REALTY IS ACTIVE

Many Small Sales Show a Healthy Market.

WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS $92,060

Movement for Cement Sidewalks Continues to Gain Strength—Failing Estate Must Erect Fire Wall for New Building.

Real Estate Transfers.	
Monday	$ 9,549
Tuesday	15,459
Wednesday	23,637
Thursday	11,989
Friday	15,641
Saturday	15,844
Total	$92,060

Building Permits.	
Monday	$ 8,450
Tuesday	2,650
Wednesday	5,025
Thursday	10,050
Friday	7,470
Saturday	900
Total	$92,060

Though the sales of the past week were not so large as those of the previous six days, yet they show a healthful condition of the real estate market, and a long list of small transactions. The cement sidewalk business seems more extensive than ever before, despite the rainy weather, for permits for over $16,000 worth of these walks were taken out last week, and the streets in every part of the city show the improvements being made in this line. The old board walks which have been in use here for so many years have often provoked severe criticism on the part of Eastern visitors, but the cause of such disparagement is now being rapidly removed.

The most important sale chronicled last week was the purchase of two lots at Sixth and Flanders streets by the Security Savings & Trust Company, of Margaret A. Ferriss, the price being $10,250. This transaction is entirely in line with the rapid building up of North Sixth street, which a few years ago was little more than a thoroughfare connecting the city with the railway depot. The constant travel soon made the establishment of stores, saloons and other places of business along the broad street profitable, and the class of structures now being erected in that neighborhood herald further improvements in the future. Seventh street will be next in the westward march of improvement, and that highway will soon be placed in a condition for heavy traffic, and, it is to be hoped, many of the disgraceful shanties occupying good business locations on that street will be torn down.

One of the residences on the quarter block at Tenth and Washington streets acquired by S. Morton Cohn is being moved, and the one remaining will soon share the same fate. Rumors of an intended theater at this corner were rife at the time of the purchase, and this movement has revived them afresh. Mr. Cohn said at that time that he would erect a theater there should any one make him a favorable proposition, and though he is now uncommunicative on the subject, yet it is generally understood that a building will be erected there for theatrical purposes.

Excavations have been begun for the new Holman structure at Third and Salmon streets. The brick building on the opposite corner is now completed, with the exception of the interior, and that vicinity is already greatly improved in appearance. The Taylor-Street Methodist Church, rising amid such business-like surroundings, is a landmark of a former residence neighborhood, now abandoned, as the stores and shops moved outward from the former business center.

MUST ERECT A FIRE WALL.

Fire Commissioners Issue Order to Owners of New Failing Building.

As the result of a protest from the Fire Commissioners and City Attorney McNary, the agents for the Failing estate have agreed to erect an outer or fire wall at the eastern end of the new Failing building, in process of erection, at the southeast corner of Third and Morrison streets. The original plans as designed by the architects called for a small courtyard fronting on the building occupied by the H. C. Breeden Company, to give light to Mr. Breeden's private office. It was proposed at the time to build this courtyard wall principally of terra cotta, as a foundation had not been laid for iron girders lined with brick. Fire Marshal Roberts had his attention called to the matter, but by this time work on the courtyard wall had advanced.

Notification was made that the ordinance governing such cases did not provide for the space between the two buildings, unless a fire wall separated them. The Fire Commissioners and Mr. McNary ordered that the work be stopped until the law had been complied with. It was pointed out that if a brick fire wall were erected to the roof of the eastern wall, all light would be shut off from Mr. Breeden's office, and that he would be compelled to work under incandescent light most of the time. However, the agents of the Failing estate saw the reasonableness of the proposition, and when the legal aspect of the case was presented to them, a wall of terra cotta not being considered a fireproof wall, they agreed to build a wall of brick carried up to the roof, against the building occupied by the H. C. Breeden Company. The necessary changes were quickly made, and are being now pushed toward completion.

FOUR GREAT PROBLEMS.

Giant Evils of the World Set Forth to Friends' Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—Dr. Benjamin Trueblood, representative of the American Peace Society at The Hague Peace Conference and member of the Imperial Peace Bureau and the International Law Association, addressed the conference of Friends tonight on the four great problems of the age. He said:

"There are four great problems that are staring us in the face, and unless they are solved by the Christian church during the coming century this Nation and others cannot hold their own. There are four great evils that consume the substance and the thought and the feelings of the world. They are the terrible liquor evil that does more to ruin the homes, blight minds and cause crime than any other one agency; the industrial problem, that has been on during the last half century and which has now reached an acute stage; the race problem, which has been on for all time, and the wars between great nations. Abolish these four giant evils and with them will go a thousand other minor evils.

"Industrial war is wrong from all points of view, and arbitration should be employed in settlement of difficulties. Industrial tyranny and slavery should not be permitted by the state. The early church swept aside international boundaries and declared that all men are brothers. There should be no race distinctions. The question of the abolition of war is the greatest one that the civilized world has to contend with today. The day is at hand when the Friends Church should redeclare itself on all the great social and political questions of the day."

NEW REPORT ON ALASKA

Mendenhall Reconnaissance of Little-Known Parts.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 26.—A report is soon to be issued by the Geological Survey on a reconnaissance covering that portion of Alaska from Fort Hamlin, by way of Dall, Kamuti, Allen and Kobuk Rivers, to Kotzebue Sound, made in the Summer of 1901, by W. C. Mendenhall and party. This reconnaissance, says Mr. Mendenhall, was carried out in pursuance of a plan which has been followed for some years by the United States Geological Survey in the topographic and geologic exploration of the little-known parts of Alaska, and in the collection of such information as will be of value not only to the scientific world, but to the prospector, the miner, and the trader. Lives are being continually lost because the location and character of trails, drainage ways, mountain ranges and passes are unknown, or because the knowledge which a few possess is not in a form available for the use of others. Capital disappears, and years are wasted by prospectors who push out beyond the frontier and pursue their search for gold where gold does not exist.

Gradually the great waterways and mountain systems are being mapped, and reliable information is being gathered concerning the distribution of timber, the numbers and character of the native inhabitants, and the presence or absence of game—all matters of vital interest to the traveler who, whatever his object, ventures away from the great central waterway of the Yukon or from the fur-trading stations on the other streams.

The route taken by the party was from Seattle, about the middle of May, 1901, to Skagway at the head of Lynn Canal; thence to Dawson, Fort Yukon and Fort Hamlin, and on up the Dall River to Dall City; thence across to and down the Kanuti River to Bergman on the Koyukuk; thence into and up the Allen River and across the portage to the Kobuk River, down the Kobuk to Kotzebue Sound, and back by steamer from Nome to Seattle about the middle of October. The distance traveled from Fort Yukon, on the Yukon River, to Deering on Kotzebue Sound, was 1169 miles.

Glance at History.

The region under consideration first became definitely known to Europeans through the voyage of Lieutenant Otto von Kotzebue, a German in the Russian service, who, while in command of the brig Rurik, discovered Kotzebue Sound in 1816. Since then a number of expeditions along the coast and into the interior of the region have been made, including the remarkable mid-Winter journey of 1500 miles from the coast north of Bristol Bay to Point Barrow, made in 1897-98 by Lieutenants Jarvis and Bertholf and Doctor Call, of the revenue cutter Bear, for the relief of whalers imprisoned at Point Barrow.

The most important physical features of that part of Alaska lying north of the Yukon is a great mountain range, the Endicott Mountains, 3000 to 7000 feet high, extending from the Arctic Coast just north of Kotzebue Sound eastward and northeastward to and beyond the international boundary between the Porcupine River and the Arctic Ocean. North of this range the cold Arctic storms may be expected at any time throughout the year; south of it the Summers are hot and bright, though short. North of the range the country is timberless; south of it trees are more or less abundant throughout the river valleys. The Endicott Mountains form a general divide between the arctic drainage proper and the rivers flowing into Behring Sea and Kotzebue Sound, the largest of which is the Koyukuk, about 700 miles long.

Alaska's Economic Geology.

After discussing the local geography and the geology, and noting that the country between the Yukon and Koyukuk is free from all evidences of glacial action, the report takes up briefly the economic geology of the region. An 11-foot bed of lignite coal is found on Coal Creek, about one mile above its entrance into the Dall River, of which four or five feet are apparently of good quality. The outcrops of lignites along the banks of the Kobuk are from six inches to three feet in thickness, and are probably valueless economically. The reports of the occurrence of coal elsewhere in the region are as yet unconfirmed. Prospecting for gold on the Dall, the Allen, the Noatak, and the Kobuk Rivers has so far failed to develop any deposits of value. Some $25,000 of gold was taken out of the Kotzebue Sound district in the late Summer of 1901, but another season's work will be required to give any proper idea of the richness of the Candle Creek district.

At the mouth of the Dall River is a settlement of Yukon Indians, who are prone to decline to work for strangers, even at $5 a day, unless they are in need of supplies. On the Kanuti River is a similar fishing settlement of perhaps 75 Koyukuk Indians, who exchange game and furs with the traders or work for the Koyukuk miners. Much the most enterprising and reliable of the native peoples encountered are the Eskimos of the Kobuk Valley, some 250 in number in 1901, who proved themselves efficient laborers and seem intelligent and imitative and anxious to learn English and civilized ways.

Cold Weather Not Most Dangerous.

Winter temperatures of 60 degrees or 70 degrees below zero are reached for a few days at a time in this interior region adjacent to the arctice circle, but during these severely cold periods it is usually perfectly calm. The more dangerous times are those of higher temperature and wind. At such times man cannot face the gales and live. The Summers are short, but warm enough to be pleasant, the months from the middle of June to the middle of September being available for travel by the waterways or for prospecting. The mosquitos and the gnats are well-nigh intolerable nuisances during the Summer.

Salmon was the main food of the natives living on the Koyukuk and the Kobuk before the arrival of the traders with their stores. Waterfowl are plentiful along all of the streams, since they breed in great numbers in the lakes and ponds of the tundra. Geese, ducks and ptarmigan are numerous.

Caribou are found in the region about the head of Kanuti River; a few mountain sheep are in the higher country; black bear are distributed throughout the district; moose are rare, being found chiefly toward the south and east in the Yukon drainage basin; smaller animals are plentiful in certain localities.

Spruce, cottonwoods, birches and willows are generally found at the lower levels throughout the district traversed, the southern and eastern shores of Kotzebue Sound excepted; but the trees are usually small. Grasses sufficient for food for pack animals grow as far north as the party went. Red currants and cranberries are found; bilberries are widely distributed, and salmon berries grow on the tundra everywhere; hardy and showy flowers are abundant during the short Summer season. Collections of the flora of the region were made, of which the classified lists are published in the report.

Cholera Morbus.

This is an extremely dangerous disease. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from it, and in many instances before a physician could be summoned or medicine obtained. Mrs. E. H. Delano, of Durant, Mich., is subject to severe attacks of cholera morbus. During the past four years she has kept at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says it has always given her quick relief. During this time she has used two bottles of it. This remedy can be depended upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. The safe way is to keep it at hand, ready for instant use. For sale by all druggists.

RAILROADS MAKE RATES

DELEGATES TO IRRIGATION CONVENTION GIVEN INDUCEMENTS.

Resolutions Will Be Passed Inviting Government to Enter Oregon Field.

Railroads will make special rates for persons who shall come from a distance to attend the Irrigation Convention at Portland November 18 and 19. The Chamber of Commerce has been notified by the Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. that those companies will charge one and one-third fare for the round trip. The Southern Pacific is expected to extend the same inducement. A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, writes as follows:

"Delegates will pay full fare going to Portland, and will take receipt. These receipts are to show that full fare has been paid not more than three day prior to the opening of the meeting, and are to be countersigned by the secretary. If the secretary exhibits 50 or more of these receipts showing full fare of not less than 50 cents paid on the going trip, tickets will be sold for the return trip to and including two days after the close of the meeting at one-third rate. No return ticket will be sold for less than 25 cents.

"We shall look to you to advise the delegates how to proceed in order to secure the reduced rate. If they fail to follow the regulations no refund will be considered."

A. L. Craig, general passenger agent of the O. R. & N., has written a letter bearing the same information. J. C. Mayo, general freight and passenger agent of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, announces that as "our regular passenger tariff is much lower than the usual reductions allowed by other railroads in Oregon, this company has discontinued the practice of granting reduced rates for conventions of the kind you mention."

Work of the Convention.

James M. Moore, secretary of the Oregon Irrigation Association, is arranging the programme of the convention. Resolutions will be offered calling upon the Government to enter Oregon with irrigation enterprises under the National act of the last Congress. Mr. Moore has sent letters to members of the Oregon Legislature asking for information about arid land conditions in their districts. State Senator C. L. Smith, of Umatilla, has replied as follows:

Conditions of soil and atmosphere make this an ideal place for irrigation and reclaiming of arid lands. As you will see by consulting the map, the eastern boundary of Umatilla County is the summit of the Blue Mountain range, which has an average altitude of 4000 feet above the sea level, while the extreme western portion of this county has an altitude of 300 feet above the sea level. After the winds have precipitated their moisture against the western slope of the Cascades there is but little moisture left until they approach the Blue Mountain range, and here a strip of 10 or 15 miles wide, paralleling this range, is fairly well watered from the natural rainfall. Ordinary vegetation, such as fruits and garden stuffs, can be fairly well grown in this area without irrigation, but as we go toward the Columbia River from this belt of natural rainfall the precipitation of moisture rapidly decreases, until, I am informed, it is scarcely more than 6 inches annually in the western part of Umatilla County. It is useless to say that in this vast area, which constitutes probably three-fourths of Umatilla County, only cereals such as wheat, rye and barley can be grown to any advantage.

That the soil in the arid belt above mentioned is exceedingly productive when given sufficient water has been demonstrated time and again. The soil seems capable of producing any kind of vegetation that will grow in this latitude.

The streams of Umatilla County, almost without exception, have their origin in the Blue Mountains and find their way at a very rapid descent across the county to the Columbia River. Near the headwaters of these streams, owing to the great network of tributaries coming from the watershed and to the deep erosions of channels of these streams, we have, in my opinion, excellent reservoir sites for storing water during the rainy season. By building dams across these channels we shall be able to store millions of gallons of water which can be conducted in canals by gravity alone and reach with nominal expense the remote districts of the arid portion of this county.

As our people have not sufficient capital to take this matter up themselves they are especially desirous of securing Governmental aid in the construction of reservoirs and canals.

Below is a copy of the general contract which is prescribed by the National Government for reclamation of arid lands under the Carey act. It is entered into between the states and the Secretary of the Interior according to maps of the land proposed to be irrigated, and according to plans showing the mode of the contemplated irrigation. These plans must be sufficient thoroughly to irrigate the land for ordinary crops.

Proposals of two companies for reclaiming about 150,000 acres of land, in Deschutes Valley, await the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Under the contract, as printed below, the Oregon Land Board is authorized "to make all necessary contracts to cause the said land to be reclaimed . . . but the state shall not be authorized to lease any of said lands or to use or dispose of the same in any way whatever, except to secure their reclamation, cultivation and settlement. . . . Patents shall be issued to the state or its assigns for said lands so reclaimed and settled; provided that said states shall not sell or dispose of more than 160 acres of said lands to any one person."

The contract reads:

Said state shall not lease any of said lands or use or dispose of the same in any way whatever, except to secure their reclamation, cultivation and settlement; and in selling and disposing of them for that purpose the said state may sell or dispose of not more than 160 acres to any one person, and then only to bona fide settlers who are citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such citizens; and it is distinctly understood and fully agreed that all persons acquiring title to said lands from said state, prior to the issuance of patent, will take the same, subject to all the requirements of said acts of Congress and to the terms of this contract, and shall show full compliance therewith before they shall have any claim against the United States for a patent to said lands.

It is further understood and agreed that said state shall have full powers, right and authority to enact such laws and from time to time to make and enter into such contracts and agreements and to create and assume such obligations in relation to and concerning said lands as may be necessary to induce and cause irrigation thereof, as is required by this contract and the said acts of Congress, and then only after the requirements of said acts and contract have been fully complied with.

Neither the approval of said application, map and plan or the segregation of said lands by the Secretary of the Interior, or anything in this contract or in the said acts of Congress shall be so construed as to give said state any interest whatever in any land upon which at the date of the filing of the map and plan there shall be a bona fide settler, qualified under the public land laws to acquire title thereto.

It is further understood and agreed that as soon as an ample supply of water is actually furnished in a substantial ditch or canal, or by artesian wells or reservoirs, to reclaim a particular tract or tracts of said lands, the said state or its assigns may make proof therefor, under and according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed therefor by the Secretary of the Interior, and as soon as such proof shall have been examined and found to be satisfactory patents shall issue to said state or to its assigns for the tracts included in said proof.

CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL VISITS PORTLAND

HO YOW, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Ho Yow, Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, paid one of his periodical visits yesterday to his countrymen along Second street. He received an ovation that would have done credit to Emperor Kwang Hsu himself. As he walked through the streets all the Chinese stopped, respectfully taking off their hats, and the murmur of discordant Chinese voices was for a moment hushed. To an Oregonian reporter Ho Yow stated that his visit was simply one of business, to which no particular importance was attached. He was dressed in black, wears a moustache, and talks English with the fluency of a native.

Ho Yow came to San Francisco in 1897 as Vice Consul, becoming Consul in the following year and Consul General early in 1899. He had previously been Secretary of Legation at Washington under Wu Ting Fang, his brother-in-law. He is a man of wide intelligence and scholarly attainments, besides having acute business instincts. He obtained high honors in the University of Pekin and then studied at Lincoln's Inn in England, and was graduated as a barrister. Upon arrival in San Francisco in 1897 he settled a dispute between the Sam Yups and See Yups and reorganized the powerful Chinese Six Companies, gaining thereby great prestige. He entered Hastings Law College of the University of California and studied American law. Lately he has been traveling in the East. He takes great interest in American turf events and is the owner of a large string of race horses.

SMELTING TRUST CHANGE

Headquarters in the East, With Committeemen in Colorado.

DENVER, Oct. 26.—It is announced, after a four days' conference of the officials of the American Smelting & Refining Company, that the Western executive committee has been abolished and that in the future the interests of the company in Colorado will be looked after by James B. Grant and Dennis Sheedy, of Denver, who are characterized as Western or resident members of the executive committee. Hereafter the Eastern executive committee, which was the main govrning body, will be known simply as the executive committee. Franklin Gullerman will be general manager of the Colorado plants, and Karl E. Ellers will act as his assistant. Edgar L. Newhouse, ex-manager, with headquarters in this city, goes to New York as assistant to the executive committee. The executive committee will consist of the following:

Daniel Guggenheim, chairman; Isaac Guggenheim, Morris Guggenheim, E. W. Nash, Barton Sewall, Anton Ellers, August R. Meyer, James B. Grant and Dennis Sheedy. August Raht will in the future act as consulting metallurgist.

Daniel Guggenheim says that none of the minor officials will be disturbed in their positions. He explained the rearrangement by saying it was desired to give the younger men a chance for promotion and an opportunity to use their ingenuity in extending the business of the company. The matter of reopening the plant at Argentine, Kan., will be taken up at the meeting tomorrow.

SUPREMACY OF THE POPE

FATHER O'REILLY ANSWERS DR. SIMPSON'S ARGUMENTS.

He Contends That English Church Submitted to Rome Until Henry VIII Assumed Power.

PORTLAND, Oct. 25.—(To the Editor.)—The Rev. Dr. Simpson, of St. Mark's Church, has thought it well to come before the public in the columns of The Oregonian as an apologist for the Church of England. It has often been found that the Church of England, so called, forms a somewhat difficult subject to discuss, for the reason that no one knows very definitely what the Church of England is beyond the fact that it ranks as a respectable institution of the state, furnishing livings for some 20,000 ministers, hardly two of whom can really agree with respect to the raison d'etre of the establishment they serve. Be that as it may, we must confess that we are appalled at the magnitude of the task Dr. Simpson has set before us—that of replying to the many inaccuracies presented in his brief article.

It is our purpose to examine briefly the relations of the ancient Britons and of the Anglo-Saxons to the holy see. The existence of Christianity in Britain in the decline of the second century is known from the testimony of Tertullian, Origen and Arnobius. Bede states that in the time of the Emperor Aurelius, Lucius, a British King, sent to Pope Eleutherius, bishop of Rome, to ask for instructors in the Christian law. The bishops of York, London and Lincoln were present at the Council of Arles, in 314, in which a splendid testimony was rendered to the primacy of the holy see, and other British prelates were at the Council of Sardica, so justly celebrated for its decrees regarding appeals to the sovereign pontiff.

The exercise of the pontifical authority in Britain for the extirpation of the Pelagian heresy is attested by an unexceptionable witness, St. Prosper, a native of Gaul, contemporary with St. Germanus and secretary of Pope Celestine: "At the instance of the Deacon Palladius, Pope Celestine sends Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, in his own stead, that he might guide the Britons to the Catholic faith." The succession of bishops was maintained down to the time of Augustin, the missionary dispatched to England by St. Gregory the Great.

The terms in which Bede and all the early Anglo-Saxon writers speak of St. Peter and of the bishops of Rome are such as leave no room to question their faith in the divine institution of the primacy and its perpetual duration for the government of the entire church. The venerable historian says that Pope Gregory "was invested with the first" (that is, the supreme) "pontificate in the whole world, and was set over the churches converted to the true faith." The celebrated scholar Alcuin avows that "the Lord Jesus Christ has constituted Peter shepherd of his chosen flock," and acknowledges Pope Adrian I, the actual pontiff, as "vicar of Peter, occupying his chair and inheriting his wonderful authority." The right of the pope to receive appeals and grant relief was acknowledged in England, as in every other part of Christendom. A Protestant authority, Mr. Lewis, in "Notes on the Royal Supremacy," page 95, states that "the civil authority abolished the papal jurisdiction and established the royal supremacy in its place; the Anglican church adopted the work of the state, binding itself by oath at the most solemn time in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI." A "human church" has been erected on the ruins of the magnificent fabric which Pope Gregory planned, Augustin founded and his successors constructed. Bishops of royal creation have knelt in homage to the power from which their jurisdiction flowed, and bold women and brutal men have controlled functions which are connected with the immortal destinies of mankind. Has not the time arrived when a nation so enlightened as England will look back to the source from which she originally derived the knowledge of Christianity, and fulfill, as far as regards herself, the almost prophetic words of her erratic poet, Byron, thus referring to the Roman Catholic church, in "Childe Harold," canto iv:

Parent of our religion! whom the wide
Nations have knelt to for the keys of heaven!
Europe, repentant of her parricide,
Shall yet—
—sue to be forgiven.

Dr. Simpson deems it necessary to introduce William the Norman. The grasping alms of William the Norman were valiantly opposed by the church. St. Anselm of Canterbury thus addressed that King: "I demand that you restore the lands held by the see in the time of Lanfranc. I likewise warn you that I acknowledge the authority of Pope Urban II, to which you have heretofore refused obedience. As to the temporal power of my Lord the King, I shall be ever ready to give him help and counsel to the best of my ability." The King was compelled to yield and make reparation.

As to that bulwark of civil liberty, the famous Magna Charta, referred to by Dr. Simpson, the framers of that memorable charter were Archbishop Langton of Canterbury, in communion with the Roman church and the Catholic Barons of England. On the plains of Runnymede, in 1215, they compelled King John to sign that paper, which was the death-blow to his arbitrary power and the corner-stone of constitutional government.

It is beyond comprehension that Dr. Simpson should falsify history by stating that "no English monarch ever took the oath of allegiance to the Church of Rome, but always to the national Church of England." For centuries previous to the defection of England from the Roman Catholic church the English Kings acknowledged allegiance to the successors of St. Peter. Henry VIII, the acknowledged head of the present Church of England, won from Pope Leo X the title of "Defender of the Faith" for his work against Luther, a title which he was afterward to forfeit by his own sad and scandalous defection.

In refutation of the unwarranted and unhistorical statement of Dr. Simpson that "the Church of England never by any official act acknowledged herself subject to the bishop of Rome," I refer the reader to preceding parts of the communication. I would recommend Dr. Simpson to procure and read a learned work written on this subject during the present year by a Protestant, "England and the Holy See; an Essay Toward Reunion," by Spencer Jones, M. A., rector of Batsford, with an introduction by the Right Hon. Viscount Halifax. The object of this much-admired work is the reconciliation of all England with the pope and the Holy Roman Catholic church. It would be impossible within the space assigned to this article to give an analysis of "England and the Holy See," but its teachings are largely Catholic, an interpretation of Rome being undertaken to pacify Episcopalians with reference to ultimate reunion with the Roman church. The author lays down 28 points, among which are the following: "(2) That a house divided against itself cannot stand; (3) that our Lord meant us to be one; (9) that a divine ideal must be capable of fulfillment; (10) that no other body approaches the holy see in its power to keep together in the bond of a living fellowship so many thousands of Christians; (11) that the communion of Rome is conspicuous in the records of Scripture; (12) that the see of Rome is the apostolic see, and is destined to become the visible center of Christendom; (13) that Rome is in fact the mother of English Christianity; (14) that reunion signifies reunion with the Church of Rome; (16) that Rome cannot formally cease to be what she is, since she claims to be infallible; (27) that reunion has come to be recognized both as an idea and a necessity."

In this country the Protestant Episcopal Order or Brotherhood, claiming to follow the rule of St. Francis, makes the following unqualified declaration:

"The society further believes that the see of Peter is to this very day the City of Rome, and that Leo XIII, the Roman pontiff, sitting in the chair of Peter, is the vicar of Jesus Christ and by divine right the universal shepherd over the flock of Christ. This being so, church unity can only be realized by all the bishops of the world acknowledging the supremacy of the bishop of Rome as the successor of St. Peter and being reconciled with him."

Come we now to the questions advanced for solution by Dr. Simpson. Our replies must be brief, as our article is already going beyond the proportions of a newspaper communication.

First—We are asked to prove "that St. Peter was not a married man." There is no evidence from Scripture that any of the apostles were married except St. Peter. St. Jerome says that, if any were married, they certainly separated from their wives after they were called to the apostolate. Even St. Peter, after his vocation, did not continue with his wife, as may be inferred from his own words: "Behold, we have left all things and followed thee." Among "all things" must be reckoned the fellowship of his wife, for he could hardly say with truth that he had left all things, if he had not left his wife. Our Savior immediately after enumerates the wife among those cherished objects, the renunciation of which for his sake will have its reward. Matthew xix:29.

Second—"That marriage is intrinsically a lower state of life than celibacy, for priest or layman." Our Savior, though recognizing matrimony as a holy state, has proclaimed the superior merits of celibacy, particularly for those who consecrate their lives to the sacred ministry. "There are eunuchs who have made themselves such for the kingdom of heaven's sake. He who can take it, let him take it." Our Lord evidently recommends here the state of celibacy to such as feel themselves called to embrace it, in order to attain greater perfection. St. Paul gives the reason why our Savior declares celibacy to be a more suitable state for his ministers than that of matrimony. I Corinthians, vii:32-33.

Third—"That St. Peter and not St. James presided in the council of apostles held in Jerusalem." There is not the slightest hint given in the whole 15th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles that Peter did not preside at the council. On the contrary, his words have an authoritative sound. He simply states what he did, as if the fact that he did it were sufficient justification. What James has to do with the question no one can tell. That he proposed a compromise, or that the compromise was adopted, proves nothing for his superiority. One might as well claim that the author of a compromise tariff act is the President of the United States.

Fourth—"That a bishop of Rome presided at any of the first four general councils of the church." The bishops of Rome convoked the assemblages, or at least consented to their convocation; they presided by their legates over all of them, and they confirmed all four by their authority. Before becoming a law, the acts of the councils required the pope's signature, just as our Congressional proceedings require the President's signature before they acquire the force of law.

Fifth—"That the first three centuries of Christian history gave any conclusive evidence of the supremacy of the bishop of Rome." Does Dr. Simpson want me to write a book? It is easy to establish from incontestable historical evidence that the bishops of Rome have always, from the days of the apostles, continued to exercise supreme jurisdiction, not only in the Western but also in the Eastern church. Take the single question of appeals. We do not appeal from Washington to Salem, but from Salem to Washington. Now, if we find the see of Rome from the beginning of Christianity entertaining and deciding cases of appeal, if we find that her decision was final and irrevocable, we must conclude that the supremacy of the bishops of Rome over all the churches is an undeniable fact. Let us take a few illustrations. Some dissension and scandal having occurred in the Church of Corinth, the matter is brought to the notice of Pope Clement, the third successor of St. Peter. He at once exercises his supreme authority, writing letters of remonstrance, and the difficulty is settled. Why did the Corinthians appeal to Rome, far away in the west, and not to Ephesus, so near home in the east, and the residence of St. John? Because the jurisdiction of Ephesus was local, while that of Rome was universal. About the year 190, the question regarding the proper day for celebrating Easter was agitated in the East, and referred to Pope Victor I. He directed the Eastern church, for the sake of uniformity, to conform to the practice of the West, and his instructions were universally followed. Pope Dionysius, about the middle of the third century, having heard that the patriarch of Alexandria erred on some points of faith, demanded an explanation of the suspected prelate, who, in obedience to his superior, promptly vindicated his own orthodoxy.

The history of the United States with the Presidents left out would be more intelligible than the history of the Catholic church to the exclusion of the vicar of Christ.

I heartily bid welcome to Dr. Simpson in his expressed promise to join the Roman Catholic church, now that we have answered all his questions. Catholicity is not to be found in any of the communions separated from the Roman Catholic church. She alone possesses that necessary character. In submitting to the divine voice, which speaks through the one only Catholic and Roman church, Dr. Simpson, you will never after know so much as a momentary shadow of doubt pass over your reason or your conscience.

C. J. O'REILLY.

This discussion must end with this communication. It is profitless, and the two sides have now had equal hearing.

Move for Rural Delivery.

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Petitions are being circulated in various portions of the county with a view to securing additional rural free delivery routes. One is proposed from Parker to Buena Vista, and as this section represents the most thickly settled agricultural section of Polk County, there is every reason to believe the effort will be successful. Another proposed route is from Lewisville, Airlie, Pedee, etc.

COFFEE FLYERS.

Can Be One if You Stick to It.

The coffee habit is as injurious as other drug habits of the same nature. Don't think so? Well, dig in and see. The system craves a stimulant more and more until finally the victim wakes up.

When we are as fortunate as Mr. James D. Kimble, of Northampton, Mass., to realize that we have got to stop or the penalty will be severe, it is a little startling at first to consider. He says: "I was an inveterate coffee drinker during 20 years of my life.

"The first 10 years I experienced no ill effects from the coffee, but its insidious working brought forth a train of evils later on. I became very nervous and irritable; in fact, felt all the time as if I should 'fly to pieces.' My nerves were all unstrung and I craved coffee as a toper does liquor; in truth I was a 'coffee toper.'

"My appetite became very poor and solid food repugnant to the sight; dyspepsia and indigestion were my inseparable companions and food did me but little good. About four years ago a friend advised me to try Postum Cereal Food Coffee. I was loath to believe that coffee was the cause of my trouble, therefore I did not have much faith in Postum; nevertheless, I commenced its use and from the very first I experienced a decided benefit. My appetite returned, food began to taste natural and did me good. My nervousness gradually disappeared; the brain became clear, the loss of strength and flesh arrested and the stomach gradully strengthened. Life seemed once more worth living and the continued use of Postum has not disappointed me. To me coffee proved slow poison. I have found Postum to be a builder and sustainer of the system and I heartily recommend it to the slaves of coffee, without a single reservation."

Mr. Kimble mentions in his letter many of his friends in Northampton who have recovered health and strength from using Postum on his recommendation.

CHILDREN READ AND WRITE

Offspring of Immigrants More Literate Than of Native Americans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Census Office has just issued a statement giving a compilation of figures regarding illiteracy among children of immigrants and children of natives. The statement says:

"Confining the comparison to children between the ages of 10 and 14 years, in the United States, 97.96 per cent of the native white children of native parents and 99.1 per cent of the native white children of foreign-born parents are able to read and write. This surprising difference in favor of the children of the foreign-born population is due largely to the fact that the children of foreign-born immigrants live mainly in the Northern and Western States, where the public school system has already reached a high degree of efficiency, while great numbers of white native children of native parents live in the Southern States, and in that region about 10 per cent of such children are illiterate. When comparison is carried out by geographic divisions, the difference between the classes in the United States and in the South Atlantic States is found to be much less than in the whole country. Yet these figures indicate that in every region except the North Atlantic States the literate children of immigrant whites are a larger percentage of the whole number of such children than the literate children of native whites are of all children of native whites.

"This is partly explained by the clustering of immigrants and their children mainly in cities of the North, while the native white children live more generally in the rural districts. Thus in the North Atlantic division there are 296,851 native white children 10 to 14 years old and born of native parents, of whom 32 per cent live in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, among the 731,730 native white children 10 to 14 years of age and born of foreign-born parents who live in the same group of states, 62 per cent live in similar cities. There is no reason to infer from the census figures that the children of illiterate immigrants are constituting a permanent illiterate class in the population.

"It will be noticed, however, that the foregoing figures relate exclusively to immigrants who have been in the country long enough for their children born here to have reached the age of 10 years. Whether among the children of immigrants who have arrived since 1890, there is the same eagerness to acquire at least an elementary education, it is still too early to determine from census figures."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A Satire, Paradox, Comment or Criticism—Call It What You Please.

PORTLAND, Oct. 26.—(To the Editor.)—Andrew Carnegie was, on October 22, 1902, elected rector of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, and in the course of his speech on that occasion urged the attention of the powers of Europe to the growing supremacy of American enterprise and commerce, as a menace to European trade and equality, and pictured that unless an alliance of the European powers was had as a check upon the American, the ascendency, even in Europe, of European manufactures was seriously menaced. He called upon Emperor William as the best one of the European Kings to lead such a compact, trust or combine.

Carnegie, having amassed his untold, ill-gotten millions through protection of "infant industries"—the parent idea of the protection policy—can now, after having caused a political revolution almost in the Homestead riots, safely return to Scotland and ease his conscience in the meantime by donations to libraries by the millions (but none for the poor that he robbed), and at last warn England and the country of his birth, and all foreigners and aliens against the commerce and polity of a country which has enabled him to make the millions which have placed him where he is. He well may warn them, not against America, but against the systems which will afford those who will follow in his footsteps, opportunity to retire to the old country, and then in ill-gotten affluence warn beloved Europe against the land which has thus been polluted and robbed.

N. H. BLOOMFIELD.

PORTLAND-CHICAGO.

Seventy hours is the time of the "Chicago-Portland Special" from Portland to Chicago. Leaves Portland every day at 9 A. M. Ticket office Third and Washington. O. R. & N. Co.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Oct. 26.—Maximum temperature, 59 deg.; minimum temperature, 51 deg.; river reading at 11 A. M., 0.9 foot; change in 24 hours, —0.1 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.01 inch; total precipitation since September 1, 1902, 2.74 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1902, 4.91 inches; deficiency, 2.17 inches; total sunshine October 25, 1902, 3 hours 57 minutes; possible sunshine October 25, 1902, 10 hours 24 minutes.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hrs.	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Direction	State of Weather
Astoria	52	0.06	*8	SE	Rain
Baker City	56	0.00	*	SE	Cloudy
Boise	64	0.00	*	NW	Pt. cloudy
Eureka	68	0.00	8	SW	Clear
Kamloops, B. C.	50	0.00	0		Pt. cloudy
Neah Bay	50	0.22	12	E	Rain
North Head	58	0.08	14	E	Cloudy
Pocatello	56	0.00	*	SE	Clear
Portland	58	T	*	NW	Rain
Red Bluff	72	0.00	*	E	Pt. cloudy
Roseburg	62	T	*	W	Cloudy
Sacramento	70	0.00	*	NE	Clear
Salt Lake City	62	0.00	6	N	Clear
San Francisco	66	0.00	6	W	Clear
Spokane	56	0.00	*	NE	Cloudy
Seattle	56	0.04	*	NE	Rain
Walla Walla	62	0.00	*	SW	Cloudy

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light rain has fallen in Western Washington and Western Oregon during the last 12 hours, and at 5 P. M. it was still raining over most of this territory. The weather elsewhere west of the Rocky Mountains is generally fair.

The indications are for cloudy weather Monday east of the Cascade Mountains, and showers in Western Oregon and Western Washington.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland at 8 P. M. for 28 hours ending midnight, October 27:

Portland and vicinity—Showers. Easterly winds.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Showers. Easterly winds.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Cloudy and threatening.

Southern Idaho—