The conservative forces of the corp-

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES.

ns 166 | Business Office .. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mnil (pestage prepaid), in Advance-nily, with Sunday, per month... asily, Sunday excepted per year..... ally, with Sunday, per year.....

To City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted.15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20c POSTAGE RATES.

ted States, Canada and Mexico:

News or discussion intended for publication In The Origonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertu-ing, subscriptions or to any business matte-should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solic-mation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

effice at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 955, Enstern Bustness Office, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, building, New York City; 469 "The "Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special

agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper,
746 Market street, near the Palne Hotel; Gold-smith Bros., 296 Sutter street; F. W. Pitta,
1068 Market street! Foster & Oroar, Ferry news

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News T. W. Second South street. cale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twen-

On file at Buffalo, N. Y., in the Oregon exbillot at the exposition.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventh street. TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; northwesterly

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temnum temperature, 50; preperature, 70; mi elpitation, 0.00.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1901.

IRRIGATION IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

Washington was ahead of Oregon in her attempt to take advantage of the Carey arid-land act, but her experience has not been satisfactory, according to the account of ex-Commissioner Holcomb, printed yesterday. Soon after the law passed Congress, in 1894, the State of Washington formally accepted its terms, and appointed a commissioner to select the lands subject to irrigation and available for reserving to the Then it was ascertained that the original act of Congress was in such terms as to discourage rather than encourage investments of capital in irrigation enterprises. Thereupon the State Legislature amended its statute so as to provide for co-operative methods in the Irrigation enterprises, and about the same time Congress modified its act in such manner as to encourage investments by authorizing a lien upon the land for money put into irrigation plants. This placed Washington in an awkward position, and increased the distavor into which the whole subject had fallen in that state. The next act was to abolish the office of Arid Land mmissioner. As the matter stands, the state is out \$12,071 81 in its effort to comply with the Carey law, and It has 215,000 acres of irrigable land withdrawn from the public domain but wholly unavailable under present conditions for any useful purpose. The state has no title to this land, and can The quate facilities for watering it.

This unhappy experience is not, however, chargeable against the Carey act, Washington might still get whatever benefit is to accrue from that law if she would take the proper steps. Though her situation may be such that the direct benefit might not be great, for the reasons set forth by Mr. Holcomb, it is apparent that she could lose nothing by untangling her own end of the transaction and giving capitalists a chance to invest their money. There is, of course, no absolute assurance that they would invest, but the probabilities are strong that cheapening interest rates will drive capital into many ven tures now regarded as unprofitable, and that irrigation investments secured by lien on the land benefited would not long go untaken. Good farming land in eligible location is becoming too valuable to be overlooked or neglected, and water will make fertile any soil in Washington.

Oregon has not spent a cent to avail itself of the benefits of the Carey law, and she accepted the law only last Winter, but several extensive irrigation enterprises are already on foot in this Eastern Oregon is as badly cut up with military wagon road grants as Eastern Washington is with the railroad grant, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company is surely not less enterprising than the proprietors of the grants in Oregon. The owners of arid or semi-arid lands cannot fall to recognize the advantage to accrue to them from adequate irrigation, and they are giad to offer inducements for irrigation plants to cover their lands. These inducements, while entirely a matter of private arrangement, are said to be about as advantageous as those offered by the Government. At any rate all the Oregon reclamation projects include water service for large tracts of land that have long been segregated from the public domain. If the investors in to make arrangements with private man of ability and a sincere man, but ginning has been the debasement of the owners, it is not improbable that simflar negotiations would result in simflar success in the State of Washington, But as the law now stands there, it is top by writing down, through open dethe private lands that operates to dis- Grant and Sheridan, but by ignoring courage irrigation enterprises requiring the fact that Abraham Lincoln's official

considerable capital. be successful. In Crook County two or in progress in Malheur County. Others are in process of organization. The proopen to profitable agriculture large suffer such disappointment as has come hoped that Washington will recover from her disgruntlement, take a fresh leges open to her through the Carey After all this shall be done, there

discharges by means of storage reservoirs about the sources to hold water for irrigation purposes.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

A noteworthy incident of the terrible season of drouth which for several weeks past has prevailed in several states of the Trans-Mississippi West are the meetings held to pray for rain. Throughout Missouri, ten days ago, all denominations joined in such supplications, and such pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Dockery that he issued a proclamation setting apart a day of prayer. The doctrine of the propriety of prayers for rain has undergone considerable modification, for there are erthodox clergymen in Missouri who do not believe in the objective efficacy of prayer as touching the ordering of the universe in obedience to local human pressure to satisfy transient agricultural emer gencles.

Some of the Missouri clergymen have not hesitated to discountenance the movement "to put God to a physical test," as they express it. In what respect is it any more sensible to resort to prayer to bring on rain than it is to rely on prayer to cure a sick child, as our faith curists not seldom do, at the cost of arrest and punishment by the courts? Praying for rain seems a singular performance, even for a strict belever in Biblical Christianity, in face of the declaration of Jesus that the Father "sendeth rain on the just and the unjust," which is only saying that the laws of nature are not diverted from their operation to reward a saint

or bounce a sinner. To pray for rain is as absurd and ignorant as it would be to pray that the sun may not shine when we feel too hot, or that it may shine with flerce heat when we feel too cold. To thank God in our prayers for his benevolence, to praise him with eloquent song, is one thing, but to ask God to change the operations of the laws of Nature to suit our finite notions of what would be best for our local human interests seems about as absurd as it would be for a short man to pray that a cubit might be added to his stature, or for a brunette to pray that she might beome a blonde in a single night,

George Eliot, in "Middlemarch," describes a man who vowed to lead an upright life in future if the Lord would only prosper him in the crime in which he was then engaged; and a plous fraud, when arrested for uttering forged checks, was greatly puzzled over his detection, and could not reconcile it with his belief in an overruling Providence. "I've been praying for success in passing these checks, he mournfully observed, "and now I'm arrested."

There was no lack of public prayer eetings for the recovery of President Garfield and while the mood which dictated the offering of these prayers may have exercised a subjective effect upon the individual petitioner, the belief that such prayers would restore the mortally wounded President to health was as utterly superstitious as to believe that the prayers of a worthy Christian that his miserable poverty might be abated would be answered. Prayers for rain will not avert or abate a destructive drouth. The most sensible way to avoid and escape ruinous drouth is not to settle in a region whose history proves that drouth is of frequent occurrence. The best way to escape a drouth is to avoid Western Nebraska Kansas 'Missouri and Dakota and settle in Western Oregon of Western Washington. In that event there will be no season of prolonged drouth and no necessity for "putting God to a physical test" by praying for rain.

FOUND WANTING BY LINCOLN. The Oregonian in a recent review of Pennypacker's book on "General Meade," which is an attempt to exalt the victor of Gettysburg above all the great Generals of the Union Army, expressed the opinion that while Meade was nominally the victor of Gettysburg Hancock was more than any one man the hero of Gettysburg. Hancock, after personal examination of the ground, reported to Meade in favor of delivering battle at Gettysburg: Hancock selected the line on which the battle was fought; Hancock posted the troops as fast as they arrived: Hancock's energetic protest against retreat the night of the second day carried the day in Meade's council of war, when Meade's own view was to withdraw; Hancock was really the omnipresent field marshal of the fight; Hancock, when he was wounded, begged Meade in a note to follow up his advantage before the enemy recovered from the shock of their severe repulse. That the battle was a battle of very poor generalship on both sides is conceded by impartial military critics, like the Count de Paris, but so far as Gettysburg had a conspicuous hero among its Union commanders, whose personal abilities saved the day, General Hancock rather than General Meade was the hero of Gettysburg, and this was always the judgment of General Slocum, who commanded our right on Culp's Hill.

Charles Leonard Moore has this exaggerated praise of Pennypacker's book: In his first paragraph he thus sums up, as a logical deduction from his whole story, the services of Meade: "In the history of the wars of the United States it does not appear that the Nation ever profited by the services of any other Army Commander who combined thorough training with personal energy and skill on the battlefield as did General Meade." That is a great verdict, and unless the whole structure of Mr. Pennypacker's book can be overthrown it is a true one.

Very well: the whole structure of the book can be very easily thrown down; not because Mr. Pennypacker is not a because he has undertaken an impossible feat; he has undertaken not only to write General Meade's name at the while in Congress, and it was this sort the Government domain rather than nunciation or injurious insinuation, correspondence with General Meade from September 1 to December 1, 1883, there is every prospect that operations is a continuous but vain effort to make in this state under the Carey act will General Meade strike Lee's army while the roads were good, before Winter set three irrigation plants are under con- in. General Meade commanded the struction, and surveys for another are Army of the Potomac from the last week of June, 1863, to March, 1864. From July 4 to December 1, 1863, was moters of these industries are satisfied good "military" weather. In these five with the outlook. They are sure to months after Gettysburg Meade never attacked Lee once, although Lee offered tracts that are now but little used. It battle July 4, the morning after his seis to be hoped that Oregon will not vere repulse; he offered battle a whole week at Williamsport with a swollen to Washington, and it is also to be river behind him, but neither at that nor at any subsequent time did Meade ever attack Lee. Meade was a skillful hold and do something with the privi- soldier; he showed great ability in dodging the blows that Lee twice delivered at his head, but a capacity for

sary attributes of a sound soldier, do not give a man reputation as a General of first rank; the capacity to take the offensive against the enemy and maintain it in a campaign is the test of superior generalship. General Meade's defect was not intellectual; as a subordinate he showed all the great qualies of a fine soldier. If he had gone at Lee, as Lincoln in vain urged him to do, with the same splendid energy, dash and resolution that he showed when he led his division at South Mountain, Antietam, and especially at Fredericksburg, he would have been in the first rank of the great commanders of the Civil War But the moment Meade became commander of the Army of the Potomac he ceased to exhibit the best traits of Meade the Brigadier and Divison Commander, He ost his enterprise, his daring, his resolute, aggressive battle tactics. Lincoln wrote General Hooker, June

0, 1863: "I think Lee's Army, not

Richmond, your objective; follow him on his flank, and on the inside track, shortening your lines as he lengthens his. If he stops, fret him and fret him." General Meade was a far abler soldier and stronger man than General Hooker, and yet Lincoln was obliged to send him a letter of strong reproof for his failure to attack Lee at Williamsport; another strong letter of reproof for his failure to attack Lee when his army had been reduced at least 15,000 men by the detachment of Longstreet's corps to reinforce Bragg in Georgia, and what was Meade's reply? His reply was that, even if he had attacked and beaten Lee on that line, it would not have brought him any nearer the capture of Richmond. Then Lincoln had to repeat to Meade what he had written to Hooker, that "Lee's army, not Richmond, was the true objective point"; that until Lee's splendid army was worn down and worn out by the constant attrition of battle, Richmond was of small consequence. And Lincoln was right, and not until he found a man willing to adopt and enforce his theory that Confederate armies, not Richmond, were the true points of attack, was any serious impression made upon the enemy. Lincoln did not expect that Meade would always achieve a decided victory, but he knew that only by fretting and fretting the enemy, only by attrition could our superior resources hope to wear him out, And Lincoln's common sense was sound miltiary economy, too, for Grant lost fewer men in his successful effort to wear out Lee's army by the attrition of incessant battle than his predecessors lost in making the same attempt and failing. The official table shows what Richmond cost us from August 20 1861, when McClellan took command, to Lee's surrender, and it proves that Grant in eleven months obtained victory with less loss than his predecessors suffered in three years of failure, Meade was an accomplished soldier able, but without moral courage enough to take the offensive in supreme command. He lacked the temperamental moral courage and common sense of Lincoln and Grant, indispensable to a commander of first rank.

A STRONG MAN THE BEST PLAT-FORM.

The Democratic party shows signs of

having been restored to a certain degree of sanity by calamity, for the action of the Ohio Democracy in refusing to indorse the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and its rejection of a resolu tion of confidence in the leadership "of that matchless commoner, William J. Bryan," obtains considerable approval from the Democracy in the majority of the states. The Ohio Democracy was wise in setting aside silver and emphasizing instead the issue of private ownership of monopoly franchises. They gone further and treated anti-imperialism as a dead issue, for it is just as dead as free silver. Nevertheless the Ohio Democracy made a fair beginning, and by the time the National Democracy meets to organize for the campaign of 1904 anti-imperialism will not only be dead, but will have been buried beyond resurrection by events. prospect, therefore, is that in 1904 the National Democracy will be no longer handicapped by either free silver or anti-imperialism. If it puts the tariff forward, Bryanism, with its socialistic tendencies, in the background, the Democracy will have a large popular strength at the West, which is disgusted with the tariff. The Democratic opportunity will be excellent under these circumstances in 1904, but its greatest need will be the capacity to see that the strongest platform it can make will be the nomination of a strong man. It will not be sufficient to drop free silver, to turn down Bryan, It will be necessary to nominate a man who has never been a thick and thin advocate of free silver and free riot in order to command the confidence and the votes of the country. This will be necessary, because the Democracy can not hope to make up for the Populist votes they will surely lose by their repudiation of Bryan without winning thousands of votes that were cast for McKinley in 1896 and 1900, because the Democrats were the champions of free silver, Bryanism and anti-imperialism.

It will not be enough for the next National Democratic Convention to drop or dodge silver, to oppose the Administration's "colonial policy," to dodge and straddle on everything, and simply seek to sneak into power. The Democracy, in order to win, will have to plant a strong man on the platform, whose name and record is such as to command the confidence and votes of the conservative forces of the country. Bryan is essentially a Populist, a party whose aim and purpose from the be currency by fresh issues of greenbacks of thing that really gave him the Populist nomination in 1896. Populism of Bryan which made Bryan's election so odious to men like President Ellot, Charles Francis Adams, ex-Secretary Carlisle and other Clevelandites, who had no love for McKinleyism. To obtain the support of the "independents" of Republican and Democratic antecedents it will be necessary not only to drop Bryan and free silver, but to drop Bryanism to the extent at least of nominating a candidate who was never a Bryanite-that is, never a Populist who believed in dis-honest money or "free riot." Bryan is sure to leave the Democratic party in 1904 if it shall refuse to indorse the sil ver plank of the Kansas City platform. The Populists will nominate him on a third ticket; they will easily poil 1,000, 000 votes for him upon the Populist platforms of 1896 and 1990, and will surely defeat the National Democracy,

selves, as that of Cleveland was in

try in 1892 knew that the Democratic party was even then poisoned with Populism and free silver. The nomination of Stevenson, a life-long greenbacker, proved it, but the sound-money forces felt sure of Cleveland that he would never play into the hands of either the Populism of free silver or the Populism of free riot, and the event proved that he was worthy of trust. The Democracy of 1904 cannot possibly win the inevitable defection of 1,000,000 Populists without bidding for the support of the conservative forces of the country by making a conspicuously strong, sound man the candidate. Platforms can be turned down or perverted again as they have been before, but "the still, strong man" cannot be turned down nor transfigured from his natural shape. Bryan is shrewd enough not prematurely to revolt today, but revolt he surely will if the National Democracy repudiates his platform of 1896 and 1909 in 1904, for he and his followers are determined to destroy the Democratic party if they cannot dictate its policy, and they will be strong enough to do it if the National De mocracy does not rise to its opportunity by nominating a man whose name and record are a pledge against Populism in finance or civic government. Tariff reform and resistance to privilege and the abuses and encroachments which it inspires and fosters will be a very strong platform for the Democracy in 1904, but it could not win with a thick and thin Bryanite as a candidate. The conservative forces of the country will sometimes swallow a questionable platform for the sake of a strong man like Cleveland upon it, but they will not accept even a respectable platform with a hide-bound Populist in finance and civic government as party colorbearer.

There is no portion of the annual report of the Chief Engineer of the United States Army stationed at Portland in connection with river and harbor improvement that is of greater interest to a large number of our people than that which treats of the work done during the year covered by the report upon the Willamette River, together with estimates of the future requirements of the work. Though river traffic through the vast agricultural region drained by the Willamette above the falls has been supplemented by railroad traffic, it has never been superseded, so far as the shipment of a large bulk of wheat, hay, hops and some other agricultural products are concerned. This is equally true of the Yambill River and the traffic of the region that it drains, and is especially true of the Willamette above the mouth of the Yamhill. The interest maintained in these rivers as highways of traffic is due partly memories of ploneer times, when the whistles of steamboats regularly woke the echoes along their banks and called the settlers out; but it is due chiefly to the fact that a navigable stream interposes between exorbitant freight rates and the farmer a people's highway, which no monopoly can control. It is, moreover, a source of great satisfaction to the farmer and village folk of the interior to note the consideration that they have been able to secure through the magic of political influence behind which stands the agricultural vote, which the appropriations made for the improvement of the rivers from

time to time represent. The difficulties that follow an ambitious attempt to crystallize a matter of personal opinion into history and the dangers of attempting to foist it upon the public in this guise now confront Mr. E. S. Maclay, author of a "History of the United States Navy." It is not in the province of the historian to decord them; and it is always safer and more dignified to call the men who figure in the history of recent events by their accredited names and titles, eschewing all reference to them as "cowards, traitors," etc. Such embellishment to a plain, unvarnished tale may be assailed as libelous rather than accepted as historical, and indeed they are very likely to be so assessed if the man whose title is thus extended is of plucky, fighting stuff. Such a man is Admiral Schley, and it is more than likely that Historian Maclay will be brought to book for allegations in his work bearing the above title that asperse the honor of the grizzled Admiral,

The "Leaguers" now in this city compose a large and intelligent army of peaceful invasion which our people are glad to have quartered here, even briefly. Being observing people, they cannot fall to note the contrast between what July offers to Oregon in the way of Summer weather and that which is meted out as the portion of the Middle West. The advantages of Portland as a Summer resort cannot fail to present themselves to these tourists. We trust that they will tarry long enough to become thoroughly invigorated by our balmy air, refreshed by our pure mountain water, and charmed by the natural beauty of our surroundings, and carry hence to their homes in the heated sections delightful impressions of the region "where rolls the Oregon."

The poor fellow who "could not suc ceed in this world" after prolonged effort covering a period of twenty-two tedious and toilsome years may be excused for taking passage by the carbolic acid route for a new country. It is not in the public, captious as it is, to dispute the truth of the self-estimate that makes such an individual as this declare that "he had better be dead than alive." He had, apparently at least, very good reason for thinking so.

Those having in charge the Schley inquiry are wise in postponing all consideration of the matters at issue until the hot weather is over. The heat engendered by the controversy will be sufficient to warm the atmosphere in which the court of inquiry sits, even if the sitting and sifting is postponed until December.

Elsewhere we print Mr. Maclay's strictures on Admiral Schley. It is not history, and is beneath the dignity of magazine writing or the highest newspaper standards. His publishers must have been dreaming when they permitted its publication in this discreditable

Aguinaldo's letter to young Venville's mother is couched in very defective English. This will disqualify him for further sympathy in Boston, if it is not all departed already.

Prohibitionists will find campaign unless that party is wise enough to material in a letter from Charles Wilwill still be opportunity for testing the defensive soldiership and the conduct nominate a man in 1904 whose name kins, Indian agent on the Umatilla resinteresting theory of regulating river of a retreat, while among the neces- and record are a platform in them- ervation, published elsewhere,

POINTS ON BIBLE STUDY.

Letter in New York Times. The announcement is made that the work of revising the Bible has been completed, and reference is made to a report of 300 pages issued by the eminent and reverend revisers explaining their work. The revisers say:

With regard to only three passages in the New Testament has the commission felt called upon to make any critical note. In these intunces the commission has simply stated act, now universally recognized, that cassages in question are not found in some passages in question are not found in some of the earliest manuscripts. These three passages are (1) the verse explaining the healing virtues of the pool of Bethesda, (St. John, v., 4), (2) the Ethiopian enunch's profession of faith before his baptism, (Acts, vill, St., and (3) the doxology at the end of the Lord's Prayer, (St. Matthew, vt. 12.) The work done by the commission, it may be said, has had the approval of all its members, so long as they were able to serve upon it, and the report and recommendations now offered are sixued on behalf of all the present members. port and recommendations now offered ar signed on behalf of all the present member

It is to be feared that greater frankness may be required to satisfy critical read-ers of the excellent work done by these reverend gentlemen, as would appear from

something they have overlooked in their revision of the New Testament. The first critical edition of the New Testament was written by Johann Jacob Griesbach. His method was to compare all the ancient manuscripts, and, if possiharmonize them. Like many others, researches had a different outcome than the inquirer imagined or Taking the oldest copy of the Scriptures extant, he became at first startled at the additions he found in the later manuscripts and then enraged at their fre-

uency and impudence. Thus he found in the First Epistie of John (Chanter 5, verse 7) a defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, the date of which shows that its appearance in the sacred text just fit in as an authoritative arguext just fit in as an advance which they deosed this new doctrine, which they counced as "dividing the substance" and "a monstrous heresy." This defense of the Trinity is in these words: "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one." This entire verse Griesbach demonstrated to be not only an interpolation but a forgery also. Griesbach's triumphant exposure of this forgery was printed in 1771; yet every issue of the (unrevised) New Testament since then has been printed with the forgery,

thus indersing instead of discrediting it. When the revised New Testament was published, this verse 7 in John, i., again caused wonder quite equal to that caused the persistent retention of a demonstrated forgery in a book for which errency" is not merely claimed, but in-

In general, the revised New Testament calls the reader's attention to interpola-tions in a footnote, "not in the oldest manuscript." For example: All of the last chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark from the end of verse 8, the learned revisers frankly confess, is an interpolation in the latter manuscripts and does not form a part of the original Gospel, thus sweeping away all said about Christ's history after His resurrection, and also the command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel," etc., together with the damnatory clauses hurled against all who refuse to believe in the new religion. And another case may be cited. Re nan, in his "Life of Jesus," contending that Jesus was not divine, points out a prevarication a God could not be guilty The unbelleving brothers of Jesus, being about to go up to Jerusalem to at-tend the feast of the Tabernacles, taunted Him to go also and publicly exhibit His pretended powers and miracles among the learned men of Judea. His answer was, according to the unrevised edition, (Gos-pel of St. John, vii., &) "I go not yet unto this feast." The revisers say in a toot note: "Many ancient authorities omit the word 'yet,' " justifying Renan by snow. ing that the word "yet" was an interpo-lation inserted to relieve Jesus of the charge urged long ago against His divinity and repeated now by Renan, for the Gospel informs us that soon after the of His brothers Jesus went up to the feast at Jerusalem.

Returning now to the forgery exposed by Griesbach, we find it omitted in the revised edition, but not acknowledged to be Epistle of John, has been cut into two forgery denounced by Griesbach a century ago has been perpetuated until 1851 in an "inspired" volume claimed to be without error; has in the revision issued in 1881 giversation of cutting verse 6 into two verses in the revised edition as this chap-ter contained in the older book, has been resorted to rather than to openly and manfully confess an error no longer tena-ble. And no footnote warns the reader of this trickery and disgraceful subterfuge to escape an open confession of the

forgery. The learned revisers of the New Testament say in their preface: "Many places still remain in which for the present it would not be safe to accept one reading to the absolute exclusion of others. In these cases we have given alternative readings in the margin wherever they seem to be of sufficient importance or interest to deserve notice. In the introductory formula the phrases 'many ancient authorities,' 'some ancient authorities,' are used with some latitude to denote a greater or lesser proportion of those authorities which have a distinctive right to be called ancient. The ancient authorities comprise not only Greek manuscripts, some of which were written in the fourth and fifth centuries, but versions of a still earlier date in different languages, and also quotations from Christian writers of the second and following centuries."

This declaration emphasizes the absence of any foot note calling attention to the expurgation of the verse forged by the Trinitarians, exposed by Griesbach, and abandoned by the revisers; as well as the new forgery of cutting verse 6 into two verses and then calling one-half of verse 6 verse 7. That this violation of the fundamental rule, adhered to in all other parts of the revision, can have any other pur-pose than to deceive the pious reader re-garding Griesbach's discovery of the forgery it seems impossible to imagine. In other words, the learned revisers admit the forgery exposed by Griesbach, ex-punge it, and add another forgery to hide both the expunging and the persistent ad-mission of the former one for more than a century after its exposure.

The men discovered in this questionable business conclude their preface to the

revised New Testament as follows: recognized from the first the responsibil-ity; and through our manifold experience of its abounding difficulties we have feit, more and more as we went onward, that such a work can never be accomplished by organized efforts of scholarship and eriticism unless assisted by Divine help!" Seal Harbor, Me., July 18, 1901

The Subsidy Not Needed

Wheeling Register. Whatever may be the desires hipping and shipbuilding syndicate backing the ship subsidy scheme, the needs of American shipbuilding in that connection are not apparent. This industry is increasing so rapidly even under our pres-ent antiquated shipping laws that the force of the ship subsidy argument is much diminished.

What the Tariff Does.

The gigantic steel trust has a tariff sub. sidy of 40 per cent on its products. This enables it to sell American-made goods abroad cheaper than at home. The extortion is openly defended and boasted of as protection to American labor, but in reality it taxes American labor to create diviAMUSEMENTS.

In "D'Arey of the Guards," the charm. ing comedy of the time of the Revolution which Henry Miller and his company prenedy of the time of the Revolution sented at the Marquam last night, Mr. Miller has a better opportunity than has been hitherto afforded him in Portland. He is thoroughly at home in the character of the lovable Irish soldier, whose devonot prevent him from falling head over ears in love with a pretty little Phila-delphia rebel, and in every scene his comedy is delightful. The remainder of the company is well cast, Miss Rockwell hav-ing the part of the American girl, whom she makes a dainty and winsome rebe indeed. Fred Thorne is an excellent doctor, ond Arthur Elllot a stern Quaker and a fine figure of a British Colonel, "D'Arcy of the Guarda" will run the "D'Arcy rest of the week, with a matinee Saturday.

Bernhardt Off the Sage

At the luncheon given in honor of Mme Sarah Bernhardt by the New Vagabond Club, of London, the actress followed her almost invariable costume, in a very large festive assembly, of wearing black, was dressed in black voile, quite p made, with a black silk jacket trimmed with valuable old lace, and wore her splendid rubies and diamonds, besides the famous L'Aiglon pearls. While in London the "divine Sarah" had

her hand read. Here are some of the predictions of the palmist: "You will live to a remarkable old age.
"I should say that you will live to be

years old. You have a most marvelous vitality "You are fond of hard work and are de-

roted to your profession.
"In whatever environment and circumstances you may be placed, you will surely die in the harness.

There doesn't seem to be anything particularly startling in the above prognostications to one who knows anything about Mme. Bernhardt, but there is certainly ouch of originality in this prediction: "You will probably live for a long time in America, and probably upon a ranch in that country. I should say that this phase

of existence will possibly come about nine years hence." "And shall I die away from my home in France?" anxiously queried the artist. "Your line of destiny points the conclusion that you will die in America."

Notes of the Stage.

George Ade, the popular writer, is writng a comic opera book, Charles Hoyt's last successful play, 'A Day and a Night," is to go on the road. Rose Brahman will play Tabitha Drink. in Mary Mannering's "Janies Meredith" company.

Sarah Truax is spending her vacation in Spring Lake, N. J., with her husband,

Guy Bates Post. Mrs. Henry Miner, formerly well known n the stage as Anne O'Nelll, denies the report that she is to act again. Otia Skinner is to make an elaborate production of "Francesca da Rimini" in Chicago, in the latter part of next month,

Jane Kennark and Charles Lothian have been re-engaged for the Woodward stock company, in Kansas City, for next season Virginia Earle has resumed her place n 'The Girl From Up There," in London, having recovered from her recent ill-

Mrs McKee Rankin has been enunged by Louis Nethersole for a character part Sadie Martinot's Fitch play, Marriage Game,"

H. S. Northrup, of Henry Miller's company, who has been supporting E. H. Sothern for the past two seasons, will visit the Coast this Winter with Mary ering, playing the villian in "Janic Meredith.

Uncle Sam as a Business Man

National Review. The United States is jumping with enormous strides into the world's affairs and has become recognized as a factor which must be reckened with in all matters conmust be reckened with in all matters consults and possible of the factor of the figure.

This is one of her flights.

Oh. friends, do not make a mistake, but you find, and the first see an earthquake. and his European cousins no longer laugh a forgery, either in the text or in a foot-note. And this evasion is more remarks-and what they represent are coming to note. And this evasion is more remarka-ble for showing something very like a trick, for verse 5, in chapter 5 of the First this country has been taking the markets this country has been taking the markets | Composed this first day of July. verses, and a portion of this verse 6 is falsely placed (in the margin of the revision) as verse 7! The outcome of this bit of cowardice and trickery is that the of the world is one of the surprises of the coming to be a recognized force, but inter-national problems can no longer be settled by ignoring the opinions of this country, and the time has now come when the voice of the United States in influencing a decision which rules the world politics is re-garded as second to none. No one is more surprised at this than we ourselves. The Republic which for years has been com-placently ignored as a child on the European Continent has suddenly become a grown giant, and is respected and feared. Brother Jonathan, who has been looked down upon as interested only in the almighty dollar, has come to be feared as the force that is to dominate the history

of the 20th century. A Remedy for Sectionalism.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., July 25 .- (To the Editor)—I have read The Oregonian for 10 years and I have got some grand thoughts from the editorial page; but I will now acknowledge that the first edi-torial of the 24th inst. (yesterday) "Futile Sympathy," for depth of thought and real sound logis caps the climax. If that editorial will be used as a basis for dealing with the negro question by Republican papers throughout this country, we will have no more sectional strife politically. There will be no solid South or solid North, but a united people, eager to cater to that which is best in politics and the welfare of all the people. Accept and the weither my most loyal commendation and cemented devotion for The Oregonian. N. E. KEGG. commendation and

The Horse Doesn't Know It.

New York Time It is gravely stated in the columns of ne of our esteemed contemporaries that a Boston barker has cured his horse of in-fluenza by means of Christian Science. There is no doubt that the Boston banker knows that his horse is cured, and that all other Christian Scientists know it. But nevertheless this seems to be the right time to recall Mr. David Warfield's touching story of the dog which would not bite and whore owner assured him that he knew this. "Yes," said Mr. Warfield, "you know it and I know it, but the dog-he doesn't know it."

Washington Post

It ought to be easy for honest, selfrespecting Democrats and Republicans to combine in the independent movement for reform in Philadelphia. In the elections of a municipality the most loyal party men should understand that party has no claim upon them. When a corrupt gang is despoiling a municipal corporation it is the duty of good citizens, regardless of party, to unite in putting the looters out. This condition exists in New York and Philadelphia, and in each case the controlling party subsidizes the opposition

Reciprocity Merely a Makeshift. Kansas City Times.

So long as the political complexion of the Senate remains as it is now it will be a perfectly safe proposition for the high protectionists to have reciprocity dangled before the eyes of the people. Commissioner Kasson was so disgusted with the transparent fraud in the reciprocity game that he threw up his job in disgust. Reciprocity has proven to be a barren makeshift and this is why Congressman Babcock and a number of Re-publican leaders and newspapers are pushing tariff reform to the front,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The steel workers decline to be har-

We all have our troubles, but the water-

melon is considerable of a consolation, The tamale is at present out of favor as an article of dict in the cities of the East.

At all events, Gunner Morgan escaped being taught that Admiral Schley was a

It appears from the personnel of the Schley court of inquiry that there is an Admiral in the Navy named Dewey,

After all, the case of Admiral Schiev Is not so bad as it might be. No one has made him the hero of a historical novel,

Even the builders of the Constitution do not believe that she will meet the requirements of a hundred and more years from now.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been telling a

joke on King Edward, Lese majeste seems to be a safer pastime in England than in Germany. People who are dissatisfied with this

kind of weather should provide themselves with round-trip tickets when they journey to paradise,

The man who comes home from a fishing trip and says he caught no fish makes Washington's utterance at the charry tree look like a news dispatch from Albany. There is some cause for congratulation

in the statement that mosquitos carry yellow fever germs, for the fever must get in its work on a certain number of the mosquitos.

Reports from Kentucky indicate that there will be no fatlure of the whisky erop, and the railroads are going right on with arrangements for excursion trains for fishermen.

Mr. Dooley's observation that the most attractive Summer resort is the one that is handlest to watermelons, ice carts, soda fountains and roof gardens is an allopathic dose of philosophy.

A Chicago man has rigged up a traveling van propelled by a 40-horse power gasoline motor, which is intended for a home for its owner and his wife during their wanderings about the country. An old street-car has been rebuilt for the body of the house, to which are added an observation and operating platform at the front end, surrounded by large windows, and a perch in the rear. The machinery is mounted on a heavy steel frame, the whole weighing about four tons,

An advertisement recently appeared in the London Times, offering for sale "the best authenticated residence of George Washington, near Banbury, England, containing seven bedrooms, three reception-rooms, kitchen, offices, with stabling and outbuildings, and 210 acres of land, which produced £195 worth of produce last year." As George Washington was never in England, this probably refers to one of the houses formerly occupied by his ancestors in the town of Sulgrave, near Banbury.

A new poet, a woman, has arisen in Kansas, who has consecrated her muse to the better observance of the Sabbath,

If in these lines the truth you find. I think you had better change your mind; Then work six days and rest, And God the rain will surely send

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Dun-And what part did you take in this disgraceful proceeding of holding Mr. Waters under the pump? Undergrad (modestly) Vaters under the pump.

-His left leg, sir.-Tit-Bits.

Marriage a Failure.-'Poor Matie, her mar-

Marriage as a disappointment. "Was it?"
"Oh, yes; she didn't get half the nice presents she counted on "Boston Traveler.
Frequent Happenings.—The Pan-American Exposition is ready." remarked the Observant Boarder. "What, again?" asked the Cross-Eved Boarder.-Pittsburg Chronicio-Tele-

graph. After the Dinner.—Dumleigh—It was an awful trial for me to make that speech to-night. Mildmay—Don't mention it, old boy; just think what the rest of us suffered.—

Not at All Common.—"I should think the Spink girls would feel their disgrace. Their father has been proved a common thief."
"Nothing of the sort. Why, he appropriated nearly a quarter of a million!"—Fhiladel-phia Bulletin. Boston Transcript.

phia Bulletin.

Rather Busy.—Breaker—That young man you introduced me to must be a millionatra the way he spends money. Surfion—Not at all; but you see he has to get rid of his year's salary at \$8 a week in five days' vacation.—Chio State Journal.

A Youthful Casuist.—"Harold, what are you and Reginald quarreling about?" called the Fond Papa. "Why Reginald awallowed the pennies out of his bank," answered Harold, "and now he says he has more cours than I have."-Baltimore American. have."-Ballimore American.

Berrowers.—"It strikes me," she remarked,
"that those new neighbors of ours are very
much given to borrowing trouble." "Well,"
answered her husband, "I don't see why not.
They seem to have been borrowing everything
else."—Washington Star.

else."—Washington Star.

In the Time to Come.—"Unless there is a change," said the cook, "I will have to leave you." "Change!" exclaimed the mistress. "What do you mean?" "Our union," said the cook, "has declared a boycott on Mrs. Smith in the next block." "But how does that affect me?" "She is on your calling list, and a sympathetic strike has been declared against all who associate with her."—Chicago Post. cago Post.

No Room for Any One Else, Upson-I think I will make a trip to the Pan-American Exposition about August. Downton-Oh, don't go in that month: Buffalo will be crowded, jammed. There won't be room enough to turn around. "My stars! Why?" "That's the turn around. 'My stars' Why?' That's the month appointed for the grand reusion of the 'Ancient and Honorable Order of Actresses Who Were Asked to Pose for the Goddess of Liberty Status Made Out of Montana Silver." "-New York Weekly.

The Bome Light. Chicago Times-Herald,
I see the dear home light ahead,
There where it used to glow
Before Ambition came and led
Me from it, long ago.
I see the light, the glorious light, Upon the distant hill! Thank heaven for the welcome sight,

Thank heaven they are there tonight, To keep it burning still. Upon the distant slopes, And oh, my heart is bearing high With freshly kindled houses? I see the light which tells me they Are waiting for me still— The boy they lost is furning gray. But here he flings his cares away— The light burns on the hill!

The light of home! Oh, shall I fare Up, up, alone, some night,
Upon a star-lit way and there
Behold another light?
On that last night, oh, shall there be
A light upon the hill—
Oh, shall there come a thrill to me,