(Merning Post, London.) ASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Ever since the eighth day of this month, when the Chinese-American commercial treaty was signed and Russia made mock of her promise to evacuate Manchuria, there has been a great deal of misinformation printed in British and American newspapers touching the diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia. As the majority of the British newspapers receive their American diplomatic news at second hand from their correspondents in New York, who have to rely for their sources of information on the New York newspapers, it is not at all surprising that this news should be more distinguished for inaccuracy than for presequences if she proved contum cise knowledge. It is much as if the French correspondents of British newspapers were stationed in Marsellies or the German correspondents in Hamburg.

On the eighth day of this month Mr. Conger, the American Minister in Pekin. and Prince Ching, the head of the Chinese Foreign Office, signed the treaty which was the direct result of the new condition of affairs following the Boxer uprising. Though Mr. Conger signed the treaty his share in the work was scarcely more than cierical. The real negotiator was W. W. Rockbill, ex-American Minister to China and at present the Chinese adviser of the Secretary of State. Mr. Rockhill is one of the few Americans, and, I believe, the only one in the diplomatic service, who reads and writes Chinese fluently and who has an intimate knowledge of the Chinese character. He has traveled extensively in the Far East; he has rend seen and studied; a trained observer and a man of keen perceptions, he knows the great game being played on the chess-board of the Orient, with China. a pawn and Russia crying check to Japan.

Intense Practicality.

Until Mr. Hay entered the State Department Americans-Presidents, Secretaries of State, public men generally, and writers for the press-looked on China as scarcely worth serious consideration. To the State Department and Congress it was only important because the Chinese flocked in shoals to this country, and this country would have none of them. To the country would have none of them. To the press China was good for a sensation with the risk of incurring Russia's displeasure; big headlines or a ponderous leading ar-ticle, according as the particular paper delighted in sensations or ponderosity. A few American merchants found it profit-able to sell cotton and kerosene in China, United States would not piedge itself to usually through British or German houses. The remaining odd millions of Americans knew little and cared less about China

One of the first things Mr. Hay did after he had closed the incident of the Spanish War was to address his famous identical note of September 6, 1899, to the great powers on the maintenance of "the or" in China. Mr. Hay, a man of extraordinary vision, with a long diplomatic experience and the imagination of tempered by the intense ticulity of the American man of affairs-Mr. Hay, despite his poetic temperament, cherishes no international illusions. He comprehended the importance of China as a market for American goods and the necessity of forcing Russia to declare herself in regard to Manchuria. Hence his note to the great powers, which was really written for the purpose of obtaining from

Russia a categorical statement. Russia did not like it. Every schoolboy knows of the traditional friendship that has so long existed between Russia and the United States, and with what unselfish seal Russia has labored to prove her undying devotion for the United States. Mr. Hay's note caused not a little excitement in St. Petersburg. What did it portend? Was the United States acting for or with Great Britain or Japan? St. Petersburg was sorely troubled, espe-cially as Mr. Hay, with subtle frankness, availed himself of the opportunity to make known to all the world the sol promises Russia had given to the United

Skill Itself.

are the first two paragraphs of his dispatch to Mr. Tower, the American Ambassador in St. Petersburg:

In 1898, when his Imperial Majesty had. through his diplomatic representative at this capital, notified this Government that Russia had lessed from his Imperial Chinese Ma-jesty the ports of Port Arthur, Ta-lien-wan, and the adjacent territory in the Liaotung Peninsula, in Northeastern China, for a period of 25 years, your predecessor re-ceived categorical assurances from the Im-perial Minister for Foreign Affairs that American interests in that part of the Chi-ness Empire would in no way be affected thereby, neither was it the desire of Russia. to interfere with the trade of other nations and that our citizens would continue to en-joy within said leased territory all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them under existing treaties with China. Asveyed to me by the Emperor's Ambassador at this capital, while fresh proof of this is afforded by the Impérial ukase of July 30 (August 11) last creating the free port of Dulny, near Ta-lien-wan, and wetablish free trade for the adjacent territory. However gratifying and reassuring such

assurances may be in regard to the terri-tory actually occupied and administered, it cannot but be admitted that a further, clearer, and more formal definition of the conditions which are henceforth to hold within the so-called Rumian sphere of interest" in China as regards the commercial rights therein of our citizens is much de-sired by the business world of the United States, inasmuch as such a declaration would relieve it from the apprehensions which have exercised a disturbing influ-ence during the last four years on its opera-

Disturbing as this communication was, do at that time, and Russia naturally did it. One can always obtain assurances Mr. Hay obtained them. Sufficient for the day is the assurance

Russian Menace to China.

Space compels me to pass lightly over the years from 1899 to 1903. Perhaps during that time, especially during that dark was too busy elsewhere to offer much objection, and, perhaps, the suggestion was not favorably received in the State but likewise we shall not live

the indemnity, prepared the new treaty. Russia in June, 1898, sent to Washington as her Ambassador Count Cassini, same to Washington from Pekin preceded by a great reputation for diplomatic

In April of this year there came a news-

on a given date, would violate her prom-ise unless China signed a treaty which practically handed over Manchuria to Russian control. That article in the treaty which especially concerned the United States was the prohibition against the opening of new ports in Manchuria. For months prior the American Government had been endeavoring to induce China to sign the new commercial treaty, which provided among other things for the open-ing of two Manchurian ports. Excuse after excuse had been given by China for her refusal to sign, but the truth had never been used. Up to that time the truth had been suspected, but not offi-cially known. Later it was admitted Rus-sia had refused to permit China to sign, and had threatened her with grave con-

"The Treaty of the Eight Points." The publication of the proposed Lessar treaty, diplomatically known as "the treaty of the eight points," met with positive, categorical and emphatic denials from Russia, those denials being made in China by the Russian Charge d'Affaires in St. Petersburg by Count Lamsdorff to the American Ambassador, and in Washington by Count Cassini to Mr. Secretary There was neither qualification, res ervation, nor restriction. The story was a lie made out of whole cloth, utterly worthy the least consideration of a great and just Government which knew it held the friendship of Russia-Russia bound to the United States by so many common interests. And, having asserted and as-severated the faisity of the whole iniquious publication Count Cassini assumed the role of Mephisto and offered Mr. Sec retary Hay joys greater than he had ever dreamed of. There was his Marguerite, there was China the defenseless, to be handed over to him if only he would sign an innocent little bond. Count Cassini began by repudiating the "treaty of the eight points," he next defended it as being justified by Russian policy, he con cluded by offering Mr. Hay a tremen bribe if he would cease to oppose it. The bribe was exclusive concessions to Amer ican trade in Manchuria and preferentia rights. Mr. Hay would not be tempted. He wanted nothing more than the same privileges granted to all the rest of the world; he wanted nothing less than "the open door."

China would not sign the American

treaty, and she told the United States frankly why she dare not. said in substance to the American Govof being crushed by Russia. We are not strong enough to oppose Russia. Will you stand by us, will you support us by force do. China was powerless.

Russian Duplicity.

One of the articles of the American treaty provides for the opening of ports in Manchuria. The American Press has not yet understood the significance of this, and has been content to accept the superficial explanation that these ports are valuable to American commerce Nominally, yes; but their greatest importance lies in the fact that the United States has now a locus standi in Man-churia, which is hers by the right churta, granted by one sovereign nation to another, which no other nation can alienate American commerce is not greatly advantaged because a Consul is at Mukden, nor would it be seriously disadvantaged if there was no Consul there but American political rights are enormously strengthened. The United States has now acquired certain vested interest Those interests cannot be destroyed or infringed unless with onsent of the United States, or at least not so long as she is strong enough to defend them. If the American Press has not been able to comprehend the left motif of Mr. Secretary Hay's diplomacy it is perhaps not crediting the Russian Foreign Office with too much astuteness to believe that it was not insensible to the dominant theme. The end sought to be obtained by Mr. Secretary Hay was certain well-defined political rights in China, and to acquire them by diplomacy. That end has been attained.

From early Spring until late in the Summer Russia blocked American diplomacy. The way in which Mr. Hay spread Rus-the record was skill treef. Here equivocation, explanation and dental, clumsy invention, and mystification marked the progress of the negotiations on the Russian side. But against Rus-sian dishonesty was matched the cunning-and I use that word not in its mod ern application, but in the sense of its older meaning, as Chaucer used it—of Mr. Hay, and a determination not to yield. How near the United States came to breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia will never be known and cannot be told; only reference can be made to it. At last Russia withdrew her opposition because she did not dare to risk an open rupture with the United States. That fear was the motive to turn the scale is not to be questioned. The Russian For-eign Office could not quite make up its mind whether the United States was st when it said that it had no alliance with Great Britain and Japan, or whether the United States was simply guilty of diplomatic duplicity and was concealing its real purpose by an air of apparent frankness and candor. More than once Russia was told that the United States had no allies and had no intention to reverse its traditional policy of more than a century and contract alliances Count Cassini was always incredulous. But of one thing he finally became con vinced, and that was that it might be dangerous to take too many liberties with such an uncertain quantity as the American people, a people who frequently did the unexpected, and who were a dangerous people to arouse.

Rival Interests.

China signed the commercial treaty be cause Russia at last removed her opposi-tion. That we know. Why Russia finally sanctioned what hitherto she had opposits a mystery yet to be solved. The or there was only one thing for Russia to plausible explanation offered is that Rus sia reached the conclusion that she could nullify the treaty in so far as it related to American rights in Manchuria, and that it would be easier to rob American diplomacy of the fruits of its victory than to continue openly to oppose American policy. If this is the motive it will mis-carry. The United States is in the position of the camel of fable which was allowed to put its head in the herdsman's period when Great Britain had her teeth forefeet there. To follow out the analogy sunk seep in South Africa, a suggestion —the reader remembers that the camel might have been made by Russia to the washington Government that the time herdsman, finding that the cabin was not herdsman for two, had to vacate—the was ripe for a better understanding in large enough for two, had to vacate—the regard to China, seeing that Great Britain time will come when the United States will be the dominant power in Manchuris. That, perhaps, we may not live to see, Department. That is not material. Neither the Russian bear driving out the Ameri is it material to detail the events that can camel. The camel is there to stay the Russian bear driving out the Ameriled up to the Boxer uprising nor the dip-lomatic negotiations that followed the res-toration of a semblance of order. The stretch itself. A man who knows much toration of a semblance of order. The price which China paid for her folly made necessary new treaty stipulations between her and the powers. The United States gained as the result of its diplomacy, began negotiations for a new commercial convention, and Mr. Rockhill, who had "until we have raised a wall that it will take Russia at least 15 years to ever-

been the American Plenipotentiary to take Russia at least 15 years to over-draft the treaty of peace and the terms of throw. That is enough to begin with."

The indemnity, prepared the new treaty. tion, the United States faces Russia not as a traditional friend and a quasi-ally, but as an active opponent of Russian policy, ready to take issue with her, dis-trustful of her pledges, suspicious of her motives, convinced that her interests and ing originated the policy which enabled motives, convinced that her interests and motives, convinced that her interests and those of Russia are antagonistic, almost those of Russia are antagonistic, almost certain that those rival interests may future. The United States became a com-mercial power in the East when the forpaper dispatch from Pekin which startled mercial power in the East when the forthe world. Mr. Lessar, Count Cassini's tune of war with Spain threw the Philipthe world, Mr. Lessar, Count Cassini's tune of war with Spain threw the Philipsuccessor, we were told, had served notice on China that Russia, despite her acy of Russia is quickly making her an the Yellow Sea or in the British Channel granges of Oregon and Washington, and ville."

Look famous tice on China that Russia, despite her acy of Russia is quickly making her an the Yellow Sea or in the British Channel granges of Oregon and Washington, and ville."

promises to evacuate Manchuria | Asiatic political power, and the advent of the United States into the politics of the Far East will destroy the equilibrium now balancing on the edge of a hair. Commenting on the foregoing dispatch from its special correspondent, the Post continues editorially:

The story of the treaty between China and the United States told this morning by our Washington correspondent, Mr. A. Maurice Low, is well worth thinking about. Mr. Hay, it seems, was one of the few statesmen who in recent years has known what he wanted in China. In 1899 he adopted the phrase, "the oper door," which was not of his own invention, and has been used as a label for inaction and indecision as well as for a inaction and indecision as well as to positive policy. Mr. Hay's idea was to keep the door of Manchurla open for keep the door of Manchurla open for American trade and American influence. His plan was to obtain treaty rights from China, and then to maintain them. Of course, the Russian diplomats were anx-ious to prevent this, and adopted the ordinary resources of Russian diplomacy, of which our correspondent gives some account. Mr. Hay selected a representative who knew China and was familiar with the game of diplomacy as played in the East, and through Mr. Rockhill's knowledge, skill and perseverance, he ob-tained on the 8th of October the signature of the treaty he desired. To that con summation something more than Mr. Rockhill's ability was contributory. It was necessary to convince the Chines government that the United States would not see China persecuted as a consequence of the treaty, and to give the Chinese that conviction there were more ways than one. The Chinese would have liked a pledge of American help against Russian force, which Mr. Hay was unwilling and probably unable to give. Mr. Hay found a better way. He managed to con vince Russia that she would be wise to withdraw her opposition to the treaty. How he did that is hinted rather than told. Apparently the plan adopted was to let Russia know that the United States would not shrink from a quarrel. The re-sult was that Russia was frightened and withdrew her opposition to the treaty But the treaty gives the United States such a foothold in Manchurian affairs as will make it difficult for Russia to treat that province as her own. The United States has secured a right of commercial entrance, and Russia can meddle with that right only at her peril. That is the story in a nutshell. A few years ago, after Great Britain had quietly watched Japan ejected from

the foothold she had acquired on the mainland of Asia, the British government

sought to obtain certain treaty rights from China by way of the confirmation and extension of such rights already existing. Russia advised China not to agree to the British demands. The Chinese government explained to that of Great Britain the nature of the Russian pressure, and asked whether Great Britain would pledge herself to help China against Russia's force. The British govrnment, like Mr. Hay, was not ready to give such a pledge. But, unlike Mr. Hay, the British government did not confront sian opposition. The British diplomatic retreat left Russia mistress of the field, and was followed by a series of similar retreats which brought the political in-fluence of Great Britain in the far East to a low ebb. Mr. Hay's policy has shown that Russia has one antagonist as determined as herself, and not in the least afraid. As a consequence, the political influence of the United States in the far East is greater than onger be neglected by any of the powers concerned. Russia is now in a delicate position. She has disclosed a policy which, if carried out, must shatter the hopes of Japan. The Japanese nation is, as much the enemy of Russia as is the Hungarian nation. When Japan sees the opportunity, she will strike. But her statesmen have learned in the hard school of experience that it may be imprudent to act alone. They have sought he co-operation of others whose interests and declared policy run parallel with those of Japan. They have obtained the alliance of Great Britain, which covers them against the hostile intervention of a third power. But the British alliance is limited in its scope. It commits the British government to little more than passive resistance. In this state of af-fairs the action of the United States de-The United States is formidable antagonist of Russia That Great Britain has been in days gon by, and may be again, when she has re-constructed the machinery for directing her armed forces and her policy. The United States has just asserted a position from which Russla tried to maneuver her government, which has been neither deceived nor intimidated. This action of the United States may well be the explanation of the recent course of Japanese policy. The situation was one in which it seemed to be the interest of Japan to act at once. But If the United States were to range itself among the antagonists of Russia, it might be worth Japan's while to wait a little longer. This is apparently a view of the situation which has been taken in Russia. An extract from the Novosti telegraphed from St. Petersburg expresses opinithe effect that Great Britain is not, after all, the ubiquitous rival of Russia; that the proof is given by Great Britain's neutral attitude at the present moment, when she it not putting difficulties in Russia's way; and that it might be a good thing if there were an understanding be-tween Russia and Great Britain. The plain English of all this is that Russia uneasy just now. Japan is as hostile as possible, she has Great Britain's guarantee against a third power intervening, and now that the United States has been estranged the position might become hu-miliating for Russia. Accordingly, pru-dence suggests that Russia should, if possible, remove Great Britain from the list of her antagonists by means of an appeal to British pacific sentiment. Russia being in Manchuria in possession must seek to

gain time. If Great Britain can be kept quiet until her treaty with Japan has expired, there might be a chance that the alliance would not be renewed. We hope that no British statesmen will be so guileless as to fall into the Russian net thus plausibly spread out. Meantime, it would be interesting to know what other development is at hand. Russia is busy in the near East, and will belie her traditions if she does not use the near East as a lever to help her designs in further Asia. Germany is so deeply interested in the near East that she will agree to a great deal in Manchuria and China, and being determined to have no quarrel with Russia has perhaps made a bargain which admits of her securing a few more Klao Chaus at points not coveted by Russia. At any rate, an able and enterpris ing officer has just been sent out to take charge of the German cruiser squadron in the far East. The entrance of the United States with positive aims into the sphere of general diplomacy is probably on the whole the most important event of the beginning of the 20th century. It will be long before the full scope of the change in the bal-ance of power produced by that event can be realized by the rest of the world. The mere fact of the relative invulnerability of the United States, which is far greater the American Government a great advan-tage in international discussions. No power can easily below. power can easily bring pressure to bear on the United States. The next stage is not far distant. The United States is

creating a great Navy, and the organization for directing naval and military forces. As soon as the isthmus has been

plerced, the American Navy will have its strategical influence doubled as the re-suit of its power to concentrate in either

ocean. When that day comes, the American Navy will be a main factor in the strategical reckonings alike of the Old

The effects of the revolution in Panama can thus be traced in advance both on the future development of Eastern Asia and on the policies of the European pow-ers. The first of those effects will be to induce Germany to hurry the pace of her bid for empire, before the United States has completed either its new Navy or its new canal, and before Great Britain has clearly perceived the fact that her fate in the 30th century, as in all the centuries before, is the outcome of her insularity, and is, therefore, bound up with her sea

STUDY PIONEER HISTORY.

Native Daughters Invite State-Build-

ers to Address Their Meetings. At the meeting of the Eliza Spaulding Cabin, No. 1, Native Daughters of Ore-gon, held yesterday in the hall on the corner of East Sixth and East Alder streets, steps were taken to study the early history of the state through the sur-viving ploneers, who are to be invited to attend meetings of the cabin and deliver addresses. The grand president of the state, Mrs. Julia A. Gault, was present. Mrs. Jenning Miller is president of the local cabin. There was a large attend-ance of the members. The talk of Grand President Gault was very encouraging She had been visiting the cabins of Native Daughters throughout the state, brought the cheering intelligence that all are growing in membership. Two new cabins are to be organized with large memberships at The Dalles and at Harrisourg. After Mrs. Gault's address was of entertaining the pioneers. It was de-cided that hereafter a special feature of the meetings will be the entertainment of ploneers. One or more will be invited to attend the meetings and give talks on the attend the meetings and give takes on the early history of the state, especially per-sonal reminiscenses, for the education and information of the members of the cabin. Mrs. Richard and Mrs. Drake were appointed a committee on entertainment. The first meeting to which pioneers will be invited will be next Tuesday aftern-

HELPED NOMINATE LINCOLN.

L. Holmes, Who Gave His Proxy to Greely, Burled in Lone Fir.

Leander Holmes, who was mentioned in Mayor Williams' talk on Abraham Lin-col in Sellwood, Thursday night, as having sent his proxy to Horace Greely which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, lies buried in Lone Fir cemetery. He died about ten years ago. Holmes was a pioneer of 1855. He was interested in the milling business at Oregon City with Governor Abernethy. For some time he lived in Vancouver, and was Attorney-General for Washington.

Holmes frequently spoke about his con-nection with the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He sent the proxy to Greely with a written requirement that his vote be cast for Abraham Lincoln, and Greely sat in the convention as a delegate from Oregon. Holmes visited Mr. Lincoln at Springfield after his election, and was introduced as the man who had been instrumental in securing his nomination to the Presidency. Mr. Lincoln was sitting in the back end of a store talking to some friends, and when Holmes was introduced to him, slowly arose and regarding him for a moment, said: "May the Lord have mercy on you for what you have done." The last years of Mr. Holmes' life were

Sellwood Park. M. Donaugh, president of the Sellwood Board of Trade, says that the movement for a public park at the foot of Tacoma and Spokane avenues is progressing satisfactorily. The next step will be to get the signatures of the adjacent property-owners to a petition for the vacation of Tenino and Tacoma avenues through the blocks on the river just south of Spokane avenue. At the last meeting of the Sellwood Board of Trade strong resolutions were passed indursing the novement for the park and favoring cating the streets according to the re-quirements of F. Morris, of the Oregon Water Power & Rallway Company. Mr. Morris has agreed to beautify the ground and make a park out of it. It will be fenced so as to keep stock out. The park will be open to the public only on such occasions as excursions are made there from Portland.

Improve Sellwood School Grounds.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Sellwood Board of Trade has started to beautify the grounds of the Sellwood Public School Miss Hell is president of the auxiliary. A strip on the front end of the school ground about 12 feet wide has been spaded and leveled and several dozen of choice roses have been set out. The lawn has been seeded down to grass. The grounds The grounds are not inclosed and there is some fear

East Side Notes.

An entertainment will be given this evening in Multnomah Hall, Section road, by Evening Star Grange, Patrons of

Rev. William E. Randall, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, is still confined to his home on East Oak street with sickness, and will not be able to occupy his pulpit tomorrow.

Work has been started on the improv ment of Carl street, between Milwaukie avenue and East Twentieth street, bull little progress has been made of the storm. A culvert has been built for Brooklyn Creek.

MEETS IN PORTLAND IN 1904. National Grange Names Convention City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to-day selected Portland, Or., for the meeting place in 1904. The convention then

The first steps to invite the National Grange to meet in Portland were taken in Evening Star Grange, No. 27, Patrons of Husbandry, which meets in Multnomah Hall, Section road, last March, Resolutions were there adopted as follows: Whereas, The 1905 Lewis and Clark Ex-

cosition will draw many important bodies to Portland from all portlons of the United States, making it cheap to reach Portland; Whereas, We have just closed a successful

cope; therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sense of Evening Star Grange No. 27, Patrons of Husbandry, that the National Grange should be held in Portland, Or., in 1905, and that now is the time to commence working to secure the presence of the National Grange at that

ime; therefore, be it Resolved, That this grange call upon the State Grange, which will convene at Oregon City May 26 to take steps looking toward securing the National Grange for Portland in 1905, and that we further call upon all the granges in the States of Oregon and Washington to assist in bringing this about; and be it further Resolved, That it is the sense of the mem

bers of Evening Star Grange that provision should be made at the great Exposition for a special feature of the Grange and that space should be reserved, and that special time and space should be given for the proper display of the work of the grange. At the time these resolutions were introduced there were little hopes that the movement would result in securing the National Grange, but the matter was agitated before Multnomah County Pomona Grange, which met at Corbett, with Co-lumbia Grange. At the meeting of the State Grange at Oregon City these reso-lutions were introduced by delegates from Multnomah County, but received perfunccommittee composed of W. H. Holder, O. F. Larsen, Janett Bonney, Jennie Lovelace and W. A. Young, and on their rec-ommendation were passed. A number of Grangers expressed doubt about securing the National Grange for Portland, but those who started the movement in Even-ing Star Grange kept the matter moving with the result as announced in the dis-patch received yesetrday, which indi-cates that the National body comes one

year earlier than was expected.

B. J. Leedy, state master, is attending the sessions of the National Grange as delegate from Oregon, and presented the invitation from this state. Evidently be was materially assisted in securing favorable consideration of the invitation from nal Master Aaron Jones, who visited on a year ago. At that time he Oregon a year ago. At that time he formed a very favorable opinion of Oregon and Washington, and in his trip sucreeded in awakening a great interest among the subordinate Granges of both The National Grang states. The National Grange is an im-portant body, and is sought after by the Eastern cities, as it is composed of the leading agriculturalists of the country. The Grange, as a body, has materially advanced in the past few years. It has not been many years since it was impossible for a business man to get admitted into a Grange, but now any citizen who is interested in the work of the order can be admitted. The success of the movenent started to get the National Grange o meet in Portland is a big feather in the cap of Evening Star No. 27, of Multnomah County, which has a membership of near-iy 300. It will be pleasing to many in Oregon and Washington who met Aaron Jones on his visit in 1902, that he has

HAS GOOD LEAD FOR MAYOR. Collins Carries Boston Democratic

Primaries by 3000. BOSTON, Nov. 29 .- Complete returns to-

day from the city primaries of vesterday show that Patrick A. Collins was renom nated for Mayor by the Democrats by a plurality of 3802 over Dr. E. H. Gersey, his two contestants for the nomination. The total vote of Mayor Collins was 20,694 and of Candidate Swallow 6363. eorge W. Galvin was nominated by the Socialists for Mayor.

Unusual interest was felt as to the reult of the vote for Aldermanic candidates of both parties, especially concerning what effect the indorsements by the Good Sovernment Association would have. the eight Democratic nominees, one had the indersement of the association. Three others indersed by the association failed of nomination. One Democratic Aldernominee, James M. Curley, is at present serving sentence for fraudulent impersonation at a civil service exam-

Two of the Republican nominees for Aldermen were indorsed by the Good Government Association.

A Pointless Order.

London Tit-Bits. onnection with a Volunteer camp lately, the invading force was led by an officer whose hand was better suited to the plow than to the sword.

They were marching down a road, and on turning a sharp corner they came across the enemy lying but a short disance from them.
"Charge!" commanded the officer.

Away went his men at full speed, but when they had covered about half the distance to the enemy they heard their

'Come back, come back, the hale pack o' ye; come back to where ye started from, and start over again. I've forgot-ten to order ye to fix bayonets."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the guma silays all pain, cures wind coile and distraces.

Have you friends coming from the East? If so, send their names to the Denver & Rio Grande office, 124 Third street, Port-land, Or.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT. PORTLAND, Nov. 20, 8 P. M .- Maximur

temperature, 44; minimum temperature, 37; river reading, 11 A. M., 6.9 feet; change in 2 of a foot; total precipitation, & M. to 5 P. M., 33 of an inch; total pre-ipitation since September 1, 1903, 12.96 inches; formal precipitation since September 1, 1903, 9.47 inches; excess, 3.49 inches; total sunshine ovember 19, 0; possible sunshine, 9:18; baron PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	pant 12 hours.	Velo	Direction	weahter
Baker City Bissrarck Bloise Helena Kamloops, B. C. North Head Pocatello Portland Red Bluff Roseburg Sacramento San Francisco Spokane Seattle Tatoosh Island Walla Walla Walla	38 T 38 0.0 40 0.0 50 0.0	0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 :	NW SE SE NE E	Raining Cloudy Raining Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Raining Raining Raining Cloudy Clou

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Moderately heavy rain continues this evening in Northern California and lesser amounts have fallen today in the North Pacific States and in Northern Montana. There has been a gen eral rise in temperature during the last 24 hours in the states west of the Rocky Moun-lains, and nearly seasonal temperature now prevails in that section. The pressure is low-

HOME TESTING A Sure and Easy Test on Coffee.

To decide the all important question of offee, whether or not it is really the hidden cause of your physical atls and ap-proaching fixed disease, one should make a test of ten days by leaving off coffee ntirely and using well made Postum

If relief follows you may know to a certainty that coffee has been your victous and killing enemy. Of course you can take it back to your heart again if you like to keep sick.

A lady says: "I had suffered with stomach trouble, nervousness and terri-

ble sick headaches ever since I was a little child for my people were always great coffee drinkers and let us children have all we wanted. I got so I though I could not live without coffee and I would not acknowledge that it was caus ing my sufferings.
"Then I read so many articles about

Postum that I decided to give it a fair trial. I had not used it two weeks in place of coffee until I began to feel like a different person. The headaches and nervousness disappeared and where I used to be rick two or three days out of a week while drinking coffee I am now well and strong and sturdy seven days a week, thanks to Postum. "I had been using Postum three months

and had never been sick a day when I thought I would experiment and see if it really was coffee that caused the trouble. so I began to drink coffee again and in-side of a week I had an awful sick spell. I was so iff I was soon convinced that offee was the cause of all my misery burry with the result that I was soon again well and strong and determined to use Postum the rest of my days and to leave coffee alone in the future." Name Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Well-



If Your Teeth Ache

have the trouble corrected. The longer you put it off the larger your bill will be whe you are compelled to have your teeth properly the most modern, and we positively guarantee NO PAIN whatever during any operation. Don't go through the Winter with aching teeth; it is false economy. Come and see us. We have opened a branch office in Salem in the Stensioff bidg., cor. Court and Liberty sts.

DR. B. E. WRIGHT'S DENTAL OFFICE 3421/2 WASHINGTON STREET, Corner Seventh.
FEES REASONABLE.
CONSULTATION FREE.

Office hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; evenings, 7:39 to 8:30. Sundays, 16 A. M. to 13 M. Telephone, Main 2119.

est off the Washington coast, and highest over the Great Salt Lake Basin. The indications are for continued unsettled weather in this district Saturday, with occasional rain. WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 ho

nding midnight Saturday, November 21, 1903. Portland and vicinity-Occasional rain; winds ostly southern. Western Oregon and Western Washington ccasional rain; brisk southerly winds, possibly becoming high along the coast.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho-Cloudy and threatening, with occasional rain or snow. Southern Idaho-Cloudy and threatening, with probably light rain or enow; colde

"Rooms," "Rooms and Board," "House-

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

keeping Rooms," "Situation Wanted," 15 words or less, 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No dis count for additional insertions UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except New Today," 30 cents for 15 words or less 16 to 20 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 56 cents, etc.-first insertion. Each additiona insertion, one-half; no further discount un

der one month. "NEW TODAY" (gauge measure agate), 15 cents per line, first insertion; 10 cents per line for each additional insertion.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS, addressed care The Oregonian, and left at this office, should always be inclosed in sealed envelopes. No stamp is required on such letters.

The Oregonian will not be responsible for errors in advertisements taken through the telephone.

AUCTION SALES TODAY. Tonight at 7:30 at Ford's auction house, 182 1st st. H. Ford, auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

ALBINA LODGE, NO. 101. A. F.

ALBINA LODGE, NO. 105. A ...

& A. M.—Stated communication this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock. Annual banquet to members, tendered by the ladies of Camelia Chapter, O. E. S. All members carneally requested to be present. By order W. M.

A. J. HANDLAN, Sec.

DIED.

THOMPSON—In this city, November 20, 1903, at his late residence, \$1 North Seventeenth street, John Thompson, aged 75 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

OHNSON—Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of Helena Johnson, which will be held at the Congregational Church, corner Mississippi avenue and Fremont sirects, at 2 P. M. today. Interment Lone Fir Ceme-

FERRIS-Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the late William R. Ferris, which will be held at the family residence, University Park, at 11 A. M. today. In-terment Love's Cemetery.

EDWARD HOLMAN Co., Undertakers and embalmers, have moved to their new build-ing. Third and Salmen. Lady assistant

re No. 507.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Funeral Directors, cer, 3d and Madison. Office of County Cor-oner. Lady Assistant. 'Phone No. 3.

DUNNING & CAMPION, Undertakers,

CLARKE BROS., FINE FLOWERS, Flo.

F. S. DUNNING, Undertuker, 414 East Alder, Lady assistant, Tel. East 52.

UNCALLED FOR ANSWERS

ANSWERS ARE HELD AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE FOLLOWING ANSWER CHECKS AND MAT HE HAD BY PRESENTING YOUR CHECKS AT THE GREGONIAN OFFICE: A=67, 69, 70, 71, B=66, 70, 71, 73, B., C. 2, C=72, D=52, 70, 71, 74, E=46, 67, F=54, 62, 66, G=52, 61, 67, 72, H=62, 66, 76, J=51, 62, 64, 66, 71, 73, 74, K=69, 72, 75, L=21, 62, 67, 71, 72, M=49, 57, 69, 66, 73, 78, M. N=67, 68, 70, O=58.

N-67, 68, 70. O-58. P-36, 59, 66, 70, 72. Q-17, 52, 65. R-66, 67, 69, 71, Railroad. S-67, 70, 71, 73, 74. T-38, 69. V-58, 59, 73, 74. W-54, 57, 79, 74, 75. X-52, 57. Y-16, 22, 58, 67, 70, 74.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted to Rent

NOTICE! Dr. Sandon, the Electric Belt Specialist, has opened offices at 288½ Washington, Belts this week half price.

Abstracts on short notice, at lower rates; accuracy guaran Title Insurance against loss by for-Trusts We act as trustee, assignee, ex-

Loans On improved city, suburban, acre-age or farm properties, at 5, 6, 7 Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Co.

204-5-6-7 Falling Bldg., 3d and Wash, Sts.

FIRST A HOME THEN EMPLOYMENT Both are to be had at St. Johns.

You can have your own home on payment \$10 a month.

Free Street-Car Tickets HARTMAN, THOMPSON & POWERS 3 Chamber of Commerce.

MARQUAM GRAND THEATER— W. T. PANGLE, Resident Manager. Last Two Performances Today of Portland's Favorite Actor, MR. JAMES NEILL. Supported by Edyth Chapman and the Incomparable Neill Company, IN THE ROMANTIC DRAMA, "A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE." Special Maximee Prices—75c, 30c, 35c, 23c, Evening Prices—51.00, 75c, 30c, 35c, 23c, Seats Now Selling. Phone Main Sos.

MARQUAM GRAND THEATER—
W. T. PANGLE, Resident Manager,
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Nights, Nov.
23, 24, 25. Special Matince Wednesday.
THE FAMOUS COMEDIAN,
DE WOLF HOPPER, In the Musical Comedy, "MR. PICKWICK." "MR. PICKWICK."

Evening prices—Entire parquet, \$2; entire parquet circle, \$1.59; halcony, \$1, 75c, 50c; gallery, 25c, 35c. Special Wednesday matines—Entire parquet, \$1.50; entire parquet circle, \$1; balcony, 75c, 50c; gallery, 25c, 35c. Seats Now Selling. Phone Main 868.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARQUAM Grand Theater Dec. 1st to 5th

Klaw & Erlanger's **BEN HUR**

350-PERSONS IN PRODUCTION-350 Seat Sale Opens

Thursday, Nov. 26, at 10 A. M.

No seats laid aside. No telephone orders taken. Prices, \$2.50 to 50c. Box seats, \$3.00. Out-of-Town Mail Orders with remittances filled in order received after sale opens.

THE BAKER THEATER—
GEO. L. BAKER, Sole Lensee and Manager.
Phore Main 1907.
Every night this week, matiness Saturday and
Sunday, extraordinary production of
Anthony Hope's
PRISONER OF ZENDA."
Second week of the incomparable Baker Theater company.
Prices—Evening, Soc. 35c, 25c, 15c; matiness
25c, 15c, 10.

25c, 15c, 16. Next week, William Gillette's greatest com-edy, "Too Much Johnson." EMPIRE THEATER-Corner 12th and Morrison Streets.

GEORGE L. BAKER, Resident Manager, One Week, Starting Sunday Matines, Nov. 22, Matines Thursday, the Great Chinese-American Semantion

KING OF THE OPIUM RING Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c; matinee, 10c, 15c, 25

CORDRAY'S THEATER— CORDRAY & RUSSELL, Managers, Phone Main 802, Evening prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c, onight, all week, matines Saturday, best musical farce of the year.

MASON AND MASON RUDOLPH AND ADOLPH Next week, commencing Sunday matines and four nights, Elmer Walter's latest

A MILLIONAIRE TRAMP 'Nothing but bank notes, gold and laughter."

YON YONSON

ARCADE THEATER AND AMUSEMENT PARLORS, 330 Washington, between 6th and 7th.

Open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. SIX STAR ACTS. Every day 2:30 to 4:30. ADMISSION 10C TO ANY SEAT.

NEW TODAY.

OLD GOLD, JEWELRY MADE OVER OR EX-changed; diamonds, precious atones; loose and changed; diamonds, precious stones; loose and mounted; watches, jeweiry repaired; clase prices; good work. Tingry, the Jeweier, N. E. cor. 3d and Wash., Breeden bldg., upstars. FOR RENT-LARGE MODERN DWELL-ing, Oregon City; good repair; convenient to trains; 15 rooms. Write J. T. Apper-son or H. E. Cross, Oregon City.

TEAMS TO RENT-20 LARGE TEAMS Inquire 112 Shergether or separately, lock bldg., Portland,

SHEEHY RROS., MOVED TO 2824 YAMHULL st., near 4th. Phone Main 3072 \$2500 Each, 3 new houses in Central Al-bina; full lot; 6 rooms, bath, tollet, laundry tray; full brick basement; terms to suit purchaser. HART LAND CO. 107 Sherbock hidg.

MORTGAGE LOANS On improved city and farm property. Building loans. Installment loans. W.M. MACMASTER 211 Worcester block.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

ARGE LOTS NEAR MT. SCOTT CAR LINE built on easy monthly payments. Pacific

FOR SALE-T-ROOM HOUSE, FULL LOT, barn and fruit trees; improved street; two biceks from car line, Sunnyside. Q 7:, Ore-gonian. NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT, PRICE

\$1200; one-third down, balance insta-ments. Apply 871 East 11th st., North. SOME GREAT BARGAINS ALONG THE line of the O. W. P. electric railway. O. R. Additon, Lents, Or. Mount Scott car, Sc.

HERE'S A SNAP-A FEW 40-ACRE TRACTS R. R. land, 50 miles of Portland, at 75 c per acre. Pacific Land Co., 167% 1st st. sides BUYS NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, BATH and pantry; hot and cold water; lot 40x125; cash or installments. Sisley, Montavilla.

DESIRABLE MODERN RESIDENCE, W. Side; fine investment; no reasonable offer refused. , Box 207, City. A BEAUTIFUL HOME; SEVEN ROOMS FOR SALE-DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROP

1100 L. E. Thompson & Co. 228 Third

10 YELLOW PINE TIMBER CLAIMS, cruise 3,000,000 each; 5 good timber claim relinquishments; several choice farm being-steads, all well located; reliable cruisers, fees reasonable. Wim. Hawks, room 306, Commercial block. fees reasonable. Commercial block.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

FINEST HOMESTEAD RELINQUISHMENT on the Columbia River, with good house, only \$300; two miles to daily boats. Call 102 lst st. FOREST RESERVE SCRIP FOR SALE IN large or small blocks, ready for immediate delivery. L. W. Whiting, 408 Abington bldg.

COREST RESERVE SCRIP FOR SALE IN any size tracts, ready for immediate use. W. G. Howell, 538 Chamber of Commerce. BUY AND SELL LARGE AND SMALL tracts of timber. A. E. Mathews, 417 Occ-gonian bldg., Portland, Or.

B. SANFORD & CO., REAL ESTATIS, homesteads, timber claims and state school lands. 212 Abington bldg. SCRIPT, 25,000 ACRES OF YELLOW PIND land in bodies for scripping. Address Script, 319 Albiky bldg.

TO EXCHANGE.

cooming-house, 9 Rooms, Central location; cheap rent; and 3290-pound team, harness and new 315 wagon; will trade for house and lot in suburb, Call 92 7th st, side door.

WILL EXCHANGE INTEREST IN SPLEN-did hardware business in prosperous city for desirable unincumbered real estate. 188 Sec-

FOR LEASE.

por LEASE-10 ACRES, COTTAGE, BARN, orchard, small fruits, all finely improved and in cultivation, few blocks from school-house and 200 feet from 10-minutes our service. L. E. Thompson & Co., 228 Third.