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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ton im temperature, 40; pre-

PORTLAND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

The most imperative observation on

yesterday's irrigation sessions in that the young association is in grave danger of taking its organization too seriously. The main thing is the ephemeral convention itself. The organization, with all its numerous roster and committees, is subordinate. What the association does after today or tomorrow will not greatly signify, partly because the work done is going to be done by agencies already in operation anyhow, and partly because there ie no sign as yet of the very considerable sums that will be neccovery to carry on the ambitious organization and campaign adumbrated in yesterday's proceedings. But what the convention does today or tomorrow may very greatly signify. Its scope in twofold-educational and advisory. With the addresses of Messer, Davis and Fitch today the educational end of the convertion will have been largely attained. At length it has become known that the Maxwell law has been passed and that funds are available for irrigation work in Oregon as elsewhere. At length is recognized the service that Pinchot and Newell, Maxwell and Moody have been rendering. This much at least is secure. The convention needs mext to be brought charply back to a realization of what the Government desires at its hands. This is a definite and somewhat detailed discussion of the various arid and cemi-arid sections of if feasible. From this main purpose the any fascination with its own greatness, present or future, least of all with any attempt to satisfy perconal or sectional

There never was and never will be a time when a "watchdog of the Treasury" should be accounted undesirable in the Speakership because of his close scrutiny of appropriation bills. Mr. Cannon has had a special obligation an chairman of the committee on approprintions, but the duty of conscientious care in bestowal of public funds wrested from the people by taxation rests upon him no more heavily than upon every member of Congress in both houses Cannon has simply performed a duty that others have shirked. Yet this rule of caution may be mistakenly applied. The Government has money enough for every legitimate purpose and to spare There is no occasion that deserving causes like the isthmian canal should have been perfidiously bbstructed for so many years through Mr. Cannon's persistent opposition. There was no necessity that the last river and harbor bill should be defeated through the aid given by Cannon to Senator Carter, of Montana. There is no sense or public spirit' in parsimonious treatment of projects like the beautification and dignifying of the National capital. The country is to be felicitated on the whole at the apparent victory of Mr. Cannon in the Speakership contest, for, though he has erred in detail, it would be little short of a calamity for a man to be punished because he has striven against fearful pressure to limit Government expenditures to legitimate purposes. Mr. Carnon inclines more to the Babcock than to the Hanna echool of tariff; and the elimication of Daizell is the most pointed kind of a rebuke to the sort of corporate rapacity that is most eminently exemplified in the steel trust.

While Mr. Williamson's exhibits anent the Carey law consisted of most palpably garbled extracts from reports which no doubt contained the passages quoted but were primarily designed to approve it, the fact stands out in the plainest possible way that his characterization of the Carey law as "a colossal failure" is substantially correct. We do not at all subscribe to his implied contention that it is a hopeless device for reclamation of the arid lands, for it could undoubtedly be made approximately perfect through amendment in the light of experience. There is no reason whatever why lands may not be passed by Federal Government to settlers through the medium of the state, on some such general scheme as the Carey plan, however unsatisfactory the process is in its present shape. The fatal thing about the Carey law, and Mr. Williamson ignored it utterly, is that it contemplated a cate of affairs under which the Pederal Government would not aid in irrigation work. So long as that situation prevailed, the Carey law, or something like it, was the only method within reach. But the instant public sentiment changed to the Government initiative and expenditure embodied in the Maxwell law, that instant the Carey regime fell to the ground. It had served its purpose, imperfectly, as all blind dull newspaper by its constant iteration | the legal limit, and in many instances | dent to this disagreement removed,

ventures must, but it had been superseded by a better instrument. The opinon in Wyoming to doubtless correct, and will prevail. They are loyal there to the Carey law, but they realize that it will be superseded by a new order of things under the Maxwell law.

The outlook is that the irrigation convention will adopt a median course in he controversy that has marred its preliminary stages. Bitter words and aspersions of motives and personal qualifications can only be regretted, and they injure their authors as much as their objects. The present controversy, like most of its kind, seems to discover merits and faults on either side. Unworthy motives have evidently been astribed with great injustice to numbers who would prefer to see the Government supersede private enterprise in the Deschutes region, and on the other hand the campaign has been so pointed and invidious as almost inevitably to provoke exactly such rejoinders. We should say that on the whole the attacks upon his party co spiritedly resented by Mr. Willlameon have been fully paralleled by the ascaulte his own party first made upon the Deschutes operators. No man relisher being pilloried as a fool or a knave, and it is human nature for him to strike back with such weapons as he can find within reach, whether his name is Williamson, Scars, Idleman or Drake. Such bearing as the events of yesterday have upon the controversy over the Deschutes region is distinctly adverse to the Carey law operators. But it is exceedingly improbable that the convention will lend itself to any such aspersion of those operators' purposes and capabilities as their antagonists would desire. If any recommendation is made concerning the Deschutes region, it will probably be coupled with a proviso

POLITICAL ORATORY.

The conclusion of Secretary Moody, that the influence of the political speaker upon the people has become so small that the "spellbinder" is without a following is a hasty judgment. The people are just as sensitive to the appeal of a gifted crator as they ever were, but they are less tolerant perhaps of the oratorical "stick," the dull, tiresome non-magnetic speaker. Fine 'public speakers are rare today, but the men who have an established reputation as loquent political speakens are always oure of an audience. Whether political crators of very superior powers of speech make many converts is doubtful. but a really fine political speaker has always obtained large and attentive audiences in this country, and this compliment is paid to the orator by thousands who have no sympathy with his,opinions and are sure to vote against the crator's cause. The first notable political orator of our National history was Picher Amen. He was listened to with delight, but his eloquence did not conspicuously eway public opinion in behalf of the Federalist party within or without Con-

John Randolph, of Roanohe, was an eloquent man, but he was nothing but a political Ishmaelite of genius; an orator without a party. The great political orators of our history before the Civil War belonged to the Whig party, but what the Democratic party lacked in cloquence it made up for in discipline, energy and enthusiasm. Clay, Webster, Corwin and a host of lesser lights completely surpassed the Democracy in the art of public speaking, but thousands who attended Whig meetings and seemed to pray for the success of the the glate, where irrigation is descrable | Whig ticket went home to scoff and vote against it. To listen to Henry Clay or association should not be diverted by merely to look at Daniel Webster was are presented that are, in their way, a great privilege but with all the elequence and culture on their side the Whig party won only in 1840 on the reaction from the "hard times" of 1837 and in 1848 when the Mexican War fame of General Taylor elected him President as a Southern Whig. Oratory was not lacking to the Whigs in 1849 or 1848, but without any oratory the "hard times" would have elected Harrison and

Buena Vista would have elected Taylor. While the elequence of the Whige always insured them large and intelligent audiences it is clear that eloquent speakers do not make many converts, for in the matter of powerful and attractive political oratory the Democrats were completely overmatched by the Whigs. It is probably true that the fate of the Presidential elections from the date of the accession of Jefferson in 1801 to that of Pierce in 1852 was not greatly affected by political eloquence. American people have always been passionately fond of listening to a fine political speaker, but they did not vote with Webster and Clay after hearing them with any more certainty than they did with Bryan after hearing him. The average man listens to a fine political orator with the same satiofaction that he feels when he listens to a great actor. It is a fine entertainment, but neither actor nor orator have necessarily done any more than please his public. This was the situation up to the for

mation of the Republican party when slavery was made a moral isrue in politice. In 1856 and 1860 the great orators were with the Republican party, and they used "the moral issue" for all it was worth and with considerable effect, and yet it is doubtful whether any of the orators of that day made any converte to the Republican party that would not otherwise have joined it unless it be Abraham Lincoln. There were thousands of Henry Clay Whige at the West that probably were converted to the Republican party by Lincoin's singularly conservative, dispassionate and logical arguments. Since the Civil War Ingersoli could always command an enthusiastic audience, and yet Ingersoll's eloquence could not nominat Blaine in 1876. Everybody went to hear Wendell Phillips from 1850 to 1860; everybody admired his eloquence, but nobody accepted his creed, just as everybody went to hear John B Gough, Everybody admired Gough's dramatic oratory, but nobody accepted his coldwater creed. Fine oratory of any port on any subject is a very fine entertainment, but it seldom makes or brenks parties or retards or precipitates im-

portant political events. The newspaper has not superseded the personality of an admirable orator; that is impossible, but the newspaper has nade the public more critical by sharpby distinguishing between an orator who in called of God to address his fellowmen and an orator who is called only of himself and his infatuated following. In tremendous times of exceptional revolution and eruption a great orator may rise to the stature of a memorable man as did Mirabeau, but as a rule in ordinary political times eloquent men, while always sure of a hearing, are by no means sure of making many votes. The

and reiteration probably has more effect always true since newspapers came into vogue.

CHAMBERLAIN VISITS SOUTH AF-RICA.

Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary in the Balfour Cabinet, has sailed for South Africa, where he will examine the political situation for himself. Lord Milner, who has been the direct reprecontative of the British Government in South Africa for five years, is understood not to agree with Mr. Chamberlain in regard to what is necessary to perpetuate peace among the recently surrendered Boers, Lord Milner, after peace was declared, urged the indefinite suspension of the constitutional government of Cape Colony, but Mr. Chamterialn declined to accept his judgment and constitutional government was remethod of the original association's sumed in Cape Colony in direct opposition to Lord Milner's advice. Mr. Chamberlain's present visit to see things on the spot for himself implies a certain lack of entire confidence in the judgment of Lord Milner, the Imperial Governor of the newly conquered Boer ter-The reports from Cape Colony de-

scribe the feeling of antagonism be-

tween the British and Dutch as far more

bitter than it was before the war. The

Dutch race is in control of the Cape Parliament, and the Premier is dependent on their votes for power. The Boer soldiers and their Generals are the heroes of the Dutch people, and the Transvanl and Orange Free State colors are now openly worn in the Dutch towns of Cape Colony. The proposal to fix upon the mines a tax to help pay the expenses of the war has made the mineowners and their following otrongly disaffected F. W. Reltz, ex-Secretary of State of the late South African Republic, writes looking to fair adjustment of existing in the current number of the North American Review that the present situation is not one of peace in the ordinary and honest meaning of the word; that "It is not a peace that should be regarded as a lasting one, or as one binding upon the consciences of those men to save their wives and children signed it." Mr. Reitz cays that the terms of the peace have already been broken ao regards a general amnesty to the Cape rebels. If these discouraging reports from South Africa are not exaggerated, there is no small danger of another insurrection, which will begin in Cape Colony. One of the dangerous things attendant upon the long and formidable resistance of the Boers of the South African Republic was that It trught the people of Cape Colony an object-lesson in insurrection. If Cane Colony had rebelled when the Boer Republics invaded Natal, it is probable that the whole of South Africa would have been lost to the British Empire The refusal of the Afrikanders of Cape Colony to revolt sealed the fate of the Boer War. It is quite possible, however, that Cape Colony may at no distant day rebel against British authority, if she found the Boer Republics once again ripe for renewed rebellion. Secretary Chamberlain is the worst hated Englishman in the world by the Boers, and Lord Milner is the worst hat'd after Chamberlain, for the Boers hold Chamberlain and Milner as chiefly responsible for the late war.

A PLAIN STATEMENT AND SIGNIFI-CANT WARNING.

Frank A. Vanderlip, than whom no man in the country is better qualified ply of Inspector Arrasmith had the figto speak upon the subject, contributes to the current number of the Banker's Monthly an article on the "Financial Outlook" in which facts concerning the bushels. financial and industrial growth of the Nation within the last half-dozen years mervelous. Beginning with the state ment that we have within this period witnessed a commercial expansion and a financial movement alike unparalleled in the achievements of our own country and in the growth of other lands, Mr. Vanderlip proceeds to emphasize a few of the more noteworthy facts in this development. On the agricultural side of this development the annual value of farm products have increased far over a billion dollars in the last six years. while the value of farms themselves has advanced more than four billion dollars in the same time. In the industrial field the fullest employment of labor (except where labor has chosen to refrain from work) and of the highest general level of wages which has ever been known have prevailed. Individual deposits in National banks have been doubled, the total going up from \$1,600,000,000 in 1895 to \$3,200,000,000 this year. In the same time the deposits of savings banks have increased by \$700,000,000, the deposits in state banks \$1,000,000,000-coniderably more than doubling the total of six years ago, and the deposite in trust companies also more than doubling, the increase there being \$600,000,000. Bank clearings in these half-dozen years have increased 150 per cent, and the total wealth of the country has had more than \$20,000,000,000 added to It.

Our increased coal production has placed us at the head of coal-producing countries; our production in steel has been doubled, and \$400,000,000 has been added to the annual output of our mines. "So," Mr. Vanderlip adds, "the catalogue might be indefinitely extended with ever-increasing totals and more and more confusing aggregates of al-

most incomprehensible numbers." Mr. Vanderlip sees, however, in the headlong financial pace indicated by these tremendous totals the possibility of a sudden check that will bring humiliation and disaster later on-a humiliation from which recovery will be slow and painful. The great mass of people upon whom financial and industrial disaster presses most heavily can have little interest in the great causes that are moving toward this possible result. These causes are entirely in the hands of the masters of finance and industry, and cannot be affected by individual savings or anxiety. But the warning of a coming day of reckoning in great things is nevertheless full of significence to the grand host that waits upon labor and the lesser but still large numher that to pushing business credit to the limit, regardlers of the coming day of reckoning, which may or may not be

afar off. Individual interests are served by in dividual and domestic economy in the time of prosperity. Instead of prudence extravagance is wont to follow upon the track of plenty, absorbing its substance. A man in Mr. Vanderlip's position and of his financial breadth of view deals with great causes and points with the unerring wisdom of experience in large affairs to the danger that waits upon the too-rapid pace in finance, involving the building up of an enormous floating debt in Europe, made up of bor-

beyond; of advancing prices that check RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN AUSTRALIA SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS than an eloquent speech, but this was exportation and increase importation; of the absorption of our favorable trade balance in foreign investments and other questions of wide financial significance. It is for the multitude that throng the marts of trade and the greater multitude that tread the highways and byways of industry to take note of the conclusions of this master of finance and so conserve the resources that have come to them through the mediam of an unexampled period of prosperity, that when the ebb tide sets out they will not find themselves stranded upon the barren and most inhospitable beach known in industrial, financial and domestic annals as "hard times."

The launch of the new lighthouse tender Heather at Seattle Monday is remindful of the progress made by the Government in equipping the waters of the North Pacific with the best possible aids to navigation. One does not need to be a very old-timer in Oregon or Washington to remember when the antiquated Shubrick was the only lighthouse tender in this district, and her jurisdiction extended from the California line to Alaska. The Heather is the third of a fleet of modern lighthouse tenders in service in this district, and any one of the three is in every way superior to the pioneer tender. The increasing demand and widening field for these tenders is due to the extension of the lighthouse service on the North Pacific Coast. The effect of these improvements is shown in a steadily decreasing number of shipwrecks each year, although there has been an enormous increase in the number of vessels plying these waters. Another feature in connection with the Heather which calls attention to the growth of the North Pacific ports to her birthplace. When the ancient Shubrick paddled around from the Atlantic Coast, not so very many years ago, it would have required a wild stretch of the imagination to foresee a port on Puget Sound building steel steamers and all of the engines and other machinery for equipping them. Maritime development has been rapid since that time, but in the light of present events the future holds more in store for this territory than can be comprehended, even in there days of surprises.

The Washington State Grain Inspector s out with a statement that the wheat erep of Washington for 1992 will exceed 24,000,000 bushels. He states that these figures are obtained by allowing 10 per cent increase in acreage over the previous year and deducting 30 per cent from last year's figures on account of a poorer crop. The State Grain Inspector could relieve his office of some of the reputation for general uselessness for which it is now noted by giving out the exact acreage figures and the yield per As an institution for grading wheat, the Wachington State Grain Commission is a buse farce, but as a vehicle for collecting statistics it might in time become of some value. The Ore gonian last September printed an ectimate of 25,000,000 bushe's as the probable wheat crop of Washington for 1902, Later threshing returns from the Spring wheat districts, then untouched, proved these figures to be too high. As usual, the Tacoma and Seattle papers "roasted" The Oregonian for daring to mention the Washington wheat crop, and declared in large type that the crop was over 30,000,000 bushels. As now indicated, the Tacoma exporter whose estimate of 18,500,000 bushels called forth the reures a shade too low, but the inspector has them a little high. The crop was somewhere in the vicinity of 22,500,000

The ashes of Columbus have been again deposited "permanently" in a mensoleum in the cathedral at Seville. Upon the death of the great navigator in 1506 he was buried at Valladolid, but his remnins were soon thereafter transferred to the Carthusian monastery of Las Cuevas Seville. They were again exhumed in 1536 and taken over the sea to Hispanola (Santo Domingo) and there interred in the cathedral. In 1795, on the cession of that island to the French, the bones were reexhumed and transferred with great pomp to the cathedral of the Havana. where they remained nutil Spain's title to Cuba was lost, when they were again removed to Spain, and, as a dispatch from Seville states, were there once more deposited after an absence of 366 years. Spain does herself bondr in honoring the memory of Columbus, though for the handful of dust that remains of his mortal existence it might as well be in one place as another.

The Chicago Chronicle says that the movement of a wheat crop to market is a fair index of the size of the crop. Reasoning from this theory, it decides that the 1902 crop must be an unusually large one, much larger than the Government estimates. It corroborates this view with the figures showing receipts at Western primary markets, which to October 27 amounted to 115,396,000 bushels, compared with 115,217,000 bushels for the same period last year. Facts disprove theories, however, and the wheat crop of 1902 is not accurately indicated by the enormous receipts and shipments. Oregon and Washington will fall short 25 per cent in the wheat yield as compared with last year, and yet the receipts at tidewater and the chipments have been fully as large as they were a year ago. If any revision is needed in early estimates of the 1902 crop in the United States, it is to reduce them; for the early movement of wheat can never be maintained.

The pufferer from a wasting or necesearly fatal disease traveling in search of health is one of the most pathetic figures of modern life. The death now and then on a railway train of one of these vain seekers after relief from dis- with voters. case emphasizes the pity of this last desperatehope and has a tendency no doubt to keep many feeble persons at home, Still, there is a pale host conotantly on the move, with the comforts of home behind and disappointment before, expending the last measure of strength in pursuit of a vain hope. Consumptives far gone in the malady, and sufferers from heart disease, should be deterred if possible from the last vain attempt to prolong their lives by change of climate, since in a large majority of care's the result is pitiful homesickness, deprivation of the ordinary comforts of life and perhaps death among s'rangere,

The case of the three marine engineers whose licenses were revoked by the local inspector here last month is now being considered by Supervising Inspector Birmingham at San Francisco. It may be hoped that an amicable adjustment of the questions underlying this situarowing in the form of short-time bills; tion may roon be reached and the handiof pressing the National bank reserve to | cap to the commerce of this port inci-

Mr. W. E. Gell, an American evangelist recently organized in Melbourne what is believed to have been the greatest relig-lous revival ever held in Australia. No less than 214 churches took part in a great simultaneous "mission," and the campulgn was preceded by a large number of home meetings, in which some 100,000 people participated. The whole cost of the movement was about \$15,900, which was more than raised by collections, and over more than raised by collections, and over 7000 converts are claimed. Says the Chicago Standard (Baptist): 'Nearly 50 Australian ministers and

evangelists served as 'missioners,' con-ducting meetings in Mclbourne, Sydney and the country districts. Not a few clergymen of the Church of England co-operated with the 'dissenters' in the movement-which would be impossible England, and in most parts of the United States. In the Melbourne meetings Dr. R. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Bible Institute, at Chicago, was the most conspicuous figure, assisted by Charles Alexander, a gospel singer, also of Chicago; and Mr. Gell led business men's meetings addressed ratiroad laborers at their shops and in many ways won great popularity and achieved large results. Dr. Torrev strict theology and aggressive methods and Mr. Geli's free use of American slang were criticised by those who stood on the outside and in some of the daily papers. But many of the Australian papers gave generous space to the meetings, and the Southern Cross, a leading religious weekly, devoted several entire numbers to verbatim reports of the addresses, descriptions of the meetings and portrayals of the workers. It was the sort of revival that has not been witnessed on a large scale in American cities for at least 15 or The emotional element much less conspicuous, however, that used to be the case in large revivals. It was confined chiefly to the singing-a a few popular songs by Gabriel and other American song writers having acquired immense popularity as sung and conducted by Mr. Alexarder. Dr. Torrey and many other evangelists insist that the day of large union evangelic meetings 'is not over, and the success of the Australian effort will be taken as evidence of this. Whether the preaching of men even so able and exwould draw large audiences of unconvert-ed persons in Chicago or New York today is another question. In Australia their style, their methods were novel. Here they are better known, and for that reason less attractive to the indifferent classes. The stress that has been laid on thorough preparation in the local church by prayer and the training of workers is probably a leading cause of the success in Australia."

A correspondent quoted in the Philadelphia Presbyterian declares that this re-vival has established, as never before "how deep and strong is the religious in-stinct in the Australian character," and how overwhelming is its response to any adequate appeal." Australia, he says, has proportionately more churches than any other country, the number being 6012, or 210 to every 100,000 people. England has 144 churches to every 100,000, and Russia only 55 to the same number

CUP FOR OREGON MAN

Battle-Ship's Chief Engineer Gets Memento From Subordinates.

Philadelphia Inquirer. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Commander R. W. Milligan, who was chief engineer of the battleship Oregon when she made her wonderful run from San Francisco to the Caribbean Sea during the Spanish-American War, and who is now chief engineer at the Norfolk navy-yard, has been presented with a handsome loving cup by the junior officers of the Engineering Department, who were his subordinates at that time.

Except a loving cup to Rear-Admiral

Sampson by his Captains, and a sword to Captain Evans by the crew of the Iowa, the gift to Commander Milligan is the only one conferred by mayal officers upon superior for services rendered during the war with Spain.

Christian Science and Pensions.

Kansas City Journal.

Recently a Kansas old soldier sent the following letter to the Pension Department: Topeka, Oct. 3, 1902.

Having become converted to the belief ommonly known as Christian Science, I herewith voluntarily surrender all claim to the pension which I have been drawing for the past 12 years. My pension was silowed on account of alleged rheumatism and alleged stomach trouble contracted during my service in the Civil War, and the mortal error which made me think I had them also made the doctors who examined me think the same. But I am ow convinced that there is no thing as rheumatism or stomach trouble; that by the blessing of God I am free of error, and that I have no right to take money from the Government on account of a cause which does not exist. Yours respectfully. The official who sent the above letter to the Journal withheld the name of the

old soldler who wrote it. In comment, nowever, he said: "If this Christian Science idea should spread to any great extent among the old boys it would solve the pension problem It is the first instance of the kind, though ind I am not looking for any great rush of similar epistles."

How Elections Are Won.

Chicago Tribune The truth is that, however it may have been in the past, elections are not now won or lost in large cities mainly through the influence of any one public speaker or newspaper. The voters do most of their own thinking. They do not take as gospe truth the fulsome praise bestowed on one candidate or the unstinted abuse show ered on others. The "reformer" who, in public speech or through private circuar, indulges in vituperation in which the voter is apt to discover signs of personal malice and vindictiveness, exerts influence, but not in the direction he thinks he does. He is influential in causing a reaction in favor of the man he abuses. Many men pity the object of attack, sympathize with him, and finally vote for It is desirable that newspapers and "re

formers' should recognize their limits tions. They cannot during the few weeks of a local campaign make or break a candidate by untrue praise or unjust blame No amount of blackguarding can allenate the friends of a popular man. They are exasperated by attacks on him. The true policy is to be as fair, just and impartial as human nature will allow. When one has established a reputation of that kind he may have a little positive influence

Tried to Help the Poor Horse.

Philadelphia Telegraph William H. Pavl, Jr., a Philadelphia, art. ist, summering in Solebury township, Bucks County, is responsible for this story, which has ret all the farmers up there laughing. Mr. Paul is unmarried. "Three young women," he said, "drove up to an old mill, and went into rapture over its picturesqueness. Their dress and speech announced that they were from the city. The horse, relieved from the con-stant sawing at his bit, walked toward a watering trough, but could not get his muzzle down to drink. The drivers noticed wanted water, but did not know enough about harness to undorhis check rein.
"First, two of them tried pulling his

head down by tugging at his ears. Then him to lap. When her companions walked to the back of the carriage and raised both rear wheels so the horse could be tipped need first into the trough it proved too much for the miller, who had been looking from a window, and he came to help them. He laughed so much, though, that he could hardly undo the check rein, and af-I terward found it too good a joke to keep."

Where It Is Sometimes Overdone. Beise News. Over in Oregon where it rains is months

in the year they are going to held an irrigation congress.

Mny as Well Fold It Up.

Weiser World. Nobody knows what Tom Johnson will to with his circus tent, but it is dead sure that he will not need it as a Presidential candidate in 1904.

The Pair a Big Advertiser.

Weston Leader.
Oregon and the Pacific Northwest have good deal to advertise, which is one effective argument in favor of a liberal appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

One in Two Years Enough.

Weston Leader Governor Geer has decided against an extra session, whereat few people in this part of Gregon will be particularly dis-pleased. One session of the Oregon Logislature every two years is just about

Pleasure in Anticipation, You Know.

Shaniko Leader. There will be no special sessi Legislature. Governor Geer has fears that he will be relegated to political oblivion when the Legislature elects a United States Senator, and like the man to be sentenced for misdemennor, he wiches to postpone the trying ordeal as long as

He Was Probably Right.

Freewater Times. Governor Geer has finally decided to call no extra session. He has determined up-on this course after mature deliberation and careful consideration of all phases of His judgment in right and will be cheerfully acquiesced in all except a few who had some private graft to work.

Growth of Favorable Opinion.

Condon Times. That \$500,000 appropriation that is to be asked by the Lewis and Clark Fair comfrom the Legislature is causing mittee much comment from the press of the state, and the general opinion seems to be that the amount asked is right and that money could not be given for a hetter purpose. That is the feeling in this part.

Profession Will Be Crowded.

Eugene Register.

A very dangerous precedent has been established by a Kansas court which declares that there is nothing in the law to prohibit a man from burying his wife alive. A hypnotist in that state has just been granted the privilige of putting his wife under the sod for seven days. The dunger is that too many men will want to turn hypnetists.

Regular Session Bad Enough.

Myrtle Point Enterprise. Gövernor Geer has settled all talk about the extra session of the Legislature by emphatically announcing that he will not call one. It is a great relief to have this thing settled. There has been much agi-tation about an extra session, which would not of course be of any benefit to anyone—the regular sersion is bad enough without any sideshows.

Delays Are Dangerous.

Tillamook Headlight. We have a vague idea that the Lewis ed Clark Exhibition, the date of which is fixed for 1905, will not take place that year unless considerable more hustle is displayed. There is only a little over two cears left to complete the exhibition, which is not commenced yet, so it cer-tainly looks as though the committee will be up against a difficult problem if there is not a little more vim put into the enterprise.

The Newspaper's Political Power. Medford Southern Oregonian While politicians may rightly claim that issues determine elections, it is a fact that the party with the greatest newspapers behind it is the one which will succeed. New York City is about the only exception of note. There Tammany cannot be downed, although nearly all the journals are Republican. their influence felt However. is ocratic majority given in the city

successful enndidates today. First Thing in January.

The newspapers make

pstually overcome

Arlington Record.

Governor Geer has decided not to call an extra session of the Legislature. We think he has decided wisely. An extra section at this time could do no possible good and might do a great deal of harm. Let the first business of the regular sea sion be to appropriate \$590,000 for the ex-position. The bill will pass by a unani-mous vote. No man in the Legislature will care to put himself on record as op-posed to it. Some people still harp about flat salaries, which everybody knows is simply humbug, boiled down. There is enough money made out of the State Treasurer's office to pay the salaries of all the state officers and yet we hear of no effort on the part of anyone to turn this money into the school fund or the state treasury.

No Private Life for President.

It is doubtful if the doings of any man in the world are watched as closely and those of the President of the United States. This is carried to such an extenthat he has practically no private life. With the padding system of the present journalism the lives of big officials are scrutinized with field glazses from all sides and particularly the President. Wherever he goes or whatever he does the leading papers have their reported on his track. This week the Chief Execu-tive has gone bear hunting for recreation and a change from the turmoils of politics. Bear hunting is a tame affair comlife. He is followed by an army of hungry newsgetters, who are sending full reports regardless of their proximity to him. The public 's gradually learning a thing or two and no more will be be lieved than seems reasonable.

Philadelphia Press. "Who is that insignificant little fat

"'Sh! He's one of our very best society people. The upper crust, in fact." "Upper crust, eh? Well, when he was made there was too much shortening put in."

Shopping.

Buffalo News, I went to a shop once with mother, And oh, 'twas a terrible bore! She purchased some pins and some shoestrings Then-"Tommy, get up off that floor!"

Then she bought some new stocking supporte Bome needles, some belting, some bones; And I thought that the shopping was finished. When she said, "Raise your cap to Miss Jones."

I obeyed her, despite the elastic Which painfully enapped on my chin And I then let that strange woman kiss m I knew she would when she came in:

Then I had a brief respite from trouble On a wonderful stool that went round, I lay 'cross the seat on my 'tuminy, With my face and my toes toward the gro

It was glorious fun while it lasted-'Twas only five minutes at most, Then mother raid: 'Off that stool, Tommy' You're looking as pale as a ghost!"

But some day when I'm grown up to manhood
I'll tell you just what I will do:
I'll so back to that shop and go 'round or
that stool
Till the world gets all fuzzy and blue.

And the stockings and shirtwaists and towels Are dancing together in state
To the beautiful, squeakity music.
Like the scrunch of my pencil and slate

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Foul play-the problem drama. Suspicion is the root of all evil.

The only flower that blows-the wind rose during the night.

The man who cries for a clean city uses his neighbor's yard as the hideous example,

The Persian sage says that the young man who is in love should watch the woman's lips. This is strenuous advice

There is a new breed of hen that will undoubtedly come into great favor. It is called the Gossip, because it lays eggs and leave another to hatch them.

President Ellot, of Harvard, commends the Mormons and discredits the unions, This is a contradiction that can only be explained on the ground that Harvard has room for but one mode of reasoning, and that is the reductio ad absurdum.

How pitiful is the story from Paris of the young man who went to get shaved on his wedding day. The barber snipped of the tip of his nose, and the bride-to-be refused to marry him. Possibly she took him to be one who would follow his nose

Miss Marie Dressler must be getting de-cidedly better of the attack of typheld which lately beset her. When she sat up in bed for the first time, she immediately propounded the following unique riddle to her nurse: "If it takes 26 yards of unbleached tripe to make a shirtwaist for an elephant how long would it take a blind cockruach with a wooder, leg to bere a hole in a mold of unstarched calf's foot jelly?" And it was only after her nurse through excessive conitation, had almost succumbed to mental inertia that Miss Dressler congented to inform her that the unswer was "Remember, boys, no mail ter how dark and stormy the night may be, she is still your mother."

A little boy here in Portland went to Sunday school for the first time the other day. When he came home he ran to h mother and told her the story of the creatton of Eve. His mother listened, and when he was through, said: "Yes, Billie, that's how Adrm got a wife." The youngster seemed to think this a verpainful operation, and asked his moth earnestly whether she thought it hurt Adam a good deal when his rib was taken out. "I expect it did," she answered. "I probably hurt just as it would now." That night the little chap woke up crying. Hit father and mother found him suffering a good deal, and decided that he must have eaten something that disagreed with him. But he had his own solution for his pains, and putting his little hand against his side, said: "Mamma, I gues, I'm getting a wife." And he would not be omforted when his father laughed.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese diplomat, whose delay in leaving the United States to undertake important work in China le a cause of genuine pleasure to his Ameri can friends, doesn't like ping pong. When the game first invaded Washington he often was invited to play, but invariably refused. One evening he called at a cer tain house, and found several young met actively engaged in batting celluloid spheres back and forth. He was pressed to join them, but would not, whereupon a callow chap rather impertmently instruated that Mr. Wu did not care to expose

his ignorance of the sport.
"Oh, I know the game," said Mr. Wu "Every one in China knows it. It was invented many thousand years ago in my country by a bonze, or priest, named Ping Pang. Your name for the game I a corruption of his cognomen. He was great philosopher, and spent his time it inventing work for all classes of people Finally he had all classes but two sup iled with suitable occupations. To the two he determined to assign an amus ment, as they were not fitted for work, s he evolved this game for them."

"And what classes were they?" asked the impertment youth. "Children and imbeciles," replied Mr.

The dedication of the monument in Portsmouth Equare by the people of San Francisco to Robert Louis Stevenson wa the tribute to the noblest heart this cen tury has seen. His was the prayer: "To he honest, to be kind, to earn a little, t spend a little less, to make upon th whole a family happier for his presence. And he it was whose cry rose, "To kee; friends without compromise." There can be no nobler goal for human and divia effort. In these days a friend is hard to are turnished; loyalty and truth-tellin and independence seem strenuous doctrine to the men of puny soul who fear for th gain of an hour. It was a wise observe who remarked that the closest friend he who has nothing to lose. But ther are friends who are friends without conpromise, who love without anxiety, hel without estentation and respect without dispute. The sterling worth of this bon is above price, and its effect is to give to two lives the mercies of sympathy without the degradation of pity. The maker of proverbs was a chilly heart, and his course saying about the friend who has nothing to lose was a compromiswith truth. Strong men still love charily and still yield to their chosen friend the fullness of loyalty and sympathy and sac

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

rific-without compromise. He who sleeps

softly in Samoa was a man, and the qual-

ity of his manhood was divine,

"I call my dor Tonic." said the logician, "because he is mostly whine with a slight intustion of bark." Baltimore American.

Tommy Backbay-Mother, is it a sin to say "Rubber-neck."? Madame Backbay-it is worse that a sin. Thomas: it is vulgar.—Harvard Lampoon.

Lampoon.

Biggs-I understand that you lost money or that chicken-raising experiment of yours Boggs-Yes, I did; but I expect to get it all back again. I'm writing a book on how to raise chickens—Judge.

raise chickens.—Judge.

"Hiram, I see where that coilege that our Zeke goes to up in Chicago has bought 50,000 bugs." "Goeb, Mindy, don't send any more money, an' maybe we can pay his schoolin' in potato-bugs."—Chicago Daily News.
"Now, this," said the carret salesman, "is an odd design." "You wouldn't recommend that carret for a nursery, surely?" protested Mrs. Kidd. "Yes'm. Why not?" "Why, that's no loud it would wake the baby."—Fhiladelphia Bress.
"What do you think of our new cook?" ""

"What do you think of our new cook?" "
do hope she'll consent to remain," answere
young Mrs. Torkins. "Two been to busy wor
zying about what she might think of us that

sever stopped to think about what we though of her."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Youngthing (solicitously)—Aren't you hungry this morning, George? Mr. Youngthing—T-Yes, my dear; but this predigested already prepared breakfast food doesn't taste like the predigested, already prepared breakfast food my mother used to serve me.—Puck.

Mistress—Poor darling little Topsey! I'm afraid she will never recover. Do you know here her."-Washington Star.

afraid she will never recover. Do you know Bridget I think the kindowt thing would be to have her shot, and put her out of her infa-ery! Eridget—Deed, mam, I wouldn't do that. Sure, she might get better, after all, an' ther ve's be sorry ye'd had her killed .- Punch,