

ONE TERM OR TWO?

Special Election to Choose Tongue's Successor.

GOVERNOR GEER IS UNDECIDED

A Congressman Must Be Elected for the Remainder of the Present Term, and for Two Years From March 4 Next.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—The death of Congressman Thomas H. Tongue creates two vacancies which must be filled by a special election. A Congressman must be elected to fill the remainder of the present term and one to fill the term to which Tongue was elected last June.

One man might be elected to fill the remainder of the present term, and all of the next term, or different men might be elected. One election may be held for both vacancies, or two elections may be held.

When asked regarding the matter today Governor Geer said that he does not know what action he will take. As he understands the law, he must set the date for the election far enough ahead so that the sheriffs can give 20 days' notice to the judges of election. A man elected to fill the remainder of the present term, which ends March 4, would not be able to reach Washington until about 10 days before the close of the session. The election to fill the first vacancy will, therefore, be called as early as possible. Whether both vacancies will be filled at one election is undecided.

Governor Geer said late tonight that he sees no reason for immediate action in calling an election, and he will probably leave this duty to his successor.

AFFECTS SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Vacancy Throws New Element Into the Fight at Salem.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—The political significance of the death of Congressman Tongue was a subject for very general discussion among the members of the Legislature today. It is apparent to all that a new element has been thrown into the political contest now raging over the Senatorial seat, and that Governor Geer may play a very prominent part in the game henceforth. A very close political friend of the Governor declared today that Geer will go to Washington, either as Senator or Congressman. The first theory advanced was that the Congressional election will not be held until after the Senatorial fight is over, and that if Geer should fall of election to the Senate, his friends will endeavor to secure his election to Congress upon the ground that the Legislature ignored the expressed will of the people in refusing to elect him Senator. The belief that Geer may be able to secure one of the seats will lead his friends to advise him to consider his own interests in fixing the time for holding the election.

The matter of nominating candidates for the vacancies is in the hands of the Congressional committee, of which T. W. Harris, of Eugene, is chairman. This committee should the election be called upon short notice, may decide to name the candidate themselves, or they may call together the members of the convention which nominated Tongue, or, if the time be long enough, they may direct that primaries be held and delegates be elected to a new Congressional convention. If the majority of the members of the Congressional committee are favorable to Geer, they may nominate him, thus practically insuring his election. The probable action of the committee will doubtless be considered before the date of the election is fixed.

A number of prominent Republicans, among them Chairman T. W. Harris, of the Congressional Committee, express the opinion that the election should be held to nominate a candidate, but that primaries must be held and delegates to a new Congressional convention must be chosen.

There was talk around the hotel corridors to the effect that Fulton's friends may agree to assist in Geer's election to Congress in return for the votes of the Senatorial electors. Members of the Fulton contingent, who were approached on the subject, say that any understanding of this kind will be reached only after overtures from Geer's supporters are not of offering compromises.

Geer's name is not mentioned in this connection any oftener than that of Hermann, of the Legislature. It is said that Southern Oregon say that Hermann will not drop whatever thought he may have entertained regarding the Senatorial seat, and bend his energies in the direction of securing the seat left vacant by the death of Tongue. They say that Hermann will stand well with the Congressional committee, and would stand a better chance of securing a nomination than would Geer.

GOVERNOR-ELECT'S OPINION.

Believes Only One Election Will Be Necessary.

When seen last night, Governor-elect George E. Chamberlain, under whose administration the special election will be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Tongue, said: "I doubt very much if a special election can be held before the 4th day of March, when Mr. Tongue's present term would expire. If it were to be held before that time, two elections would be necessary, one to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Tongue's, and the other to fill the coming term of two years, beginning March 4, 1903. In my opinion, however, a special election will be held before the expiration of Mr. Tongue's present term, so the matter of a double election will thus be disposed of. It would take many days to make all preparations, and serve the proper notice, and it would be unjust to make the people stand for two elections anyway."

SECOND VACANCY BY DEATH.

Special Election in 1913 Chose Successor to Joseph G. Wilson.

By the death of Representative Thomas H. Tongue, the State of Oregon is placed in a position very similar to one that existed in 1878, when Representative Joseph G. Wilson died before he had ever taken his seat in Congress, and a special election was held to choose his successor. Judge Wilson lived at that time at The Dalles, Wasco County, and was a prominent figure in Oregon Republican politics, having at different times held the positions of clerk of the Supreme Court at Salem, District Attorney of the Third Judicial District and Judge of the Fifth Judicial District. In 1870 he was nominated by the Republican party for Congress. That year the whole Republican ticket was defeated, and the Democratic nominees elected by small majorities. However, in June, 1872, Judge Wilson was re-nominated by the Republicans, and in-

ed a victory by a majority of 860 in the whole state, which at that time was but one Congressional district. Judge Wilson immediately went to Washington, D. C., and prepared for the first session of the Forty-third Congress, which did not convene till the first Monday in December, 1873. When the session opened he went to deliver an address at Marietta College, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1846, and on his trip he died in Cincinnati in July, 1873, before he had ever served a day in Congress.

La Fayette Grover, the fourth Governor of the State of Oregon, as soon as possible called for an special election to fill the newly elected Representative would be able to take Oregon's seat in December. The Republican party nominated Hiram Smith, of Harrisburg, Lin County, and the Democrats James W. Nornith, of Derry, Polk County, who had already served a term in the Senate.

The campaign that followed was memorable on account of the numerous and scathing speeches that were a part of it. After Nornith had poured all the ridicule he could on his opponent, the election was held, and Nornith won by a majority of 202 in the state, thus scoring a signal victory for the Democratic party, and filling a position with a Democrat that had been made vacant by the death of a Republican.

HOW VACANCIES ARE FILLED.

Extracts From United States Constitution and Laws of Oregon.

The following extract from the Constitution of the United States governs the election of members of the House of Representatives to fill vacancies:

Art. I, sec. 2, par. 4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The election laws of the State of Oregon have the following provisions:

Title 1, sec. 30. That whenever a vacancy may occur in the office of Representative in the Senate or House of Representatives, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. In the same manner and under the same regulations as are provided by law to fill vacancies in the Legislature.

Title 1, sec. 46. "When any vacancy shall happen in the office of member of the Senate or House of Representatives, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. In the same manner and under the same regulations as are provided by law to fill vacancies in the Legislature."

EDWARD'S INDIAN EMPIRE

Enormous Commerce Developed in Half a Century.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(Commercial India in 1857 is the title of a monograph prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which was published in the issue of its Monthly Summary. It shows that the commerce of India in 1857 is larger than that of any preceding year in history, and that its exports have grown from \$20,000,000 in 1857 to \$74,000,000 in 1897 and \$122,000,000 in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1902, making India the sixth country today in the list of world's exports.

India is one of the comparatively few countries of the world whose exports exceed imports, the exports of India in 1902 exceeding the value of its imports by \$12,000,000, which is a record for any country that of any other country except the United States. The value of the exports in the fiscal year 1902 was \$122,000,000, of which 65 per cent, or practically two-thirds, was drawn from the United Kingdom and 34 per cent from all Europe. The exports, as already indicated, were \$122,000,000, and the imports \$110,000,000, of which 65 per cent, or practically two-thirds, was drawn from the United Kingdom and 34 per cent from all Europe. Of its exports, \$47,000,000, or 39 per cent, was sent to the United States, and of its imports, \$50,000,000, or 45 per cent, was drawn from the United States.

Of the exports, rice, hides and skins, jute, cotton, tea, opium and oil seeds are the principal items, their relative value being in the order named. The value of the rice exports amounted to over \$48,000,000, hides and skins nearly an equal sum, cotton and jute, about \$35,000,000 each; cotton, tea and oil seeds, about \$20,000,000 each. Manufactures, valued at \$25,000,000, and manufactured cotton, \$500,000. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, valued at \$30,000,000, and raw cotton, valued at \$10,000,000, and the value of the products of the total; metals, hardware and cutlery, sugar, oil, silk, raw and manufactured; woolen goods and machinery of various kinds. Of cotton manufactures alone, the value of imports is, in round numbers, \$10,000,000, practically all of which is drawn from the United Kingdom, as are also most of the metals, hardware and machinery, and a large proportion of the miscellaneous merchandise imported.

British administration in its present form in India dates from 1858, when at a solemn ceremony at Allahabad was proclaimed that Queen Victoria had assumed the government of India, and many comparative statements of conditions in India date from the year preceding that event. The commerce of India in 1857 was: Imports, \$20,000,000; exports, \$20,000,000; against imports, \$24,000,000, and exports \$20,000,000. The railroads in operation in India in 1857 were 275 miles in length and in 1902 over 25,000 miles, the exact figure for 1901 being 25,035 miles. In 1857 the number of postoffices in operation was 100,000, and in 1902, 30,000. The annual \$21,664,748 letters, newspapers and packages. The number of miles of telegraph in operation in 1857 was about 1000, and in 1902, 32,000, with 17,000 miles of wire, and transmitting during that year 6,237,301 messages.

The irrigation works, most of which have been constructed since 1857, irrigate about 14,000,000 acres, and the value of the products of the area thus irrigated often exceeds in a single year the entire cost of the works, which aggregates up to this time a little over \$100,000,000. The railroads and irrigation works have been constructed largely with money borrowed by the Indian government, but the receipts from the canals and railways are sufficient to meet the interest on the cost of construction.

The United States is a large purchaser of the products of India, our importations from India and British India in 1902 generally having grown from \$1,000,000 in 1892 to \$4,000,000 in 1902. Up to this time our exports to India have been small compared with the imports from that country. The value of our exports to India and other British East India States in 1902, \$3,671,307, and in 1901, \$4,621,874. The principal imports into the United States from India are manufactures of jute, about \$5,000,000 annually; unmanufactured jute, \$4,000,000 and hides and skins \$6,000,000. The principal exports to India are cotton manufactures, valued at \$1,500,000 annually; iron and steel manufactures, \$2,000,000; and cotton cloth, \$500,000.

Boston's Reception for a Congressman.

Boston Globe.

The most brilliant event of the season in literary and club circles was the reception given to the Congressman, Joseph G. Wilson, of Rome, by the New England Woman's Press Association Saturday afternoon at the Vendome. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who for many years has been an honorary member of the association and a frequent and welcome visitor, introduced the Congressman, who gave a most interesting talk on "Women in Modern Italy."

STATE'S GREAT LOSS

Universal Feeling Over Death of Mr. Tongue.

OREGON CAN ILL SPARE HIM

From Every Part of the First District Come Warm Tributes to His Ability, Energy, Faithful Service and Honesty.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Prominent men at the capital voice the state's loss today by the death of the Congressman from the First District.

Governor T. T. Geer—Few things could have happened that would cause more profound regret in every household in Oregon than the death of Representative Tongue. His unexpectedness has but added to the shock. I regarded Mr. Tongue as one of the ablest men in the state, and certainly he had few superiors as an entertaining and instructive public speaker. In point of ability he ranked above 75 per cent of the members of Congress, and his influence there was equal to his ability. His death is a distinctive loss to the state. As a member of our party to Crater Lake in September I now recall numberless incidents illustrating his uniform kindness, his ready wit and genial companionship, and especially his speeches around the campfires reminiscent of his experiences in Washington and his association with well-known public men. I sincerely share in the feeling of deep regret and profound sympathy for his family, which pervades the heart of every citizen of Oregon today.

Senator John D. Daly—Thomas H. Tongue was one of the strongest members of the lower house of the United States Congress. The state will find it very hard to find a man to take up his work and fill his place.

CHIEF JUSTICE F. A. MOORE, OF THE SUPREME COURT—MY ACQUAINTANCE WITH MR. TONGUE BEGAN 25 YEARS AGO, WHEN WE MET AS ATTORNEYS, AND THAT ACQUAINTANCE RIPENED WHEN WE SERVED IN THE LEGISLATURE TOGETHER. HIS DEATH IS A GREAT SHOCK TO ME. AS AN ATTORNEY HE HAD FEW EQUALS, AS A DEBATER HE HAD NO SUPERIOR. IT WILL BE VERY DIFFICULT TO FIND ANY ONE WHO CAN FILL HIS PLACE.

C. W. Fulton—I consider Mr. Tongue's death one of the greatest losses this state has ever sustained. No abler man ever represented Oregon, nor, indeed, in my judgment, the Pacific Coast. His death was peculiarly unfortunate, because of the fact that he had secured a very strong position in the House of Representatives, not only upon important committees, but in the way of influence because of his recognized ability. As for myself, I feel in his death a personal loss, for he was my friend of many years, a friend whom I never found earnest, sincere and manly.

George C. Brownell—I regret exceedingly the death of Congressman Thomas H. Tongue, and view it as a personal loss on account of my personal friendship for the man and also as an exceedingly great loss not only to this state but to all of the Pacific Coast at this time. He was a very strong man and a rising man. His position in Congress was safe for many years if he had lived. His late speech upon the irrigation question undoubtedly increased his reputation and showed that he was a man of large ability and of great force.

Representative Frank Davey—I knew Mr. Tongue well and intimately in all relations of life. He was a good man and citizen. He was the ablest debater in Oregon. He was an able and valuable Congressman from the start and he had now reached a position of influence and respect in Congress which makes his death an irreparable loss.

Claud Gatch—The news of the death of Thomas Tongue is painful to me. He was a tireless worker, no task too great for him to undertake, a man of energy, one of our best campaigners. His death is a blow to the party and above that to the state.

L. T. Harris—Mr. Tongue's sudden death came as a shock to his wide circle of immediate personal friends. By untiring industry and native ability Mr. Tongue acquired a prominent standing and great influence as a member of the National House of Representatives. His public career has been a credit to himself and an honor to the state. His death is deplored.

R. A. Booth—His energy, ability and worth were recognized by Congress and he was an important factor in its decisions. Among Oregon's representatives he has never been excelled. The knowledge of his worth has widened with the years of his service. The loss is irreparable.

B. L. Eddy—Oregon mourns the death of one of her greatest citizens and statesmen. The success of his career was due to his persevering efforts in everything he undertook and to his high standard of manhood. He died in the service of his state.

B. F. Mulkey—Thomas H. Tongue taught the young men of this state that energy and a good degree of talent must triumph over obstacles. As a Congressman he was thorough, keen and effective in committee and in debate and was a tower of strength for Oregon at Washington, and his loss from the rivers and harbors committee at this time is an irreparable loss to the state.

HONEST, ABLE, INTELLIGENT.

Judge Ryan Voices the Sentiment of Clackamas County.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 11.—(Special).—The sudden death of Congressman Tongue occasioned the most profound grief throughout the city. The news was bulletined by the Western Union Telegraph Company about 4 o'clock and spread like wildfire. The dead statesman has always been very popular in Clackamas County, which gave him a plurality of 1200 votes last June. Tomorrow's Oregonian, containing the details of the sad event, will be eagerly read.

not only his family and friends, but the entire state has met with very great loss. Honest, able and intelligent, he labored early and late, faithfully and diligently for the benefit of the state and in the interest of his constituents. I have had much correspondence and business with him in regard to public matters, and ever found him ready and willing to do what he could for those seeking his services at Washington. From an intimate acquaintance of many years, I know him to have been a good and steadfast friend. A forcible speaker, an able lawyer, a man of good, sound sense, he conscientiously served his constituents, and attained such a position in Congress that Oregon will sadly miss him. His place will be hard to fill."

HE DID HIS WORK WELL.

Mayor Davis, of Albany, Puts Him in the First Rank.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Concerning the death of Congressman Tongue, news of which reached this city today, Mayor W. H. Davis said: "The news of the death of Representative Thomas H. Tongue comes as a great shock to his constituents in this city. Since his first election the thoroughness of his work in the interest of Oregon has endeared him to the people. His was a growth, an evolution in statesmanship, from a doubtful quantity his zeal for his work has placed him in the first rank of patriotic statesmen. His position on the Congressional committee had placed him where he could do much good for the great Northwest, and his death at this time is most unfortunate. He did his work well, with promptness and dispatch. His friends here mourn his untimely end, and his political opponents admit the sincere, honest, patriotic sentiment which urged him to do his best. Not without his faults, yet steadfast and moving forward, he proved a stimulus to the manhood of the country and reaffirms the fact that industry, probity and ambition bring all things to him who seeks them. Let us hope his successor may prove equally efficient in the service of his country."

N. M. Newport, chairman of the Republican central committee, said: "I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Tongue for more than 20 years, and considered him the ablest man Oregon has produced in the lower branch of Congress, and his death at this time an irreparable loss to the entire state."

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

At Independence There Are Unusual Expressions of Sorrow.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Mayor J. M. Clark, who has also been a Congressional committee member from Independence, put on a day of mourning for Mr. Tongue, and I feel his death as a personal loss. His services in Congress were characterized by the greatest ability and purest motives, and the people of Independence are grateful for his labors in their behalf. I repeat, he was a grand man, a grand man."

W. W. Percival, chairman of the Republican county central committee, said: "His death is an irreparable loss to the state. He was a man of unquestioned ability and fine intellectual attainments. No man ever represented Oregon in Congress with greater ability."

Postmaster M. Merwin said: "In the death of Congressman Tongue this state loses one of its ablest representatives. He never tired in doing something for his district."

All flags are at half-mast, and there are universal expressions of sorrow. He was the personal acquaintance of a majority of the voters of the City of Independence, and secured the \$200,000 appropriation for the reversion north of town.

A PUBLIC CALAMITY.

McMinnville So Regards the Death of the Congressman.

McMINNVILLE, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Mr. Tongue's death was a great shock to McMinnville men of all parties despite his death as a public calamity. The expressions subdued fairly express the community's estimate:

J. C. Cooper—Thomas Tongue was the most energetic and able Congressman we have ever had.

F. V. Penton—Thomas H. Tongue was the best and the most able Congressman we have had. His loss at this time is a very serious one to Oregon.

Charles Lewis—Mr. Tongue was an able and typical representative of the West and of the people and kept in touch with all classes. His death is a great public loss.

Mayor Jacob Wortman—Thomas H. Tongue has passed away and we will not be able to find as able a man upon the floor of Congress or one who would work harder for the people of his state. His loss is a great calamity to Oregon.

SENTIMENT OF EUGENE.

"He is a Man Whom We Can ill-Afford to Lose."

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—The news of the death of Congressman Tongue brought forth here the almost unanimous expression: "He is a man whom we can ill-afford to lose." Regarding the political faith, prominent citizens are free with expressions of laudation for his valuable services in Congress, and all agree that it will be difficult to find an equal to fill his place.

Mayor Chrisman said: "Mr. Tongue has fully met the expectations of his constituents here, and all prominent citizens say he has been one of the best who ever filled the office. No man could have been more devoted to his work, and as far as the interests of this part of his district are concerned, he has been prompt and efficient in securing favorable action on all matters of public interest. His loss is sincerely mourned."

GREAT LOSS TO THE STATE.

Judge Schibred, of Roseburg, Pays a Fine Tribute.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Upon learning of the sudden death of Congressman Tongue today, Judge C. A. Schibred, ex-United States Commissioner to Alaska, expressed himself as painfully shocked at the sad occurrence. "I was a member of the convention which first nominated Mr. Tongue for Congress in 1896," said Judge Schibred. "I had enjoyed his personal acquaintance ever since coming to Oregon in 1892, and always esteemed him as a bright man of much more than ordinary ability. With his experience, energy and ability, his services in Congress were very valuable, and the state sustains a great loss by his death."

HELD AN EMINENT PLACE.

President Thomas M. Gatch's Estimate of the Dead Congressman.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—President Thomas M. Gatch, of the Oregon Agricultural College, said: "The largeness of the measure of his public service for Oregon is well indicated by the

splendid position Congressman Tongue won for himself and his state in Congress. There his genius as statesman and orator, fine conception of affairs, his strong grasp of all public questions gave him an eminent place in legislative councils and enabled him to wield large influence for the people he served so well. In his death Oregon loses one of her strongest public men, and the Oregon Agricultural College one of her most devoted friends."

THE NEWS IN PORTLAND.

Friends Pay Tribute to Character and Ability of the Dead.

The news of Representative Tongue's death reached Portland when most of the State Legislators who have recently thronged the lobbies of the city hotels had left for Salem, but to those who were in town it came as a great shock. One of the first to hear of it was Senator W. Tyler Smith, of Clatsop County, who had just returned from Washington, where the deceased lived. The two men have been lifelong friends and neighbors, and Senator Smith could hardly believe the report.

"It seems incredible," he said. "The last time I saw him he was enjoying the most robust health, to all appearances, and I never heard him complain of health trouble. If he has broken down, it was hard work that caused it, for no man that Oregon ever sent to Washington ever worked harder. He was always alive to the interests of his district and his state, and he never neglected them. I think his best efforts were directed to secure better harbor facilities, but in countless ways he proved his value to his state. His loss seems to me to be irreparable."

Benton Killin—The news of Mr. Tongue's death was a great shock to me. When I was mustered out of the Army at the close of the war, I went to Pacific University to get some training and found Tongue there ahead of me. We were in the same class together and have been close together ever since. At that time he was no dandy; he knew what he wanted and how he was going to accomplish it. Evenings, mornings and Saturdays he grubbed on oak scrub for Deacon Naylor, and earned his way through college in that way, and all through life he knew how to clear away weeds, moss and earth and grub down to the bare rock of things. He was a hard man to try to case against, full of resources and untiring, though beaten, could argue still."

He, from the first of his Congressional career, fully appreciated the value of the waterways of the state. Portland and the Columbia River had in him an appreciative, faithful friend; so much so, that the evening of his death, the District always looked as much to him as to its own Congressman. When he needed help, the people of Portland always gave him active assistance. His death is a great loss to the state; it will take a long time for a new Congressman to reach his place. Committee places come slowly. Where there is a large delegation with an able leader, much can be accomplished for a state, but with but one able leader it takes great ability and constant activity to accomplish anything."

I have had his confidence in all his campaigns, and hoped to see him one of the Senators from Oregon. He has never aspired to the Senate, and was not at the time of his death a candidate for the greater place. He knew that a poor man could not maintain himself in the upper house, and had no chance to be returned, and that, without a continuous membership for several terms, he could not become influential."

The Nation and the state need strong, self-reliant men like Tongue. Let us not become an aristocracy; let us keep open the way to preferment for boys of the people.

Ex-Speaker E. V. Carter, of the House of Representatives, who now represents Oregon in the State Senate, said: "The death of Congressman Tongue will cause no more sorrow in any portion of the state than in my district. His work in behalf of the Indian War veterans and the irrigation of the country has endeared him to our people. In a word, we loved him. I do not hesitate to say that he was the ablest man we ever had as our Representative in Congress, and it is not possible at this time to correctly estimate the value of his services."

Senator W. W. Stelwer, of Sherman, who represents the Twenty-first District in the upper house, said: "It is easy for me to recall the work that Congressman Tongue did for his state along large lines, but his character could better be estimated by the little things he did which most of us never heard of. He never neglected his constituents, no matter how humble they might be, and the attention he paid to small matters affecting the few was as sincere as that which he paid to large matters affecting the many. The whole state will mourn his untimely end."

Ex-Senator A. N. Cowen, of Burns, who was a personal friend of the Representative from Oregon, was useful to us in many ways that it is difficult to tell just where his efforts were best directed. But I think he was a power in securing favorable legislation at Washington, and the final value of that no man can tell. His work will live long after him, and Oregon will receive the benefit of his services for many years to come. We will have difficulty in finding so good a man to fill his place."

F. A. Seufert, the wealthy business man of the Dalles, said: "I have known Tongue for many years, and so quickly won the prominence and confidence among his fellows that Mr. Tongue did. A new man in Congress is seldom able to secure all that his district is entitled to, but from the first he was able to help his own people. He was a kindly man, a practical man, and a manly man. He had the respect of the department officials in Washington before his first term was over, and it since has grown into a personal friendship. Oregon has lost a noble and a faithful son, but it is well to recall that the Nation has lost one, too."

Colonel R. W. Mitchell—Thomas H. Tongue was a good man for the reason that everything that he said was sincere and prompted by sincere motives. I have a very unique and patriotic letter that was written to me by Representative Tongue last June in regard to the Clark timberland bill, and I shall always prize it because of its very uniqueness."

George Taylor, Jr., of Mr. Tongue was a well-known and successful business man, and a good work for Oregon in Congress, particularly along the lines of improvement of the Columbia River. Whenever anything was brought in his notice by the people of Oregon, he was always most courteous, and gave the best of his attention to the requests of his constituents. It was largely by his work that the appropriation of \$20,000 made two years

ago for the temporary repairs and the improvement of the Columbia River mouth was made by Congress, and his position on the river and harbor committee was a very valuable one for this state. His death is most untimely, and it will be an irreparable loss to Oregon."

Governor-elect George E. Chamberlain—Though Mr. Tongue and I differed politically, I at all times held him in the highest esteem. He developed more as a great citizen of this state in the last four years than during his whole life before, and was just beginning to do great things for Oregon at Washington, and I have no doubt he could have done vastly more during the coming term of office. In his death the state lost a valued citizen, and many of her people a warm personal friend."

ABOUT ARKANSAS CHILL.

A Distinctive Phenomenon—Some of Its Peculiarities.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. "The Arkansas chill is distinctive, said a man from the swampy region of that state, 'and I am sure there is nothing like it in any other state or in any other region of the world. I have seen a good many chills, a good many different types of chills, in my wandering over the country, but I do not hesitate to make the claim that the Arkansas producer is a class by itself. There is the chill, for instance, which is peculiar to the Ohio Valley, and which you will take my word for it, it is no easy thing on one's system. There is the West Tennessee, which consists of a series of lazy yawns, a feeling of sluggishness and a little fever. It is a sort of dumb chill."

"But for the genuine chill, the article that will shake you until your joints pop, you want to cross the river and go over to Arkansas. There you will find the peculiar brand I had in mind when I began this story. It seems to be indigenous to the soil, and somehow, the people get used to them. I have seen a man have as many as two chills a day, one in the morning and one in the evening. I have seen men have every day chills and third-day chills and chills every nine days. I have seen men in our time of war, in St. Francis Basin shacks until they would almost starve the mud chimneys down at the

end of the shack. They would simply shake the whole house, and you could hear their teeth rattle a hundred yards from the house. I heard a man say a few years ago, and he had lived in that section, a good, long time, that three-fourths of the crop of red pepper was raised every year in an effort to keep the chills off. They are great believers in red pepper as a remedy for chills. Of course, I am not vouching for this red pepper statement, though I know personally that the citizens of the section use it a great deal in an effort to break the chills. How much of the crop they use I do not know, but from what I know about the annual crop of chills I should say they use a considerable amount of pepper. Quinine is also used in the sections which are able to support physicians, but red pepper is the remedy in the out of the way places."

"Speaking of chills, when I was up in that section of the country I used to get a fender sort of satisfaction out of seeing a frog have a chill. I have seen a frog shake for an hour and he would do nothing but get into some sunny place, bask his eyes and blow. When he would shake he would make a break for the water, and I knew then that his pulse was beating faster and the fever was coming on. Oh, yes; I've seen frog shake with the Arkansas type of chills until you could imagine you heard their teeth chattering. All of which goes to show what I said in the beginning, and that is that the Arkansas chill is peculiar, distinctive, unique in all respects."

No Automobile Hearse.

Philadelphia Record.

"No, there is no such thing in America as an automobile hearse," said the head of a large Philadelphia undertaking establishment, when confronted by a clipping from a New York paper which announced that they were gradually coming into use. "There is not a semblance of truth in the statement, as I am in a position to know. It is true that we operate an automobile 'dead wagon,' but that is quite another thing. The dead wagon is merely used in making the necessary arrangements before the funeral, and never carries the corpse to the grave. Of course we cannot see into the future, and no one knows just how public sentiment will change, but I don't believe we will see automobile hearses in our time. The hearse will undoubtedly be the last vehicle to be supplied with power."



Men Only

Special and Accurate Treatment of Every Case.

We wish to make one point distinct and emphatic: The remedies employed in treating our patients are prescribed and compounded to meet the exact requirements of each individual case. Every patient of ours