ERAL STERNBERG.

Pew Onses of Permanent Insanity Among Troops Serving in the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The report of Surgeon-General Sternberg, United States Army, states that the force of the medical department consists of 192 officers, which, department consists of 192 officers, which, he says, is not enough in view of the large number of defense stations and the troops operating in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawali and the Philippines. The contract surgeons have rendered excellent service, but the Burgeon-General thinks the corps should be increased. Reference is made to the good work the Army nurse corps has performed. The medical nurse corps has performed. The medical statistics in the report relate entirely to the calendar year 1889 and nothing is given concerning the statistics for 1900.

A report from the Chief Surgeon of the Philippines, dated August 15, 1900, is giv-en, showing a percentage of k.7 sick for the command, the total strength of the Army in the Philippines at that time being 60,554. The sick were divided as fol-

The Surgeon-General explains the con-ditions in the Philippines as follows:

"The exposure, fatigue and excitement of a prolonged campaign are responsible for the sick report and the relatively large death rate among the troops in the Phil-ippines. However, the opinion is prevalent one our medical officers that in time of peace and doing only garrison duty the sick rate of the Army in the Philippines would be no higher than it ordinarily is in the Souther nStates."

The Surgeon-General has this to say on the controversial subject of Insanity among the troops:

"In the Army, regulars and volunteers, during the calendar years 1898 and 1899 there was reported on the monthly reports of sick and wounded 347 cases of in-sanity, and 202 of these cases, or 58.2 per cent, were committed to the Governmen hospital for the insane. One hundred and thirty-five cases, or 86.7 per cent of the nitments, recovered in an average riod of 3.9 months, 13 were improved died, and 48 remained unimproved Ninety-six of the M7 cases were reported on the monthly reports of troops serving in the Pacific Islands and 22 of these, or 33.3 per cent, were sent to the Gov ernment hospitals for the insane. Seven teen cases, or 51.3 per cent, committed, recovered in an average period of 3,6 months, 2 were improved, 2 died and 11 remained not improved."

### HAWAIIAN ARMY POST.

Report of Major Ruhlin, Quartermas ter at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- In the annual report of Major-General Shafter, com-manding the Department of California, there is a report from Major George Ruhlin, Depot Quartermaster at Honolulu. The garrison at Honolulu consists of two batteries of the Sixth Artillery, who are in quarters at Camp McKinley, four and a half miles from the business center of Honolulu. He says that troops should be quartered in plain frame buildings, rather than in canvas, as the climate along the seashore is very destructive to ne latter. No action has been taken oking to the selection of a permanent site for military posts in the Hawatian

Speaking of the bubonic plague, Major Ruhlin says that no person connected with the military service was exposed to the disease. The effects of the plague quarantine restrictio vented for a time the use of Honolulu for a port of transport service.

of Honolulu quite extensively. During and supplies and one hospital ship.

cates the purchase of about 30 acres more, in order to make it desirable as military site. One reservation contains 1344 acres and another 11,409. The latter is 18 miles from Honolulu, and is about miles from the railway station at One of the indentations the coast is called Pearl Harbor. Major thinks this site is very adapted for a military reservation. A con siderable portion of both these reservations was leased in 1882 for 30 years and these leaves will not expire until 1912. The lands are mostly used for grazing pur-

## TESTING EMERGENCY RATION.

New Army Food to Be Tried on Cavalrymen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18,-Captain Fountain and Captain Foster, of the Emergency Ration Board of the War Department who have been in Kansas City for several weeks, preparing the rations for an actual test, will leave for Fort Reno, I. T., early next week, probably They will start from Reno with a troop of cavalry made up of men from Fort Reno and Fort Silles and make marching expeditions, during which the men will live wholly on the emergency ration which has been prepared at a packing company's plant here. The ration is put up in an elliptical can eight inches long Each day's food weighs a pound and each can contains three cakes of sweet chocolate and three cakes of a food preparation composed of meat and grain co The latter, which tastes not unlike parch ed corn, with a slight flavor of meat, is very palatable; at least people who have tried It can be eaten uncooked, made into a perridge or a soup, or it can be made into mush and then fried. Each can contains small packages of salt and pepper. The effect of the food on the will be carefully noted. They will be weighed every day and their tion closely observed by a physician. The test will probably last two or three weeks, and then the board will report to War Department the result of the

## Return of the Logan.

BAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.-A cable-gram has been received at Army headuarters here announcing the departure from Manils on October 16 of the trans-port Logan, carrying 273 sick, 16 insane

officer at the Presidio general hospital has received promotion to the office of Deputy Surgeon-General of the Army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

United States to Keep Up With the German Programme.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-Germany's naval increase will play an important part in the determination of the recomm of Construction will submit to Secretary Long, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. This board has com-menced an informal discussion of the programme which the Secretary is to subto Congress, and views expressed by several members showed that they are taking into consideration the navy Em-peror William is building. All the members desire that this Gov-

ernment shall have a navy at least the size of that of Germany, and some favor a fleet which shall make the United States

HEALTH OF THE ARMY the third naval power of the world. It is appreciated that it is impossible for this Government to provide a fleet superior to the navies of Great Britain and France, but they hold that it should be the equal of Russia and Germany on the seas.

During the discussion, some of the members urged that battle-ships only be recommended for construction, and that enough be provided to make the increase equal to Germany's force. At least three members of the board favored battle-ship construction. One member is said to have strongly advocated the authorization of 20 gunboats for service in the West In-dies, the Philippines and China, and in support of this he pointed out that there were 18 battle-ships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers under construction and projected, and the shipbuilding facilities of the country would be exhausted in

completing them. From complete indications the board will favor the authorization of three bat-tle-ships and 12 gunboats of about 1000 tons each. There is no intention of recommending amored or protected cruisers, as the board seems to think the United States wants very large and very small vessels and none of an intermediate class.

Naval Movements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.-The tank steamer Arethusa, en route to the Asiatic Station, has arrived at Singapore. The sumbarine torpedo-boat Holland and the tug Leyden left Newport for Delaware city. The torpedo-boat Rogers has been ordered to the New York navy-yard for repairs. The converted cruiser Dorothea fellow-citizens. We may scrimp along

THE PERVERSE FARMER CLACKAMAS MAN BERATES HIS

Conservatism Keeps Them From Having Good Roads Year Round. -A Political Straw.

NEIGHBORS.

Charles Holman, a deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, in this district, has a farm at Meadowbrook, Clackamas County, where he usually spends Sunday re-pairing his wasted energies and indulging in philosophical reflections. Just at this season of the very heart of the season of the year he has teams ing hay to the railroad at Barlow in order that bad roads may not catch him without the means to take advantage of a good market later in the season. The roads are good now, and part of the way they are good all the year. He says all Clackamas County would have perfect roads if his advice were followed:

"I tell you we farmers are queer peo-ple," said Mr. Holman. "So long as we have hayseed in our hair, hang our trous-ers on one suspender and keep the whole premises as inconvenient and un-



IF BRYAN WERE PRESIDENT-Wouldn't He Be a Bird! -Philadelphia Inquirer.

PHILIPPINE NAVAL STATION Subig Bay Not Considered a Suitable Place.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Reports which have reached the Navy Department are to the effect that Subig Bay, in the Philippines, is not a suitable place for locating an extensive naval station, coaling station or navy-yard, owing to the limited depth of water. Naval opinion has been divided for some time as to the relative merits of Manila Bay and Su-big Bay. The Spanish Government spent large sums on Subig Bay and it was thought to offer facilities superior to those of Manila Bay for a permanent naval headquarters. An inquiry as to the rela-tive merits of this and several other points was instituted some time ago and the reports forwarded through the Com-mander of the Asiatic station are not favorable to Subig Bay, holding that it the year there stopped at Honolulu, en favorable to Subig Bay, holding that it route from San Francisco to Manila, is transports with troops and supplies, one with supplies only, 12 with horses, mules are suggested as offering good sites for the Asiatic Station are not favorable to Subig Bay, holding that it has disadvantages similar to those urged transports with troops and supplies, one against Manila Bay. Several other points are suggested as offering good sites In addition to the land required for and Olongapo. Navai Constructor Hob-military reservations, the report adveson has taken a different view, however, and has presented a plan for an extensive naval establishment on Subig Bay. In view of the differences of opinion it is probable that a naval board will named to pass upon the several points and select the one most available for

Transport Sherman Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18 .- The United States transport Sherman arrived tonight, 35 days from Manila via Nagasaki. brought 53 cabin passengers, 467 sick, 182 discharged, 71 prisoners, 12 insane soldiers

Misionary Convention Ended.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18 .- Work of some sort was mapped out for every m of this, the last day of the twenty sixth annual convention of the Christian Church missionary societies. The day's meetings were divided into five sections, as follows: Christian Endeavor, Latimer, presiding; education, E. V. Zol-lard; pastors and evangelists' conference, David Owen Thomas; conference on b nevolences, T. P. Haley, and Sunday schools, W. K. Homan. Addresses and reports in great profusion were read and discussed earnestly. Great satisfaction expressed over the gathering, which is expressed over the gathering, which brought 10,000 delegates and visitors to the city from all parts of the world.

McVey Charged With Mayhem. NEW YORK, Oct. 18 .- Con McVey, the big California pugilist who gained no-toriety November 10, 1888, by jumping into the ring and interfering with the Corett-Sharkey fight, was today held in \$1000 bail for examination on a charge of mayhem. Thomas Clinton, a small-sized ho tel porter, appeared against McVey. One ear was badly lacerated, he claims, by the oth of a hound pup set upon him as a

joke by McVey.

An Indiana Tragedy.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 18-At Waymans ville, Ind., 15 miles south of here, Conda Beck, late this afternoon shot and killed William Barton, because Barton objected to Beck keeping company with his daughter. Two years ago Beck killed Miss Grace Cohee, because she refused to marry him. Beck was acquitted of the crime. The tragedy caused a tremendous sensation. Beck at latest accounts was

The Potato Crop.

CHICAGO Oct. 18.-The potato crop of the United States, according to the Orange Judd's Farmer final report, in its issue of October 20, at the completion of harvest, approximates 209,000,000 bushels, nearly 5,000,000 less than last year and a fairly good yield compared with the

past ten years. Hold-Up This Morning.

A man named Patterson, living at 351 Oak street, was held up by three thugs at Seventh and Washington streets this morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and coin. The case was reported to the police, who quickly rounded the trio up and landed them in the city jail. Patterson was bruised about the head by a blow from a revolver, but not seriously injured.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. Lucy A. Stephens, wife of Thomas Stephens, died suddenly at her home, Twenty-fifth and Johnson streets, last night, shortly before 12 o'clock.

will not go to Manila, but has been or- and half starve our families in order to dered out of commission. The Frolic, also put money out at interest, and yet not a converted cruiser, has been placed in lose our place in the esteem of our neighbors as long as a general run-down appearance is maintained. But let'one of us spend some money to make home con fortable, make the place tidy and shipshape, and introduce a few modern con veniences and he loses caste at once. Any enterprise or improvement he may sug-gest has the instant opposition of his neighbors, who regard him as an imprac ticable and selfish faddist.

"If the farmers of this country would turn out and work on the roads when they cannot use their teams at anything graveled turnpike right to his door. But they won't do this, for fear somebo would travel over the good road. They would rather flounder along axle-dee through the mud half the year than de vote their spare time to making a hard road. It gives them pleasure, seemingly, to see that nobody else shall profit from their efforts. Nobody is helped more than the farmer by good roads, and they could well afford freely to add to the county appropriations sufficient to make permanent highways. Let other people travel them, too, if they want to. The country would not be so dreary if more people would travel through it at every on of the year.

"This perverseness extends to a large extent to political action. I really be some farmers will vot for Bryan in the expectation that his election would check the prosperity of their neighbors. can't bear to see anybody else get alon They seem to think that the fellow who succeeds robs them of some thing, something that they themselves might enjoy, but for his pernicious suc cess. I am pleased to note that this spirit also applies in another direction, ver. Many who have been acting the Populists have become dis gruntled where Populism has to any ex tent succeeded, because their own personal views of reform have not been followed, and they will vote for McKinley this time. There are many of these in our county.

Still, there are some incurables. There are three or four men in my neighborhood, all able-bodied, who have been drawing pensions of \$12 per month for They live on the Government by virtue of the Republican party; and ye they are the most loud-mouthed yawpers for Bryan in the country, and have been so since he has been a candidate. Now another sort of man," and he turned to his neighbor. Robert Snodgrass

who was near.
"Yea," said Mr. Snodgrass, 'T was a man and I voted for Bryan years ago, because he represented my sentiments. The money question was not settled then, and I wanted it settled in favor of silver. But this year it's dif-I still hold my views as to silver, but I don't see any chance for getting them into practice. The money question is settled now, business conditions are settled. And I don't believe in tearing them into practice. things up again and distressing the try, even if the silver cause might profit from it, which is by no means Things are running all right now, and I don't believe in upsetting them again. So I will vote to continue present con-

Idaho Notes.

All the veterans who were members of the Soldiers' Home at the time of the have been provided for. Five have been given accommodations at a private ho and the rest will be cared for at the barracks.

Work on the P. & I. N. between Cambridge and Council is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The laying of rails will be commenced soon and the road will reach Council late in December

Professor H. G. French, of the Uni versity of Idaho, has taken a carload of thoroughbred sheep and some Shorthorn cattle into Northern Idaho for stockme there. He bought the stock at the Boise A company, called the Idaho Opal Min-

ing Company, to operate in Owyhee County, has been organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The directors are George L. Cole, W. C. Annett, Charles Fifer, L. S. Bogart and O. E. Jackson.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Lewiston Tuesday elected the following officers: Robert Mobley, Boise, grand master; A. K. Steunenberg, Caldwell, depunty grand master; Levi Magee Grange ville, grand warden; D. L. Badley, Cald well, grand secretary; M. B. Gwinn Bolse, grand treasurer; F. E. Cornwall, Moscow, grand representative; M. B. Gwinn, Boise; Frank Dekay, Blackfoot, rustees of the Odd Fellows' Home. grand secretary's report showed upward of \$10,000 expended for relief purposes during the past year and an aggregate prop-koe, and a few shipments have been made erty valuation in subordinate lodges of to the factory at Waverly. The vege-

the state of nearly \$150,000, making a gain of over \$15,000 during the year. It also disclosed that the membership in good standing in 58 lodges of the state is c.ose to 2200, making a gain for the year of upwards of 200 members.

VALET JONES' PLOT.

More Details of the Scheme to Get Rice's Millions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 .- Preliminary pro today before Magistrate Brann. Wetherbee, who was on the stand yester-day, was cross-examined by Lawyer House for the defense, . He said that the appointment between himself and Jones for the meeting was made by tele-Jones for the meeting was made by tele-phone January 3, last, and at it Jones unfolded the plan to get up a will dispos-ing of the property of the dead million-aire. Witness said the object of his visit to Rice in January, 1900, was to get a loan of \$7000 to take up a debt on property held by witness in Texas, but he did not succeed. It was brought out that Wetherbee's first meeting with Jones, af-ter Jones' proposition to write a bogus will, was in February, this year. The meeting, witness said, occurred in the hall of the bank; that he (witness) met in Middlewood last March and that after telling Middlewood of the Jones proposi-tion, prepared the affidavit relating to it and swore to it March 21 before Miss Miller, a notary. Asked why he did this, witness replied that he was apprehensive that Jones might repeat the conversation which he and witness had about the will proposed by Jones. The witness said he wanted to be prepared for Jones. Witness also said he wanted Jones to come to his house again so that Jones could repeat his previous conversation in the hearing of witnesses, but Jones would not come.

Wetherbee identified the \$25,000 check as that which had been brought into his office by John H. Wallace for comparison with cancelled checks of Ries. The wit-ness was handed a number of letters, some of which he identified as being in the handwriting of Mr. Rice and others he said were not. The witness said he would not swear that the \$25,000 check was not signed by Rice, but, in his best

opinion, it was not.

James A. Baker, Jr., the next witness, said that he had been Rice's counsel ever since he was admitted to the bar. He knew Jones very well. He then told of his visit here after Rice's death and of his getting some papers a few days later from Patrick. These were the alleged forged checks, one for \$25,000 and the other for \$85,000. The checks were given him voluntarily by Patrick, he said. In the witness judgment, the signatures were not those of William Rice. The witness admitted be-ing influenced by the report of the ex-perts in disputed handwriting regarding the signatures to the checks. He said he had not passed upon the genuineness of the signatures until the experts declared them forgeries, William J. McKinstry, the first hand-

writing expert witness for the prosecu-tion, was next called. He said the signa tures to the check for \$25,000 and \$65,00 were not written by the same hand that wrote the signatures on the standards of mparison submitted to him,

On cross-examination, Expert McKinstry said he made examination of the checks in the office of counsel for Cap-tain Baker, October 3, and had verbally reported on the same to Captain Baker that the signatures were forgeries and that the tracings were of a very poor kind, from one model. McKlnstry testified that the checks drawn on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the revocation of Captain Baker's right to enter Rice's vault, at assignment of property and several other instruments were forgeries.

David M. Carvalho, the next expert wit ness, declared that the signatures to the disputed checks for \$25,000 and \$65,000 were forgerles, the work of an unskilled forger. He thought that if the tracings had been filled in, bread was used over the dry ink to efface the tracings. the initial letter of the signature in the \$65 000 check the witness testified to having found unmistakable evidence of trac-ings. The formation of the characters of this check, he said, compared with those of the \$25,000 check, were widely different. The witness had examined the hecks drawn on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company and pronounced them forgeries.

The Houston Institute.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 18 .- A deed to the Capitol Hotel property was today filed by the trustees of the William M. Rice stitute to be situated at Houston. deed was executed June 20, 1892, by liam M. Rice and his wife. Elizabeth dowment fund of the William M. Rice In stitute for the advancement of literature science and art. The property is worth more than \$300,000. Mr. Rice gave s promissory note for \$200,000 to the owment fund of the institution and or this note he had been paying interest regularly since 1892.

#### REGISTERED MAIL STOLEN. Ponch Carried Off From a New

York Station.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18,-It has become known that five bags of registered mail, nclosed in one large pouch, were stolen from Station H, at the corner of Lexing-ton avenue and East Forty-fourth street, Monday night last, and so far the Postoffice Inspectors have been unable to locate the thief, although suspicion has

fallen on one man.

The pouch, which was so heavy that only a strong man could move it, was stolen before it reached the delivery wagon and while it was still at the station. I had been duly checked off, sealed and locked with a numbered key. With another pouch of registered mail, it had been deposited on the floor near the employes' entrance. When the wagon called for it, Station Clerk Nathan discovered that it was missing. Search in and around the station failed to reveal it.

The payment on the checks contained in the bag has been stopped. The amoun in cash is not supposed to have exceed-ed \$1000, but the value of the contents of the registered letters, which were directed to many parts of the globe, can only be guessed at.

Washington Notes,

The number of voters registered at Ev rett is 2010. The registration books at Whatco losed with 1817 names on the list. Fair-

haven has 885 voters. The number of paid admissions to the spokane fair was 109,859. The attendance broke all records and the fair was It is reported that the Mountain Lies and Tom Thumb properties in Republic

and Tom Thumb properties in Republic will consolidate and pass into the hands of Canadian and British capitalists. A Tacoma contractor has Japanese and white labor engaged on sewer work. The latter protested to the municipal authorities, but as no ordinance in their favor is on the statute books their complaint

was unavailing. A meeting was held at Everett Monday to discuss the Asiatic labor situation. Resolutions were passed against the employment of Japanese labor at Everett against the importation of Asiatic labor, and for prosecution of those guilty of importing alien contract labor filegally.

A large barn belonging to William Hum on and located about a mile and a half outheast of Sumner, was totally stroyed by fire Monday evening. All of the farm machinery, carriages, etc., were lost. The loss is estimated at about \$1900, of which about haif is covered by

Sugar-beet harvesting has begun at Te

UP TO THE TIMES ALL THE TIME

## MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS MEN'S HATS **MEN'S SHIRTS**



In telling of suits today we want to talk to business men with dressy notions-men who can appreciate the special preparations we have made in their behalf.

We know what good dressers want, and we have left no effort unturned in selecting the fabrics and the tailoring of our business men's suits.

We are showing a handsome line at \$15.00 in all the stylish Autumn weaves, Oxfords, stone and olive mixtures, single and double-breasted styles, plain or strapped seams, high cut vests with or without collars.

The fabrics are serges, cheviots, tweeds and cassimeres. These high-grade business suits differ from most ready-to-wear.

How? We'll tell you.

They are cut by hand from tailors' models; they have hand-worked button-holes, hand-padded shoulders; they are full of the little details your high-priced tailor charges

You can be fit in these clothes because we have had them made in regular sizes, stout sizes, slim sizes and extra long and short sizes.

## THE HATS

A new suit makes a need for a new hat. There's an opportunity to combine excellence and economy this week in our special line of new Fall shapes in Derbys and Fedoras; black, brown, durham and grays, at \$2.50.

A little better-the "Brewer" union-made hat, \$3.00. A notch higher-our imported Derby, at \$4.00.

## THE SHIRTS

You like to be exclusive. We can give you some very exclusive "Manhattans," in French madras and percales, with woven border stripes, from \$1.50 up.

New Patterns in percale shirts, guaranteed fast color, \$1.00.

S. E. COR. FOURTH AND MORRISON

tables are running all the way from six tables are running all the way from six to eight tons per acre. At this yield the growers say that a small profit can be realized. Not a large acreage was planted this year, because last year's crop was not altogether satisfactory.

Within the past six weeks settlers have filed upon 30,000 acres of Government land in the Conneil and Washtucna Lake coun-try, 35 miles northwest of Walla Walla. Northern Pacific Railway Company has disposed of 25,000 acres within the same period, and in the same locality, making in all a total of 55,000 acres. The prices paid for the railroad land varies from \$1 to \$2 50 per acre.

Commissioner Lister, of the State Board of Audit and Control, is notified that the vernment will very soon deed to the state the 40 acres of land purchased by the Government adjoining the State Per itentiary at Walla Walla. The land cost \$4000, and the balance of the \$30,000 appropriated by Congress is being expended wing at the Penitentiary. The letter authorizes the State Board to take possession of the land at once. Warden Catron, of the Penitentiary, has been instructed to sow the tract in wheat,

The American Trading Company, a corporation, organized under the Connecticut, has brought suit in the Superior Court against Dodwell, Carlill & Co., and the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, for \$37,500 for alleged damage in the failure to ship a carload of lead on time agreed on in 1894. It is alleged the plaintiff contracted with defendants ake a shipment of 400,000 pounds of pig from New York to Yokohama, at \$15 a ton. It was to be forwarded from New York to Tacoma on or before Sep-tember 29, 1894, and shipped by one of the company's steamers to Yokohama Oc. tober 30, 1894. The lead arrived on time and was loaded on the steamer, but was again unloaded, for the reason, it charged, the defendants falsely pretended the lead was contraband of war and could not be landed in Japan. It was delayed so that it was not landed in Yokohama until January 4, 1895. Meantime hostilities reen China and Japan had ceased and

## MUST A VOTER REGISTER?

Novel Point Raised as to Our Election Laws.

LAKEVIEW, Or., Oct. 16 .- (To the Ed-

itor.)-As chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Klamath County, I have been asked to answer two questions concerning the operation of the elecpersons who are not registered awear in their votes on election day, at the No-vember election; and secondly, are electors who are registered in a particular precinct of a county compelled by the regis-tration laws of this state to vote in the precinct where they are registered? I see, too, that these questions are agitating other portions of the state, as evidenced by various articles in The Daily

Oregonian. It may strike a person, who has not given much, if any, thought to the election laws, as a little abrupt to say that the registration laws of this state have no application whatever to the coming Presidential election, but that is the answer to all questions, and renders unnec-essary the advice given by The Oregonian. state constitution provides, among other things, what persons are entitled to the elective franchise in this state, and the place where they may exercise that constitutional right. As to the electors who have the right of the elective franchise, our constitution says:

In all elections not otherwise provided for by his constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding election; and every white male of foreign shall have resided in this state the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen the United States one year preceding such

States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.-Article II Constitution, section 2. While this section and section 3 of the

state constitution undertakes to point out what persons have the right of the elect-ive franchise in this state, the 15th smendment to the Constitution of the United States practically renders void the restriction in our state constitution of the elective franchise to "white" male citizens, for all male citizens of the United States, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude, have the right to vote, unabridged by any state constitution or laws, provided they have the requisite qualifications of age, resinaturalization etc. Mate citizens of this state, with these last-named qualifications, whether black or white, Chinese or mulatto, have the constitutional right of the elective franchise in the various states, unrestricted by state constitutions or laws to the contrary, notwithstanding. If this proposition had been generally understood before the last election the repealing amendment proposed to of this state would probably have been carried by a practically Imous vote Section 17 of article 2 of the

state constitution provides: All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside for county officers, and in any county in the state for state officers, or in any county of a Congressional district in which such electors may reside for members of Congress

From these provisions of our state constitution, in connection with the 15th arof the United States, it is evident that all male citizens of the United States, or males of foreign birth, having the requisite qualifications of age, residence in the state, naturalization, etc., and who are not idiots or insane persons and who have not been convicted of any crime, the punishment of which is imprisonment in the Penitentiary, have the unqualified right to vote at the coming election in any precinct of the state, whether registered in any other precinct or not, and whether black or white, and without regard to the registration laws of this state or act of the Legislature to the contrary. 'All that a registered or unregistered elector would have to do in any case to entitle him to vote in any precinct of any county of the state would be to prove to the sat-isfaction of the election judges that he had the requisite qualifications, as above stated, of age, residence in the state, nat-uralization, etc., and the negative qualifications that he was not an idjot or insana person, and had not been convicted of a illustrate: Suppose John Dee of-

fers himself as an elector in some pre-cinct in Multnomah County at the coming election. Section 15 of the registration law requires after the elector, in this case John Doe, has given his name and residence to the election clerk, the judges of election shall ask the elector John Doe whether he is registered or not, and also examine the register. The next section-16-requires, in case he is not registered, that he subscribe and swear or affirm to the blank "A," prescribed by section 3 of the registration laws. This affidavit, Ly reference to it, John Doe finds to require him to fix his residence in the precinct wherein he offers to also produce six freeholders to swear that they know his signature, residence and statements to be true. Now, of course, the elector could not do this. He does not reside in Multnomah County, and has no residence there; he does not know a single person there, so that he could not produce the six freeholders to swear to his age and residence, even if he cared to take the chances of criminal prosecu-tion by fixing his residence in Multnomah County. He simply could not make the

But under the constitution, section 17 of article 2, which is quoted above, he has the undoubted right to vote for Presidential Electors in any precinct of any county of the state, they being, as it were, state officers, and persons for whom the entire

By this registration act of our Legisla a qualification is attempted to be added to the constitutional qualifications

of electors of this state, if election indem require voters offering themselves as electors at the coming election to either show that they are registered or producthe affidavit designated by section 1 of the registration act. This the Legislatura cannot do without our constitueon is first According to this registration law, if an elector happened to be in some distant part of the state away from his residence on election day he would be disfran-chised, although the constitution of tha state gives him the right to vote in any county of the state for state officers From the above facts, it seems quite evident that the registration act of state has no bearing whatever on the right of persons to vote at the coming

tution, used by election judges to dis-

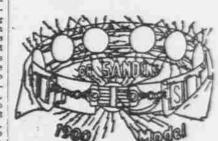
franchise any elector who nappens on election day to be away from his place

of residence in another county of the state. HIRAM F. MURDOCH.

The Oregonian has carefully examined the law, and it does not agree with the conclusions reached by Mr. Murdoch. The law is certainly confusing in some minor points, but the registration blank provided In section 2 of the act nowhere provides that a person not registered shall affirm that he is a resident of the precinct where however, that he shall fill out the blank by stating at what place in the state his residence is. It appears also to provide, but it does not clearly state, that the six freeholders whose names are to be attached to the registration blank shall be residents of the county wherein the elector offers to vote. It is the opinion of The Oregonian, then, that the method to be followed by an elector who happens to be in another county must be to procure a registration blank, get the signuture of six freeholders who declare that they know him to be a qualified legal voter of Oregon, naming his residence, and then offer his vote with the blank

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duly filled out to the judges.



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