfigure pages with cheap pictures, nor with huge biotches of red ink, nor with headlines in type four inches high. They do not pad three lines of actual news, transmitted by cable, with half a column of luric details manufactured in the office, preceded by a lying date-line. They have no drag-net out for scandals; they show some respects for rights of privacy. Yet their news service is of the best. They are well written and well edited; they appeal to healthy minds; their circulation

is large and increasing. It is especially gratifying that the re-cent-sale of one or two important news-paper properties has brought them under a management which is committed to these methods.

## On Long Sermons.

New York Evening Post, Nothing more irritated Charles II against his faithful Scots than the three urs' sermon, full of animadversions of the sins of his father, through which h had to sit before being crowned King of Scotland, preparatory to the invasion of England. Little wonder that later he enterfained the livellest objection to writ-ten sermons, and in a letter to the Uni-versity of Cambridge commanded its members not to smoke tobacco, wear periwigs, or read their sermons. He rebuked Stillingfleet for reading his die courses, but the divine replied that the presence of so great and wise a Prince prevented him preaching extempore. diment pleased Charles, and to Stillingfleet's tu quoque, "Why does you Majesty read your speeches to Parlia-ment?" he made the witty reply that he had asked the two houses so often and for so much money that he was shamed to look them in the face. But the Merry Monarch's forbearance

under the eloquence of his chaplains was exemplary. Richard Baxter preached be-fore him for an hour and a haif, and even though the sermon was "contracted" for the occasion, and Charles took refuge in slumber, the feat excites the admiration of this age of brevity and stricter morals. Once Dr. South stopped in his sermon be-fors the court and called to Lord Lauderdale by name: "My Lord, my Lord, I am sorry to interrupt your repose, but I must beg of you not to snore quite so loud, lest you awaken His Majesty." This so tickled Charles that he exclaimed: "Odds fish! this chaplain must be a bishop." But George II was not so compla-cent in church. His main anxiety was that the sermon should be short, since otherwise he was, to use his own words, "In danger of falling asleep and catching cold." After this the chaplains reduced the compass of their discourses to 15 min-utes, so that the King's highest praise

was "a good, short sermon."

For such fear of the results of lengthy sermons there is sufficient reason in the disaster which befell Eutychus through St. Paul "so long preaching" as to keep his hearers until midnight. Dean Swift declared that "opium is not so stupelying to many people as a long sermon," and in his famous sermon on the Eutychus episode in the Acts improved the occasion in his most pungent manner. "The preachers now in the world, however much they may exceed St. Paul in the art of setting men to eleep, do extremely fall short of him in the power of working miracles; therefore, hearers are be come more cautious, so as to choose more safe and convenient stations and posi-tions for their repose without hazard of their persons, and upon the whole mat-ter choose rather to trust their destruction to a miracle than their safety,

# Ping Pong in Chinese

San Francisco Call.

The New York Sun reports that a few days ago two Chinamen were traveling on a Sound steamer when they overheard some white men using the words "ping pong." They complained to the captain that they had been insulted by the words, and when the captain refused redress they attacked the man who used them. It seems that "ping pong" are fighting words in China, so people who wish to avoid insulting Mongolian dignity would better be careful how they talk of the

# PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

colonel Hardy W. B. Price, of Clayton, Ala., one of the few still surviving who look part in the battle of San Jacinto, which decided Texan independence, is hale and feariy, and remembers the battle as though it happened but yesterday. He is 85 years of age, having been born in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, on May 6, 1817.

Galusha A. Grow, Congressman-at-large fro Pennsylvania, will not be a candidate for re-Pennsylvania, will not be a candidate for re-election in his home district. Mr. Grow cele-brated his 86th birthday recently. He was Speaker of the House during the Civil War. The venerable statemun is quoted as saying: "I have appreciated highly the honor that has been done in electing me Congressman-at-large, and I am satisfied with the record that has been made aiready."

On several occasions lately Conan Doyle On several occasions lately Coman Doyle, while walking in London, has been mistaken for Lord Kitchener, much to the author's embarrassment. Once he was nearly mobbed by a yelling crowd of enthusiasts, who cheered madly for 'the 'ero of South Hafrica.' By the way, it has seldom fallen to the lot of man to reach affluence in a literary career so early in life as has been the case with Sir Conan. He is only 41, rich, titled and popular.

Judge John Stewart, of Chambersburg, Pa., considers that those who steal bloycles should be classed with horsethleves, because persons

considers that those was steal bicycles should be classed with horsethleves, because persons too poor to buy horses use the silent steed in-stead. Two bicycle thieves were convicted in his court last week, and he sentenced each of them to 18 months in the penitentlary. One of them said, impudently: "Thank you," where-upon his honor remarked: "As you are so well pleased I shall increase your term by

Albert Bruce-Joy, who is 60 years of age, is one of the most active of English sculptors. He has given flow her Gladatone, Birmingham her Bright, Westminster Abbey its Matthew Arnold, Stratford-ob-Avon her Mary Anderson. and has set up numerous other statues in England and in America. Born in Dublin, he be-eame a pupil of Foley, and studied three years in Rome, since when he has traveled much in America. He is one of the sturdlest of vegetarians.

The lecturers of the Federation of Alliances Prancaises in this country the coming staton will be Germain Martin, a young professor of the University of France, and Leopoid Mahilleau, director of the Paris Musee Socials. Martin's subjects will be historical, his tour begin-ning in October and ending in December; Ma-bilieau will speak before the Cercle Francaise at Harvard University, the alliances and sev-eral universities, and also be will initiate a French normal school here.

"Big Chief." Davery, of New York, who is making such a lively fight for district leader-ship in Tammany, has a pithy way of putting things at times. At one of his meetings he was discussing David B. Hill, whom he denounces, of course. Said he: "Hill has eat on a fence at Wolfert's Roost so long, with his eyes shut and his ears open, that he has begun to moit. Dave Hill enters no political game unless he can feel the marks on the cards through a boxing giove."

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

So you see there are worse things than

The smoke tempered the rays of the sun, anyway.

The crematory may not yield any revenue, but it hasn't lost a scent

> Governor McBride won out by a narrow margin. But if you don't think it's enough, ask the ratiroads.

The ticket put up at Tacoma is showy and effective. Washington will make the most of itself at Washington.

"Let's smoke," said the fir to the vol-

cano. This was so offensive to the powder magazine that it gave the tree a blowing up.

Steam whistles sound the knell of parting day, The barnyard with electric lights is gay; The plowman in his auto wheels away. With phonograph and telephone to play.

These forest fires may be set down to the joint credit of Major Ormsby's redoubtable rangers and the timber syndicates that have been looking so faithfully and vaingloriously after their new purchases.

They say that when some of the Eastern Oregon stockmen who have been taking in the sights woke up vesterday morning and found ashes all over their clothes they thought they had died in the night and passed to their future home. If the Republicans renominate President

Roosevelt in 1904 he will be the first New Yorker they have named for President sluce the Republican party was organized. Of the eight Republican candidates for the Presidency, one was credited to Callfornia, six were from the Middle West, and one was from Maine. But of the nine Democratic candidates for the Presidency named during the life of the Republican party, four were from New York State.

The English papers never weary of telling of the strange things alleged to have been said and done by visitors from America. The following is one of their latest creations: "At a well-known hotel in New Brighton, in the smokeroom there is a brass plate on which is inscribed, "Charles Dickens' favorite seat." The other day a party of Americans came n, and one, espying the plate, exclaimed: Well, I'm going to sit here a bit, and if Dickens comes in he can have his favor-

A 4-year-old citizen of Indiana who has been spending several weeks in Oregon was dining the other day at the home of a Clatskanie relative, where the asking of a blessing precedes the meal. This was new to the boy, but he had been duly warned by his mother, and was the very soul of decorum until the ceremony was over. After the "Amen" he looked up brightly and said, "Let me do that, too He was given permission to go ahead, and after casting his eyes down and fingering the letters on the back of his plate until perfect quiet had been restored, he solemnly observed, "And Tracy killed himself."

Let them have their roaring Pelee, with its devastation rare; Let Vesuvius and Sapotitian spout. We can see and feel the cinders in our atmo

pheric air. And be sure there's fire somewhere hereabout

I come from Colorado's wilds And Adirondack dells; I beard the grizzly in his den

Manhattan toughs or Spanish guns Have touched me not a speck; The bucking broncho rears aloft, But finds me on his neck.

O, trains may crash and battles roar In vain their deadly strife, And e'en the murderous trolley fails To reach the strenuous life

man who had lost his much-beloved wife consulted a stonemason in regard to the erection of a tombstone with a suitable epitaph. After having a number of lines suggested, he finally suggested the following:

The light of my life has gone out.

A short time afterward the widower fell in love with a very charming girl, to whom he became engaged. He intended to leave town, returning on the day of the wedding, and before he went off instructed the mason to alter the epitaph so that the feelings of his prospective wife would not be hurt. This the mason promised to do, and when the widower returned he visited the grave at once, finding that the mason had been true to his word, the epitaph now appearing:

The light of my life has gone out, but I have John Murphy Farley was born in

ounty Armagh, Ireland, August 20, 1842. le saw but little of Ireland, however, oming to America in his youth. After graduating from St. John's College, Fordham, in 1896, he studied for the priesthood at St. Joseph's Seminary, in Troy, N. Y., and in the American College in Rome Ordained in 1870, he was assigned to a parish on Staten Island, and ever since he has been connected with the arch diocese of New York. As early as 1872 Bishop Farley became secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, and in 1884 he became private chamberlain to Pope Leo, with the title of monsigner. Advancement since then has been steady and rapid. In 1891 he became vicar-general of the archdiocese, in 1892 domestic prelate to he pope, and in 1895 auxiliary bishop and condiutor to Archbishop Corrigan, This prelate has belonged to the liberal wing of the American Catholics, and his elevation is regarded as a marked recognition of them by the Vatican.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mrs. Giltedge-How do you like the new but-ler? Giltedge-He's a peach! Made me feel at home at once!-Life. A Rise in Estimation.—Mr. Gotrox—Your friends won't think any more of you for spend-ing your money so freely. Cholly Gotrox—Os, some of 'em do, dad—some of 'em actually think

I'm a wine-agent!-Puck. Professor Van Note-You hat a vine collection off classic music here. Music Dealer-That's for young ladles to look over previous to asking

or a copy of "The Honeysuckie and the Bee New York Weekly. Couldn't Resist It.—"What deep mourning she has on for such a distant relative?" "Well,

you see, ahe went shopping and struck such a oplendid bargain sale of black goods."—Phila-delphia Evening Bulletin. Not Much Difference.-"Was that Summer re sort as homelike a place as they advertised it to be? asked Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego. I found it so," replied Mrs. Selion-Holms. They had a fuss with the cook regularly every

-Chfcago Tribune. The Only Thing.—Customer.—I expect to take a trip abroad, and I usually get seasick. A friend of mine told me he thought you could fix me up to that I could keep something on my stomach. Druggist-Ah, yes; what you want is one of our hot-water bugs.-Philadel-phia Press.

Mrs. Hoax-My new servant girl's a good one, but she makes my husband so mad. Ho's a crank about his coffee, you know. Mrs. Joax—And she can't make coffee, ch? Mrs. Hoax—She makes it just right, but that's the ons thing he always likes to kick about, and now he hasn't any excuse, don't you see?—Philadel-