The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

as second-class matter. EVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES

PEABED SCOOLAFIION MALLAN	
By Mall (postage prepaid, in advance)-	
Daily, with Sunday, per month	\$0,87
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	7.56
Daily, with Sunday, net year	ાશ્વના
Bunday, per year	2.00
The Weekly, per year	1.5
The Weekly, 3 months	
To City Subscribers	

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.15 Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included.20 POSTAGE RATES.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness followed by showers; winds mostly noutherly.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 55; minimum temperature, 34; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

FOURTEEN VETOES.

Governor Chamberlain begins his administration by wielding his veto club with a heavy hand. Although flaws can be found in some of his reasoning and there is a suspicious atmosphere of "grandstand plays" about his controversial periode, it must be said that his

grounds are in the main well taken. Of the bill increasing the salary of Multnomah County's School Superintendent it is to be said that the only way this can be legally done is by reenacting the section involved. The Governor's indicated bill "to raise the salary," etc. would not stand. It is perfectly true that "counties containing 20,000 school children" is synonymous with Multnomah County, but many other laws in the code are similarly framed. The implication that Mr. Robloson was trying to smuggle his meas ure through is gratuitous, as he frankly explained its purpose as no other than to restore his compensation to its old figure, to every one who would listen to him. Perhans he overlooked the Goverpor and perhaps he now wishes he hadn't.

The Governor is to be congratulated and upheld for his firmness in all of these vetoes, whatever their merits, for there is hardly one of them which will not raise up epecific opposition, if not in his own party, at least among Republicans where he must get votes if he is to be re-elected. There will be com-

equipment if it is unable, with all of preventableness of disease within the relatively narrow circle of its own influence? This is one of the forms of expense of some things less essential but more ornate.

A NATIONAL SCANDAL.

The danger to our institutions involved in the admission of three territories to statehood is a small affair in comparison with the exhibit in discreditable politics which the opposition to them has precipitated. There is undoubtedly much truth in the charges of undesirability lodged against the inhabitants of Arizona and New Mexico; but it is easy to get things in improper proportion. We are doing worse things than we should do to admit them promptly. The Republican leaders who oppose admission are clearly amenable to the charge of bad faith. The St. Louis platform of 1900 declared:

We favor home rule for, and the early ad to statehood of, the territories of New ico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

"Early admission," of course, does not mply that 1903 would be considered premature. No such implication was intended. The purpose was a pledge of immediate statehood, and it is an insufficient defense to suggest, as Senator Hanna does, that platforms are one thing and performance an entirely different thing. It is not creditable to any party to profess such slight concern for its campaign promises, and the faunty air with which the Republican leaders repudiate the plank on territories in-

vites as it justifies the taunts of Quay and the Democrats. Assuredly Arizona and New Mexico

have no vested right of statehood and no implied promise of a past generation for admission. And yet there is no escape from the simple fact that the settlers in these territories have been expecting statehood for many years, and with precedents and promises of politiclans to give them increasing hope Meanwhile New Mexico has acquired more population than Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming or Delaware, while Arizona ranks above two and Oklahoma would be eighty-third among the ninety-three

states. There is no justice whatever in the objection that the new states might send Democrats to Congress and the electoral college; and sagacious statesmanship would reflect that settlement and development which always follow statehood might confidently be counted

on to reverse the political status of the three new states, especially if admission were to be conferred by the Republican party. As it is, every reason from a party standpoint has been afforded the territories for action with the Democrate. The merits of the case, when all is

said and done, are debatable. But what is not open to question is that the Republican majority's display of bad faith has brought out a spectacle of disgraceful political wrangling, sharp practice and bullyragging in the United States Senate. It looks as if Quay may have conspired to impede trust and tariff legislation. It looks as if Quay had some mercenary understanding with the statehood promoters. Obstructionists on one side have denounced obstructionists on the other, and dissensions have been stirred up which years will not allay. When to all this are added the display of bad faith and the pro-

longed disappointment and discontent visited upon the territories, the whole proceeding forms one of the most unprofitable and discreditable episodes in our National history. It would have made them worthy of salvation; and he been far better if the pledge of 1900 had been redeemed with cheerful alacrity at the outset of the short session. Jesuits, as a great and good man. The game wasn't worth the candle. The men New York and Pennsylvania send to the Senate of the United States A DILATORY COMMISSION. afford scant justification for the Repub-The Spanish Treaty Claims Commis lican party of the East to tremble for sion is most deliberate, not to say dilathe statesmanship of Arizona and New tory, in its movements, even for a com-Mexico.

of medicine as a part of the university's to work in them at once. It doesn't juggle indefinitely for the sake of HER SOLUTION OF COAL PROBLEM have to conduct tedious preliminary inits scope and power, to demonstrate the vestigation to determine the merits of be well enough to apply the spur claims put forth by rival sections. In to this commission in the form of a Oregon it is different. Failure to agree plain statement from the President that on something definite is costing Oregon | It is expected to proceed diligently with knowledge that counts today, and it this great improvement-or at least is the work in hand and wind it up as soon should be acquired,"if necessary, at the the excuse for not spending here the

\$1,000,000 we are entitled to.

THE WESLEY CENTENARY. President Roosevelt last evening made the principal address at the bicentenary

celebration of the anniversary of the birth of John Wesley, held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, Wesley's birthday was June 17, but that date was too late for such a function in New York, and the day was set to conform to the convenience of President Roosevelt. Late in May another Wesley celebration will be held, at which Secretary Shaw, who is a prominent Methodist, will be one of the speakers. Wesleyan University, the oldest of Methodist educational institutions, will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great founder of their church all through its commencement week next June, and at the Northwestern University, in Chicago, a celebration of the anniversary will occur in a few weeks. The church in England, Canada, Australia and all other countries where Methodism prevalls will have bleentenary events. On June 12, the Sunday nearest to Wes-

ley's birthday, commemorative sermons will be preached in every pulpit of the denomination. Wesley came of a long line of ministers of the Church of England. In 1734 he accompanied Governor Ogiethorpe to Georgia as missionary to the colony and the Indians. He was then in his 31st year, an ardent ritualist and devoted to the rubrics of the English Church. The change which transformed him from an austere Anglican minister to the apostle of Methodism began through the influ-

ence of some Moravian missionaries, and on his return to England Wesley began his new movement and the Wesleyan Church was organized in 1739. Thirty years later the first missionaries were sent to America, and between 1771 and 1773 Francis Asbury was sent over to organize the church in the United States. John Wesley founded the Sailors' Friend Society, established the first religious publishing-house and started the

first religious magazine in England. He is justly regarded one of the greatest Englishmen in history, the greatest of all Christian evangelists, when we remember that without Wesley Methodism would not have been. It has been justly said that "while the rise of Christianity did not depend upon Paul, nor the Protestant Reformation wholly depend on Martin Luther, the rise of

Methodism did depend upon John Wesley." New York City claimed the honor of holding the first celebration commemorative of Wesley, because it was there that the first service of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church in America was held in 1766 by Barbara Heck and Philip Embury in Embury's house. Today the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country has 2,971,746 members. an increase of 24,744 over last year. For benevolent purposes the church spent last year \$2,665,369, and for ministerial support \$11,722,550. The property owned by the church is worth \$180,000,000. Since 1898, \$20,000,000 has been raised to be devoted to education, missions, philanthropic enterprises, church debts and city missions. The organizing genius of John Wesley laid the foundation of this great church. Wesley was a man without bigotry. He spoke of Socrates and of Marcus Aurelius as pagans whose righteous lives and high thoughts

mous founder of the order o

mission. Ex-Senator William E. Chand-

salaries and perquisites. It would as it is reasonably practicable to do so. said: Let us hope that this was done.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903.

Mrs. Michell, the last survivor of the Clatsop Indians, who lives near Seaside, is said to be 102 years old. She looks it. It is doubtful, however, whether in reality che has passed a century of existence. It is well known that Indians, and especially Indian women, grow old in appearance very early in life. Unclean habits of body, wretched, ill-cooked food, exposure to the elements and the smoky atmosphere of their huts, bring wrinkles early to their swarthy skins, while their stolid features suggest anything but the vivacity of youth, even at 25 or 30 years of age. The squaws, now as ever, are the burden-bearers of the race, and, naturally low of stature, become stooped early and half bent at 40. This last of the Clatsops may be 102 years old, but in the absence of authentic record of the date of her birth this may with reason be doubted. A few weeks ago there died near San Miguel reservation, Callfornia, Marie Catalina, the last member of what was the most powerful tribe of Indians on the Pacific Coast at the time of the first visit of the white man. It is said that she was 107 years old, and some attempt has been made to verify the statement by historical events, but without entire success. She belonged to the Serrano tribe, famous in their touch with civilization for basket-weaving, and Marie was one of the most skillful of her race. Since basketry has been revived and the collection of baskets has become a fad, the Serrano baskets have been eagerly

sought, and because of their scarcity they have commanded fancy prices. Old Marie is said to have plied her art to the very last, growing more expert as her sight failed and her body shrunk into yet smaller proportions. This statement is probably not more correct than that of the number of the years that she lived. The enthusiast in these things is nothing if not imaginative, and, supported by appearances on the one hand and by a fad on the other, he can readily make the credulous believe that a bent, wrinkled, sun-dried, smokecured Indian woman of 75 is more than a century old, and that in each one of her 107 years she has turned out more baskets than she could reasonably have counted in that space of time. The story is a harmless one, which cannot be said of all the wonder tales that go the rounds, gathering bulk and seriousness as they move.

H. J. Scherner, who prevented Frank

De Falco, the brutal Italian who murdered his wife with a hatchet Wednesday afternoon, from making an end of the matter by jumping from Fourthstreet bridge into Marquam Gulch, was no doubt actuated by humane motives, but his judgment in the premises may well be questioned. On the hypothesis that justice is pining to get a chance at such a brutal creature with a rope, at one end of which a noose is nicely adjusted for the neck, such action may be excused. In point of fact, however, the community is chiefly interested in being rid of so conscienceless a wretch without further disgrace to its civilization or levy upon its substance. The interrupted purpose would have solved the question promptly and inexpensively had it been carried out, while the certainty that the criminal would have been hanged in due course of law had he lived and been brought to trial would expressed profound respect for Loyola, have furnished the needed moral lesson

New York Herald. Mr. Higgins groaned aloud as he read the evening paper. He did it every day. so Mrs. Higgins was not alarmed. She merely held her needle closer to the lamp

that she might thread it more easily and

"How much?" "Twelve dollars." "Dreadful! And we've only a ton left!" "A half-ton, my dear. And with this weather it won't last us more than four

lays." Mrs. Higgins sewed more and more slowly, until at last she put down her work and took a pencil and pad from the drawer. While she covered the paper with figures Mr. Higgins relaysed into gloom. "Alongo," said Mrs. Higgins solemnly, oking up from her task. "Yes, angel," answered her husband,

"Coal?"

"Yes."

perfunctorily. "I've solved the problem, Alonzo,"

paper with no apparent anticipation of anything being done to the question-solu-ways look upon me as having been one dissolution or resolution.

"You say that coal has gone up about dollar a week during the last month?" "Um," Mr. Higgins nodded assent.

"Now, we usually keep the furnace go-ing until May 1. From January 1 to May 1 is precisely 17 weeks. I've counted it up on the calendar." "Correct," assented Mr. Higgins, glanc ing over the calendar that his wife hand-

ed to him. "And if we buy a ton a week for 12 weeks, and pay a dollar a ton more each week, we shall have paid from New Year's day to May day three hundred and forty dollars.'

"Great Caesar's ghost!" cried the despondent householder, adding up Mrs. Higgins' figures in a frantic hope of finding a mistake. "Our usual bill for the whole year isn't over a hundred.'

"If you can't afford coal you must use substitute. That's sensible, isn't it?" "Sensible, if possible," replied Mr. Hig-

gins, sententiously, "Perfectly possible. Listen! Our ho is well built, is in the middle of a block. and is protected from the north wind by that big apartment-house at the back. Now, I suggest that we cut the Gordian knot, plunge in medias res-" "Really, Maria, I must insist on your

not using such language. A little slang occasionally I don't mind, but what would Deacon Piper think if he heard you say such words as those? Where did you pick them up, anyway?"

"Bosh, Alonzo!" returned Alonzo's loving wife, with elegant conciseness. "Our house is a good, warm house. You are away all day. You have a thick new overcoat. We can perfectly well let the furnace fire go out entirely. We can cook with those kerosene-soaked bricks that the newspapers tell about, and during the few hours that you are at home you can wear your overcoat.'

Mr. Higgins looked at his wife with marked admiration .-

"How your business sense has devel-oped since you married me!" he cried, delightedly. "Why, the plan seems quita feasible, darling. Only, will my precious be warm enough all through the day in this cold, fireless house?"

"Oh, yes! You see, I can get just the kind of a Persian lamb jacket that I want for \$137.49, marked down since Christmas from \$153.58. That will be a saving of 1302.51-a clear saving. Why, Alonzo," she went on, excitedly, as Mr. Higgins pulled his beard and seemed about to suffer a relapse: "Why, Alongo, it's a grand saving! We can even afford to buy some coal with that. Let me figure it out. Yes, we can buy a ton a week for nine weeks. That will take us into-please hand me the calendar-yes, into March. Isn't that splendid? And then it will be time en to consider the question again. Never cross your bridges until you come to them, . Coal may go down again by that Or we might go to one of those I say little Southern towns where they burn wood, and stay through March. Oh-why Alonzo Higgins, I never heard you say such a thing in all the years that we've been married! And you a Christian and a Son of the American Revolution! I'm simply too ashamed to speak to you. But I shall get the jacket tomorrow, for I've proved to you beyond any question that

DEATH-OF HORACE GREELEY.

From the speech of Chauncey M. Depew in eulogy of Amos Cuinmings. I have seen many a deathbed in my life; I have seen life go out under conditions

that were sad or sweet, hopeful or de-spairing. I never but once saw a man die of broken heart, and never do I wish to see such a tragedy again. I made a speech with Mr. Greeley in his

Presidential campaign, just before its close. We spoke from the same platform, and both of us knew that he was to be beaten. We went back to his home, and

he was jeered upon the train and at the depot when we arrived. We went into his study, which was littered with those famous caricatures of Nast, represent-ing him is the embodiment of all that

was evil or vile in expression or practice in life. Mr. Greeley glanced them over for a moment, and then said:

"My life is a failure. I never have sought to accumulate a fortune. I never have cared for fame, but I did want to leave a monument of what 1 had done for my fellowmen, in lifting them up and lifting them up and in doing away with the curse of slavery "You're smarter than I am, then. Let's and the curse of rum, but here I am, at hear it." and Mr. Higgins laid down his the close of this campaign, so represented

ways look upon me as having been one of his owners, and reform will look upon me as a fraud." Then, his head failing upon his lesk, he broke into uncontrollable sobs. I sent

for his family. The brain that had done such splendid work snapped. The next morning he was taken to an asylum, where he died. His heart literally broke.

(From the New York Tribune.) So much for Mr. Depew's vivid rec

ection. Now for the reality: On Saturday, October 12, 1872, there was a olitical meeting in Pleasantville, near Chappa que, which was attended by many of Mr. Greeley's old friends and neighbors, and owing to that circumstance, as he explained, Mr. Greeley took pains to be present and made a speech. Mr. Depew present and made a speech. was also there and spoke. At that time

Mrs. Greeley, who had long been ill, had become much worse, and thereafter she failed rapidly until her death, on October 30, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin J. Johnson, in this city. During the last fortnight Mr Greeley was with her constantly, refusing to take any further pirt in the campaign, so that, as it happened the Pleasantville speech was the last speech he made. Immediately after the

meeting Mr. Greeley and Mr. Depew took the train for New York, but Mr. Greeley got off at Williamsbridge to spend the night with Waldo Hutchins, while Mr.

Depew came on to New York. So van-ishes the touching fable about Mr. Greelev's confession of failure to Mr. Depew the uncontrollable sobs, the broken heart, the sending for the family, the snapping of the brain that had done such splendid work, and the removal to an asylum the next morning.

The facts are that in a signed communication written on the day after the election Mr. Greeley resumed the editorshi

of the Tribune in full possession of his ental factulties, wrote and published several articles in the course of the next few days, but after November 12 aban-

oned the effort to visit the office regularly, gradually succumbed to exhaustion due chiefly to his sleepless vigil at his wife's bedside at the end of a hard campaign, and died at the residence of Dr. Choate, near Chappaqua, inflammation of the brain covering having ensued on No-

vember 29, more than six weeks after the Pleasantville meeting, at which he made his last speech, and Mr. Depew also spoke. Of course, Mr. Depew will understand that our sole motive in setting him straight is to prevent his speech, preerved in the Congressional Record, from being carelessly accepted as accurate and possibly to some extent supplanting or onfusing the truth.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

So Mr. Greeley got off at Williams-bridge! While Mr. Depew went on alone to New York. The "life-is-a-failure" speech never was spoken! The scene in the study, caricatures, sobs and all, is merely a clever man's faking! No succession of exclamation points can adequately express one's surprise in learning these things. Chauncey! Chauncey! these things. Chauncey! Chauncey! And still let us not judge the Senator harshiy. He delivers a great many speeches after dinner, and on other occa-sions when he feels the need of being interesting, amiable, complimentary and eu-

NOTE AND COMMEST. Inspector Greene's report has not yet been made public-in fuil.

A dispatch from Vancouver says the two Walkers have been released from custody and are now free men. But they are still married.

Ex-Governor Semple, of Wassington, Is in jall at Seattle. Truly, life in the Puget Sound city is full of unexpected pleasures for the great.

Parents who have clipped many coupons from the bond of matrimony are writing

to President Roosevelt and asking for his blessing on their efforts. A noted English traveler says the Shah

of Persia has a soda water fountain, but neither ice, syrups or soda. It's a good thing for the Shah's purse that taese adjuncts are lacking, for if he had a supply on hand the ladies of the harem would soon deplete it.

It turns out that Bishop Brooks, at whose recent memorial service Dr. Edward Everett Hale partook of Episcopallan sacrament, thereby raising something of a church commotion, himself received baptism from a Unitarian minister,

Two California murderers have been hanged only 22 months after the crime was committed. Such haste on the part of the officials is positively indecent, and criminal matters will no doubt receive a severe setback on account of the action.

The students of a new literary society which has been organized at the University of Missouri are wrestling with the question whether they shall name their society after Eugene Field or "Mark Twain." They claim both for Missourians, because they were born there.

The London Chronicle believes in making the punishment fit the crime, and suggests that some court of competent jurisdiction compel Lord Lansdowne to devote the next five years or so to writing an essay on "German Diplomacy in Its Relation to British and American Interests."

A valued correspondent asks this question:

If Portland is to have 50 miles of new idewalks, what are the residents of new cement using to do for footprints on the sands of ime?

We have yet to see the cement sidewalk without footprints-usually of vagrant dogs.

The Congressional Bureau of Informa-

tion finds that there are in this country

453 industrial trusts with capital and

bonded indebtedness of \$17,296,489,868, and

340 "natural monopolies" capitalized at

\$4,519,597,819. The United States Steel Cor-

poration leads them all with a capitaliza-

tion of \$1,404,000,000. If Oregon's climate

should ever fall, we shall know where to

Here is the way Colonel Henry Watter-

son's star-eyed goddess views the mat-

There is no danger of a lapse in the contin-uous performance kindly provided by Latin-America for the diversion of the world. Hon-duras and Guatemala are preparing to do their

knockabout turn, with the Salvador-Nicaragua

knockabout turn, with the Salvador-Nicaragua sisters in the finale. Senor Castro, fresh from his triumphs before the crowned heads of Europe, has yet to do a few sleight-of-hand tricks with the revolutionists who persist in bothering him. Bolivia and Brasil promise to interest one and all with a little farce of com-plications, a domestic situation is apparently developing in Panama for an early appearance, and the Santo Domingo government is doing a blackface sketch with Minister Powell.

Apostle Smoot's singular ideas as to

plural wives are like to make trouble for

River.

go for water.

ter:

him.

plaint, not only from the school machine in this county, but from our County Court, which has desired to bond its outstanding warrants; from settlers who promoted the fire warden bill; from Republicans in whose interest the Astoria charter was drawn; from the advocates of the pure-food law, and from the Republican machine behind the amendment to the Australian ballot act

On the other hand, there are elements of popular strength in more than one of these vetoes. It is of highly approved form to fulminate against the state land ring, whoever its members are, and appeals to the constitutional limitation upon county debts are apt to stir answering responses in the breasts of taxpayers. The land bill veto is doubtless well advised, and where the Governor goes out of his way to commend the iniquitous Pierce bill, which was not passed and is not before him at all, the Democrats will hardly notice this little irregularity in their approval of the bouquet thrown to their companion in Correspondingly, there will be rejoicing among the Astoria Democrats. It is to be hoped that Governor Chamberiain will keep up his lick for economy and resolution, and extend it down the line to the conduct of state institu tions and petitions for pardons. His ambition to exemplify these traditional Democratic ideas is patent, and if he will only adhere to it manfully he can count on popular approval that will far outweigh the discontent in isolated interested circles. Nothing gives greater wer with the people to a public official than the display of independent

judgment and firm adherence to convictions of duty. It is not so very dangerous for a well-meaning man to make an occasional mistake, for this happens to all. But it is dangerous for a Governor or a Judge to show weakness in the face of threats, from whatever source they come.

Nothing but praise can be given of the Governor's veto of the special appropriation bill,, announced this morning. All that he says of this amazing com pendium of effrontery and grafts, is true, and the Governor says it with true spirit and effectiveness. They who thought that the treasury was wide open this session seem to have reckoned without somebody that is by no means negligible.

The outbreak of an epidemic of typhoid fever in Cornell University has used much criticism and incited not a little indignation among the people of New York. "What," asks the Mail and Express, "are the universities good for when, after repeated warnings, such ss Ithaca and Cornell have had in the past, a raging epidemic of a preventable disease is allowed to decimate a great scientific university and the town of which it is a part?" The question is pertinent. If the relations that exist, in potential degree, between science and human welfare are not impressed upon the minde of the young during an exhaustive course in the university, then that institution has falled of its mission on the practical side of education. What is the use of a force of biologiste, bacteriologists, sanitarians and doctors

ler is its president, and it held its first THE WRONG THING POORLY DONE. meeting on the 8th of April, 1901. Its

existence was recalled to the public-it In the matter of irrigation Oregon has done just the wrong thing-and in having practically through long somnolence passed out of mind-the other day by the announcement that President the face of definite advice in advance from a competent source. In order that osevelt had extended its life for eix there might be early Government rec lamation in Oregon it was recommendmonths from March, 1903, in order to ed that those interested in irrigation enable it to deal with the mass of here take steps to sift the claims of claims growing out of the Spanish War various localities in the state and prewhich have not yet been reached. sent to the Government some definite If this commission were a private body, dealing with matters of private field for work under the new law. The business, it would long ago have been object, as was plainly stated, was to relieve the Government of the responsiasked to explain what it was doing. bility and necessity of making the choice of fields. For the Government what it had done, and why it had not wound up its affairs. It was instituted

would need conduct an extensive examfor the purpose of dealing with pecualination in order to determine the best ary demands growing out of the Spanlocality for its irrigation works and ish War. By the treaty of Paris the have a reason for its choice, and this United States engaged to become rewould take some money and a great sponsible for certain specified claims for deal of time. Therefore it was pointed damages resulting from the depredations of the Cubans and the Spanish out that if the Oregon Irrigation Association, or some similar body, would troops in the island. Attempts were get an agreement on some suitable lomade to extend these liabilities further. cality and recommend to the National including therein mjuries inflicted upon authorities that they proceed to work property in Cuba by United States there, it would be possible to begin troops in the ordinary processes of war. reclamation in some Oregon district at Beyond this still was an effort to coman early date. Otherwise, other states pel Spain to pay indemnities to the surwhere local agreement could be reached viving relatives or heirs of the seamen would get the money Oregon ought to who were drowned by the sinking of the Maine, and to other sailors who re-

have. What was done? There was a mas ceived injuries in that dieaster. terly display of oratory, a great deal These latter demands are the only of denunciation of private enterprises questions raised that have been reached already under way, and a general inviby the commission in the nearly two tation for the Government to irrigate years of its existence. The Maine claims Oregon. Then, lest that should not be were thrown out, and very properly so, comprehensive enough, the matter of on the ground that the officers and men of the ill-fated vessel had no right to forwarding applications from the various counties or districts was delegated sue the Government for damages reto the executive committee, and a few ceived in perilous services in which they have been forwarded. All this is just were voluntarily engaged. These dewhat the Government did not want. It mands for money numbered 152, and they were disposed of in a lump and pinced responsibility for selection of irrigation fields upon the Government, inwithout very exhaustive effort on the stead of getting an agreement here upon part of the commission. There are still

ernment to enter without the necessity for preliminary examination to deter mine the relative merits of all the numerous fields. Now we are no nearer a olution of the difficulty than we were the day the Government irrigation law

some one or two districts for the Gov-

was passed. And not only that, but the states that have accepted the suggestion from Washington and settled upon a definite recommendation of a site for reclamaclaims are still pending. ion works will get all the money. Note the following statement which appeared recently in a special Washington dispatch to an Esstern paper:

patch to an Eddetern paper: Mr. Newell has decided on seven projects which he will recommend to the Secretary of the Interior for immediate construction work next Spring. These bear upon the sites of the St. Mary's River in Montana, the Gunnison River in Colorado, the Gila and Salt Rivers in Southern Arizona, the Carson and Truckee Riv-ers in Nevada, the Big Horn in Montana, the Sweetwater in Wyoming, and the Grand River in Colorado. men, would be turned out to shift for in Colorado. themselves at the close of their terms,

There is no dispute over those localiinstead of being given soft jobs with ties, therefore the Government can get high-sounding titles with which to

ut the cost of legal tuition.

The far-reaching influence of European royalty was witnessed in the elope-

ment in Cowlitz County a few days ag of Wilson R. Hepler, the father of six, and Mrs. Woodard, the mother of four children. The purpose in setting the Sheriff on the trail of such a pair of weaklings is not apparent. They have with them all necessary instruments for their own punishment as long as they stay together. The wisest policy, and one that brings surest penalty, is to let them alone and later forbid their return to their abandoned homes and children. A vealy parson sinning in this way is sometimes "rescued" and returned to decent society at the expense of his wife's self-respect and the moral sense of his flock, but it is a mistake to attempt to reinstate less pretentious sinners of this type in the confidence and

respect of an outraged community. Let them go, and insist that they stay away. A fine scheme that was to get th

State of Oregon to make good for the private base dealers. If the state had done what was contemplated when the office of the State Land Agent was created, found base to sell at double price to all applicants, there would be justice in the claim that it should make good for any infirmity of base. But it didn't, This matter was left to private schemers in close touch with the Governor's end of the State Land Department, and some of the base thus provided does not stand the test. These private dealers were paid for good base. Now if they have obtained money in any case by false pretense, let them make good, It is no part of the duty of the state to protect them.

The two appointments to the Land

Office at The Dalles, announced in this

morning's dispatches, are deserving of

commendation. Miss Lang's father was

A New Editor-in-Chief. Springfield Republican.

At the head of the editorial colu the New York Evening Post yesterday annou appeared the following which is of general interest:

we can afford it perfectly.

At the beginning of the present year, Horace White signified to his associates of the Evening Post Company his intention of retiring from the On his lips, after dinner, the honored guest becomes invariably a miracle of genius and success. General Otis wou ion of chief editor. Rollo Orden, a member of the editorial staff for nearly 12 years, has become Mr. White's successor. Mr. White retains an editorial connection with this paper, and remains president of the Evening Post rank with Napoleon; and John Hay would surpass Franklin, Metternich and Eis-marck combined in one. The habit of exaggeration, the fatal gift for taffy, may Company.

have serious results, as any one may see. Constant exaggeration exercises the Mr. White, at 68 years of age, has certainly earned this release from direct re-sponsibility which he has thus decreed imagination, and ultimately makes that faculty a power-house of uncontrollable voltage. Finally, what could be more nat-He was New Hampshire born, graduated at Beloit College, in Wisconsin in 1853. ural than that Mr. Depew, in the effort to speak on the life and service and began his newspaper work with the e.deago Tribune, of which he was editor from 1864 to 1874. His important writlate Mr. Cummings, who worked for a while in Horace Greeley's office, should de-scribe something he never saw, draw a scene that never existed, quote a speech ings on financial subjects are well known to all students and informed men in public that was never uttered, and present it all to his audience, eloquentiy, beautifully life. Since 1852 he has been a power on the New York Evening Post, and its chief and prayerfully, as something that had really happened?

editor since the death of Mr. Godkin. Mr. White must have been in the newspaper harness above 49 years, and this consti tutes ample warrant for "letting up." His successor, Rollo Ogden, will need an introduction to the general public. He was born in Sard Lake, N. Y., January 19, 1856, was graduated at Williams College in 1877, and then took a theological course at Andover and the New York Union Seminaries, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, with a settlement in Cleveland, O., if we are not mistaken. His views underwent such a change, however, as to make it necessary for his full freedom of conscience that he seek work outside of the denominational bonds, and he turned to literary and newspaper work. Mr. Og-den has been in New York since 1887, and allied with the Post editorial staff since 1891. He has come to his full kingdom at

47, and doubtless has become sufficiently teeped in the traditions of the Evening Post office so that its future will suffer no Representative Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee of the present and predestined Speaker of the next Condetriment in ...s hands.

Carnegic the Philanthropist.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

in the Land Office years ago, and she Andrew Carnegie's busy disposition to has grown up with the work, admirably butt in with his money bags wherever there is conspicuous trouble tends to emequipped for its duties. Mr. Nolan's ervices as Councilman and as Mayor phasize before an observing public the fact that the money bags are very full-and that's all it comes to. We have a at The Dalles have established him as a capable official. He is a man of fidelvague recollection of his offer to chip in the \$20,000,000 under discussion when the Philippine problem was before the Paris Commission. Now he kindly offere to ity and character. In such hands the portion of the public domain which comes under their purview is safe from Commission. Now he kindly offere to lend Venezuela the money needed to pay the foreign creditors. This sounds peace-The marriage of a young man while a

ful and philanthropic, but why in thunder so to speak, wasn't the offer made when the row began and not delayed till the sunset of that stormy day? Pretty soon we may have him telegraphing Rockefeller: "Don't worry about that publicity

' What Trusts Are Doing.

Detroit Free Press They substitute one plant for many They reduce their cierical force by thou-sands. They have taken an army of commercial men from the road. They have the best of labor-saving machinery, and yet, with all these advantages, to say nothing of the special favors they receive in the matter of transportation, they are charging the exorbitant prices n coal, meats, oils and other monopolize commodities. The cutting of expenses and arbitary increase in prices readily explain the fabulous profits that pay a tithe ney to chu ice m

You scoot; You've got two wives." Say Gentiles of Salt Lake. In throwing a 'We've done of rhetoric, his bouquets of laudation, his With fun, indescribable pleasantries and triumphs of fanciful humor he has acquired during many years a habit of making a thing go whether or not it is so. If at a dinner to Mr. Platt he arises to speak then you may be sure that, in Mr. De-pew's opinion, no statesman ever sur-passed his colleague in service to the state.

of the

Will They Rest Under the Stigmal

New York World. We have heard much of the dignity o

half of the greatest monopoly in the coun

against bills obnoxious to that monopoly.

of what stuff is it made? There was once a Senate of the United States on nine of

whose members no such imputation as

this could have rested for a single day

without proving their indignant demand

Clearly a Confidence Game.

Louisville Times.

ator Hanna's introduction "by request of such a bill will enable many a dishones

white rascal to play upon the credulity and the pockets of that best element of our Afro-American population-the faith-

ful, simple and overtrustful remnant of

Mr. Garfield's Opportunity.

Boston Herald. Commissioner Garfield will have a fine

opportunity to distinguish himself as a trust regulator. His office is a new de-parture in Governmental supervision, and

its first occupant can demonstrate its use-

fulness or its uselessness in a very short

Whist.

Eugene F. Ware

Hour after hour the cards were fairly shuffled And fairly dealt, but still I got no hand; The morning came, and with a mind unruffle I only said, "I do not understand."

Life is a game of whist. From unseen sources The cards are shuffled and the hands are dealt; Bind are our efforts to control the forces

That, though unseen, are no less strongly felt

do not like the way the cards are shuffled.

But yet I like the game, and want to play: And through the long, long night will I, u

Play what I get until the break of day.

time. It largely depends on him.

for a full investigation.

negro freedmen.

ow for our knives And for your lusty pate. "We'll do You through Without ado

Reed Smoot,

You're not our Senator. You scoot, Reed Smoot, You old galoot, Your plural we abher.

"Progressive luncheon" is a new Chicago fashion. It is explained by the folowing programme, arranged for a recent function by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Austin Methodist Church:

First-Soup, at the home of the pastor, the Rev. Abel M. White,

Second-Meat and vegetables at the home of frs. E. Church, 303 North Central avenue

Third-Salad, at the home of Mrs. F. E. Pray, 337 North Central avenue.

Fourth-Dessert, at the home of Mrs. A. E. Dawes, 432 North Pine avenue.

This may do very well if the stations are not too far apart, but it is calculated to keep the appetite green and purse and stomach empty.

They tell a good story of Charles A. Dana-says a writer in the Atlantic-how Dana once summoned a boy reporter and said:

the Senate, but if its dignity is not sensi-tive enough to resent the charge openly made by the President that one-tenth of "Tomorrow you write up the yacht race.'

all its members have been the recipients of telegrams sent to them by or on be-"But," said the lad, "I don't know how; I'm a Nebraskan. I only came here try, ordering-not requesting or urging, but ordering-them to cast their votes last night, sir, and I haven't so much as seen New York harbor yet. As for yachts -why, I never saw a yacht in my life!"

"Just the reason I sent for you, my boy You'll write a story that people can read; you'll picture the thing; you'll write with enthusiasm, because it's all new to you."

Sane logic! The poetry of the sea has always been written by landsmen; it always will be. The barrack-room ballads are best sung by a gentle civilian. The inside of anything is clearest seen by in erstwhile outsider. Mr. Bryce, not Mr. Lodge, writes "The American Common gress, states, "with emphasis," that neither the Hanna nor any such bill pen-sioning ex-elaves will or can, in his opin-ion, ever become a law. However, Senwealth." Emerson, not Carlyle, writes "English Traits."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHER

The Star-Didn't you think I was really if The Soubrette-Why, of course! I never a pected you of acting!-Puck.

The Manager-Bully! We'll have real ho a real brook, real hens and geese, and hay. The Author-And would you mind having real actors, too ?-Life.

She (playing whist)-I don't see how you c emember just what cards have been playe 'Oh, I memorize the play while you're ta

ing "-Glasgow Evening Times. Jinks-Why did young Pudney fail? I thou he was doing well. Binks-He was until spent too much time reading the advice young men on how to succeed -Judge.

Mrs. Highup-Are you going to Quick, Sale & Co.'s for your jewelry? Daughter-Yes, ma. Mrs. Highup-Weil, while there, just step into raving department and see if they have bargains in family crests.-New

The Bride-Oh! Jack! How delightfully The Bride-On Jack, now ungational mantic it is to think that we are actually eloping couple. The Groom-Tou don't re it, do you, darling? The Bride-Oh! No! I do wish we could have eloped with fath consent.-Brooklyn Life.

Aunt Hannah-I suppose the young i omplimented you upon your new gown? rem-The hateful things! They didn't he word to say, not one of them, except Sitwell, and she was worse than all the ot She looked at it slightingly, and then "It's becoming, and, of course, that's the "It's becoming, and, of conthing!"-Boston Transcript

first, because it will do no good, and act. If it costs you any money I'll make second, because he will find it out in it up to you. I have a plenty left." first, because it will do no good, and due time without being told. Is Producing Consequences Springfield Republican. Old stagers in Wash thing like "a state of things" there, somewhat upon the surface, but more under-neath it and not yet publicly articulate in any free way. Many Republicans there

any free way. Many Republicans there are saying that Rough Rider methods are better adapted to political campaigning than to the smooth and harmonious direc-tion of an administration. In a word, Theodore Roosevelt's impetuous disposi-tion to take charge of all the affairs of Government and to talk freely has been and is producing certain inevitable im-

proportion of these claims could have student in college is an unusual event. been investigated and decided in the It may be added that it is also an imnearly two years since the first meeting prudent because premature step. It is of this commission, had that body pro-ceeded with due diligence in the disof no use, however, to tell the boy socharge of its duty in the premises. On the contrary, practically all of these

spollation.

President Roosevelt can speak plainly and to the point upon occasion. It may be hoped that he did so upon granting

the extension of time to this commis sion. The man who "nurses his job" is avoided by the thrifty employer, but he eems to be in favor with the Government. Otherwise "Congressional dead ducks," of whom ex-Senator Chandler (not to come nearer home) is a speci-

upon the claims calendar 389 cases in-

volving a demand for about \$59,000,000

as compensation for injuries to person

or property. It is plain that a large