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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

It is said the Japanese are considering seriously the adoption of the English (Roman) form of writing and printing-that is, the letter or type preferred by the Latin races and by English-speaking peoples. Unless Japan shall be crushed by Russla in the present war, this change is sure to come: for the dealings of Japanese officials with European governments, the relations of Japanese merchants and travelers with those of Europe and of our own country, the progress Japan is making in general civilization, and the need to her people of a readier method of communication and intercourse with the world at large, all point her to the desirability of making the change. If, however, she should fail in the great undertaking upon which her existence s virtually staked, she may be forced back upon her own primitive life and held there.

Her present method of writing and printing is too cumbrous for a progressive nation. It is really one of the curiosities of letters. The characters look like Chinese, and in fact are such. The Japanese have chosen forty-seven sounds from the many thousands employed by the Chinese, and they use them phonetically only; that is to say, as sound-carrying letters. They have taken Chinese words, represented by sounds-each word in Chinese being a distinct character; and forty-seven of syllabary. That is, the Japanese have dealt with the Chinese system of writing in a way precisely analogous to that followed by the Phoenicians in dealing with Egyptian hieroglyphics thousands of years earlier. They have taken ideographs and used them phonetically, as an alphabet. It is the greatest of all human inventions. And the Japanese discovery seems to have

been wholly an independent one. The alphabet, as used in Europe from the earliest times, even before the dawn of history, is substantially a development by the Phoenicians-a Semitirace-from Egyptian picture-writing. The Phoenicians took the form of their letters from the Egyptian system of signs and ideographs, and adopted the principle of making each feature of an object stand for the first sound of its name. For example, they took the sign representing an ex's head and made it stand for the sound of "a," not because it was one of the Egyptian signs for "a," but because "Aleph" was the name of an ox, and "a" was its first syllable. Thus an alphabet was developed by representing objects or ideographs by their leading sounding signs; and then by combining the sounding signs more complex ideas were gradually combined written forms. No discovery in the history of the human mind equals this in importance. The intellectual prog-

ress of the race is founded on it.

When the Japanese took a number of Chinese characters that represented certain sounds, combined them into syllabaries and employed the results in writing, they made use, independently, of the same system and its methods that the Phoenicians had employed long before. But the ideographs of the Chinese are difficult and intractable for the purposes of writing and of combination. They are labored and complicate, and require a multitude of determinative signs. Chinese writing has not yet passed beyond the ideographic stage; yet written expression is modified by a multitude of determinative signs-characters put beside the word to show what class of objects it belongs to. Chinese writing thus is in a sort of transitional stage between purely ideographic and purely phonetic writing-the former still predominating. Substantially in such stage of progress in writing the Phoenicians were thousands of years ago. But the genius of a Semitic race cut the knot, and the leading sound of a word became the letter of an alphabet, used phonetically, in vast combination, for expression of ideas of every

Substitution of the English (Roman) siphabet for her present awkward forms, derived from the Chinese, will contribute greatly to the convenience of Japan, and to the convenience of these who have intercourse with her. Undoubtedly the Japanese, accustomed since the third century A. D. to the use of Chinese verbal phonograms as alphabetical or rather as syllable signs, will find some difficulty in making the change; and the change can only be effected in a gradual way. But through an effective system of public education it can be made. Japan already has many newspapers and magazines print- business can be carried on better by in- that the Port Arthur squadron if comed in English characters, and her It- dividuals than by a combination." This pelled to leave the harbor, would con-

shall come out of the present war triumphantly, will soon begin the change.

WHAT THE '85 PAIR IS TO BE. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has ended. It was an enterprise of enormous dimensions, involving a vast outlay of money, energy, skill, experience and taste; and it paid. The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition hopes to attract in its own way the same favorable attention, if not in volume at least in degree, that has been given its mighty predecessor. Its promoters have undertaken a great task in the face of difficulties that at the outset seem wellnigh insuperable. But as the project nears its maturity it has become obvious that all the fine promises made for our local exposition by its most sanguine advocates are to be most wonderfully fulfilled

In scope our own Fair will cover the entire world. In variety it will scarcely be second to any other; and in beauty it is entitled to rank with the finest in history. The degree of interest aroused by the Fair in the territory west of the Rocky Mountains is little short of amazing; and it is beginning to be apparent that in the Eastern States, and even in Europe, it is not unknown. The Publicity Bureau is now pursuing its work with diligence and success, and the rallroads are do ing notable work along the same line.

The Lewis and Clark Fair will begin June 1, 1905, and will end October 15, 1905, a period of four and one-half months, or 127 days. Barring any unforeseen accident, the gates will be thrown open with the Exposition in a condition of preparedness never before known in a like enterprise. At this time the Agricultural, Liberal Arts and Foreign Exhibits buildings are completed, and the Forestry building is practically completed, all being ready for the installation or the storing of exhibits. The Mining building, Transportation building and Auditorium will be ready February 1. The proposed additional Liberal Arts building will be done in ample time, and the Government buildings will certainly be finished before the opening day. All the state buildings, including the Oregon building, will, it is believed, be done before June 1.

As a whole, the Lewis and Clark Exposition will represent an investment by the Government, by the participating states, by the City of Portland, by the exhibitors and concessionaires, of approximately \$3,000,000. There will be from twenty to twenty-five large structures, not counting the great variety of minor buildings for private exhibits and concessions. It will be inferior in size and pretensions only to two or three of the National expositions that have been held in the United States, and will exceed in the actual outlay of money and elaborateness the Midwinter Fair, the Omaha, Nashville, New Orleans and Charleston Expositions. This is said with no desire to make invidious comparisons, but simply to state a fact. It will not be at all a local enterprise, but it will be participated in by the States of Oregon, California, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Utah, and by many Eastern States, such as New York and Massachusetts. It has besides been arranged that the foreign nations of Japan, China, Turkey, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia, and the Dominion of Canada, shall be represented. It will be on a smaller scale a replica of the St. Louis Exposition, with features of architectural taste and scenic splendor unequaled elsewhere, and with, besides, a completeness and beauty of its own that make it en-

tirely individual. It is fitting that at the close of the St. Louis Exposition The Oregonian should again call general public attention to a project of the Pacific Northwest that has behind it the enthuslasm, intelligence, resources, industry and the interest of all the people within that territory. It would now appear certain that the Lewis and Clark Fair will secure all the patronage it deserves, both at home and abroad, and, if it does, it will have accomplished all that the people of Portland have ever dared to hope.

INDIVIDUALITY IN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Two local news items in yesterday's Oregonian present a very interesting illustration of the difficulties attendant on too severe an application of the underlying principle of unionism to either capital or labor. A dull season in shipping, with a resultant curtailment in the demand for labor of the longshoremen class, has left a surplus of that labor on the beach. There being an insufficient amount of employment for more than sone-half of the number of men who wished to labor, the longshoremen's union is said to have appropriated what there was and awarded it exclusively to the men wearing the union label. To this division of the spoils of toll, as it were, there would have been but little objection had the union not decided that it had a full membership, with no vacancies in sight, and the "outs" could not become the "ins," no matter how strongly they might be impressed with the advantages of unionism. In other words, they were denied the right to labor because they were not union men, and they were denied the right to become union men because there was already a sufficient number for the available sup-

There was good, red blood flowing in the veins of some of these American citizens who wished to go into the open market and sell their labor for what it would bring, and naturally when they were denied the opportunity a miniature riot took place, with others on a larger scale not improbable. This was of rendering the harbor untenable to the result of an application of the monopolistic principle to labor. But the workings of that underlying principle as applied to capital show results not at all dissimilar from those which are experienced by labor. Following the item regarding the differences between the employed and unemployd longshoremen appeared the announcement of the withdrawal of a prominent firm from the combine which was formed last Spring for the philanthropic purpose of lessening the output and increasing the price of the product of the sash and door factories and planing question.

have proved a success, but, according opportunity that they had in mind to the testimony, the supply of sash and doors exceeds the demand, just as the and the Russian fleet is smoked out of supply of longshoremen is in excess of the number required. Thus came dis- tion will result. Togo, who has been satisfaction and at least partial dis- so careful of his ships of the line, canruption. As a member of the with- not afford to let the Russians escape. drawing firm announced, "as far as we are concerned, we believe that this them. It was announced some time ago

ated as to show a satisfactory profit about his complicated task, while a number of mills combined canmit to membership a greater number whom he would show a preference over Brassey's Annual. the others. This would soon leave the poorer class of laborers out of employment or force them into other lines where they might be better qualified for service. The aggressive, alert, successful planing-mill owner should not aged that proportionately good returns

KLAMATH'S BIG WATER PROJECT. Klamath County offers one of the st fields for irrigation that the Reclamation Service has surveyed in Oregon. But, like other projects in this state, that in Klamath is beset by an obstacle of its own-a private corporation whose irrigation plans would be rendered useless by the Government system, and whose promoters seem unwilling to accept that compensation for damages which the Reclamation Service deems reasonable.

To remove this difficulty, F. H. Newell, chief engineer of the service, and his aids addressed a large mass meeting of citizens last Wednesday at Klamath Falls. The meeting was full of spirit, and the citizens who attended called on the Government as in one voice to go forward with its plans.

All this is very good if it will induce the Klamath Canal Company, which is developing its own irrigation system and which has spent probably \$20,000, to get out of the way. Other companies, such as the Big Klamath Ditch Company, headed by Henry E. Ankeny, and the Little Klamath Ditch Company, headed by J .F. Adams, are willing to yield, and have presented claims for damages which are satisfactory to Mr.

The Government project would render useless the enterprises of the three companies, by diverting their supply of water. But the Government would reclaim far more land than the companies; hence residents of Klamath County, foreseeing the vaster benefits of Mr. Newell's project, are eager to have it carried out in lieu of the other works which hitherto they encouraged. Mr. Newell evidently is very desirous of creating a big irrigation work in Oregon. But wherever he has turned he has been barred by lack of water supply, or by high cost, or by unwill-

ingness of private owners to yield the ground. The Butter-Creek project, in Umatilla County, was given up, for the present at least, because the benefits were not proportionate with the expense. The project in Harney County Mr. Newell disapproved for insufficient water supply. That in Malheur County seems tied up by refusal of the Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Military Road Company, which owns many ngs or to co-operate with the Reclamation abandoned because private companies are in possession under the Carey act. And it will be remembered that in the Palouse Mr. Newell has abandoned a favorable project because damages which would accrue to the O. R. & N. he deems inexpedient for the Government to defray.

The fertile basin of Klamath Lakes is a grand field for Mr. Newell to work in. The lakes will supply all the water that can be used, and far more. The soil is highly fertile under irrigation. The potentialities of the region are beyond estimate. Perhaps the people of Klamath can open the way for the Government. They have shown themselves resolved to do so if they can.

Commercial interests of Portland would be benefited far more by the irrigation project in Harney County or Malheur or Umatilla, since it seems inevitable that Klamath will get its rallroad from California instead of from Oregon. However, Portland wishes Klamath good luck in the present irrigation quest.

SMOKING OUT THE BEAR.

Now that the ships of Russia's Second Pacific Squadron are actually on their way to the scene of conflict, it is evident that Japan is paying more attention to the situation likely to be created by their arrival in the China seas, It is this attention that is resulting in the increased fury of the assaults upon Port Arthur, and it is the sailing of Rojestvensky that diverted the main attack from the natural points of assault on the Keekwan Hills to heights that overlook the harbor from the westward. The hill known as 203-Meter is reported by the imperial headquarters at Tokio to be in the hands of the Japanese, and the official reports from Tokio have hitherto been accurate, although the silence of the same authority has at times been highly de-

Nogi has transferred his principal attack to the west for the obvious reason the Russian ships. He has evidently been told by Tokio that Rojestvensky approaches, and that the final capture of the fortress may be so far distant that the ships must be driven out beforehand. Hence the taking of the lofty commanding position on 203-Meter Hill, and it is fair to assume from the progress already made that Rojestvensky will find no Russian pennants ready to join the flag and that he will be unable to enter Port Arthur. Vladivostok usually becomes frost-bound in December, so that port, too, is out of the

When the Japanese succeed in mount Theoretically this combination should ing siege guns upon 203-Meter Hill, an when selecting this point for attack, its hiding-place, an interesting situaand will be forced to join battle with

may be expected that Japan, if she statement that since the withdrawal battleships, with the object of disabling from the combine business has picked them to such an extent that they would up and the mills are again running on not be available against Rojestvensky full time. The fact that one mill out of This would be good strategy, and it renumber can be so managed and oper- mains to be seen how Togo will set

Much is said for Japanese warlike not make a correspondingly good show- skill when Togo is thought capable of ing is pretty conclusive evidence that dealing with the situation. On paper individuality stands for something in he is already overwhelmed. On paper the world of capital as well as in the he was slightly overmatched by the world of labor. If a union were to ad- Port Arthur squadron alone. The Japanese navy has torn paper valuations men than could find employment at | into shreds and scattered them over the this time, the employer of labor might Yellow Sea. Brains are above metal, find among them certain individuals for and brains are not mentioned in

The vote of Oregon in the Presidential election was small. The vote for Roosevelt was the normal Republican vote-over 60,000. The opposition vote of all shades should have been at least be obliged to burden himself with an 50,000, but it fell more than 20,000 short. attempt to carry on a concern so man- Democrats refused to vote for Parker. In Multnomah County the vote for were impossible, and neither should the Roosevelt exceeded by over 3000 that laborer be handicapped by having to cast for McKinley—which was about carry a less energetic member of the the natural or normal gain. And yet the total vote was below that thrown in same union. The purchasers of labor and the purchasers of sushes and doors 1900, or even in 1896. That is, the Demare entitled to the best they can get ocrats refused to vote for Parker and for their money, and the sellers of didn't appear at the polls. It is signifithose commodities should have no recant that though the Republican vote strictions on their rights to dispose of of Oregon increased so largely, the total them to the best individual advantage. vote of 1904 was much below that of four years, and even of eight years, earlier. In the late election the Democrats of Oregon didn't vote. Maybe they never will. Yet it will hardly do to bank on the supposition that they

> Alaska business men are circulating petition which will be presented to the Government asking that Dry Strait, in Wrangel Narrows, be dredged. The work will cost about \$2,000,000, and the benefit claimed will be a shortening of the route between Seattle and Alaska about fifteen miles. If the Alaskans knew what difficulties beset the path of states and territories that seek appropriations for river and harbor improvements of real merit, they would hardly waste time with the big project they have in hand. There is a large and growing traffic in the Far North, but it has not yet reached proportions that will induce the Government to invest \$2,000,000 in taking a slight bend out of a steamship route several hundred miles in length.

The few remaining members of the Nootka Indian tribe on the west coast of Vancouver Island have trailed the British flag in the dust by refusing to submit to arrest. They not only refused to be arrested, but they further outraged British pride and dignity by taking from the officer sent for them his weapons and handcuffs and forcing him to return to Victoria for reinforcements. These will be sent forward by the government lighthouse tender, and unless the Indians or the British back down it will soon be in order for some Vancouver Island historians to write a tale of "The Last of the Nootkas." Indian outbreaks are rare occurrences in these days, but the Nootka affair has the banks. the groundwork for a very thrilling

"If we are not going to spend money on necessary internal improvements. then I am in favor of tariff revision," is the utterance of Senator Fulton. What the Senator wants, then, is a tariff for revenue, and not a tariff for protection. "I don't believe the best friterests of the country would justify he also says. Doubtless they would not. What is proposed by the revisionists is a correction alternate sections of land in the irriga- of the inequalities of the present tariff, and a readjustment of some of its schedules. To pretend that the Dingley Service. The Deschutes country was act cannot be improved as a protective measure, or that any act is perfect under all conditions, is to take a most untenable position; but that is what the "stand-patters" are now doing.

> A Corvallis hopgrower has been testing the legality of the contract by which he agreed to deliver his hop crops for five years at ten cents per pound. The grower has scored first blood in the legal contest resultant on his refusal, by gaining the decision in the local court at Corvallis. As the price at which the crop of 1904 was sold was twenty-one cents in advance of the contract price, it is easy to understand that there is a strong motive for breaking the contract. Of course, it is hardly probable that the grower would have taken legal steps to break the contract had the market price this year been seven or eight cents per pound.

Old Mexico, the land of the bullfight, the Spanish fandango and other diversions characteristic of a warm-blooded people, is steadily advancing in civilization. She has made all preparations for adopting the gold standard, and yesterday President Diaz was inaugurated for the seventh time. Seven terms cover a good many years, and while there have been a number of strenuous revolutions since Diaz took the helm, the fact that he has escaped assassination and on the whole given good satisfaction to his emotional constituency is evidence of steady improve ment in the moral and political atmosphere in which he dwells.

Edward A. Swartz, a Seattle fisher man, charged by his 13-year-old daughter with a most abhorrent crime, may be accredited with one good act. He tucked his head under his bedclothes, cut his own throat and rid the world of a monster. If the child's two brothers, charged with the same crime against her, would further emulate the example of their father, King County would be the gainer financially and the world the better morally.

Hillsboro has advanced to that stage in its municipal development where it must decide the cow question. Portland was there once. There comes a town when the cow must yield to civic tion instead of destruction, pride and cease to use the streets for

admit that the tax levy there is larger twice as large.

An Ohio man gave the President a coon, and he took it all the way to St Louis in his private car. Another Booker Washington incident. The 'coon dined in the same car with the Presi dent.

"The (municipal) tax levy of 14 mills," declares the Seattle Times, "will praries are full of books so printed. It belief is substantiated by a further centrate its attack upon two of Togo's tures of the city." Gracious!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Missing Golf Ball. Slitting open his left forearm with a raxor, Holmes was about to inject a bleycle pumpful of cocaine, ether, Willamette water and local option dope, when the light of battle gleamed in his eyes and caused the cat to think dawn had come. "Some one is coming upstairs. Watson," he said. "I heard footsteps on the sairs, but- You wonder, how I know our visitor is coming Holmes, reading my thoughts. "It's childishly simple," he continued. fixed the second step from the top so that anyone treading on it is shot down the whole flight. The stranger

be coming up." Holmas opened the door and stapped youth, as in manhood, he was without out. "Try again, my dear sir," he flashy qualities, and he was long looked called out to the man who lay in a upon as the dunce of his family. So stu-"Try again, my dear sir," tumbled heap at the bottom of the stairs. This time our visitor was more successful. He entered the room and tumbled heap at the bottom of the successful. He entered the room and took a seat opposite the window. "Did you have a good game?" asked Holmes.

"How did you guess-" "Nothing, my dear sir," answered

been lost in two weeks. "Are you prepared for a long trip, disciplined in India. He later said that in Watson?" said Holmes, placing a revolver in his pocket. "Better take a success as a soldier. Scotch glossary," he added.

I compromised on a flask of it. Reaching the ground, Holmes drew out a microscope and examined each blade of grass. "A cow has been here lately," he muttered. "How did you know?"

He showed me a cowslip. Inquiries in the neighborhood showed that there was indeed a cow. She was the picture of health.

of milk."

On our return to the house Holmes turned the case over to Detective Night with the advice to get out a search warrant,

Magazine Stories a la Mode. Anita had always lived on the range.

best cowboy he had.

and a flock of two small lambs.

The cattlemen said he must die. Fifty of them surrounded the stranger and began to fire volleys at him. Anita rode up to learn the cause of the shooting.

"Shame on you to shoot a tenderfoot," she cried, and urged her agile pony forward, dodging in and out between the hall of bullets. With easy grace she swung the sheepman from the ground, threw him across her

The Vicomte de Table d'Hote and his lovely wife entered their carriage. "Do you remember that day you saved me from the cowboys?" he asked. "Vous bettez," answered Anita, in her adorable Texas French.

Hints on Christmas Giving. Gifts for a man are numerous, and by

following these hints women will save themselves much vexation: If your friend does not smoke, no harm can be done by presenting him with a box of cigars of your own se-

lection In selecting a cravat avoid patterns containing more than six of the pri-

mary colors. The bald man will be flattered by a gift of hairbrushes.

For an intimate man friend a box of candy makes a useful gift as you can easily get it back. It is not advisable to give a man

kitchen range unless you know that he has already bought the ring.

Unlucky.

Thirteen deaths resulted from football this season. Who'll make it 14? 203-Meter Hill seems to have got it like David B.

All the world's a stage-and there are no recalls.

His meter bill costs the ordinary man as heavily as 203-Meter Hill the Japs.

President Diaz has been inaugurated to acquire a habit.

The Chief of Artillery thinks that America's coast defenses are insufficient. All the chiefs of departments think their own line is sadly neglected by the Nation, but the country manages

to survive.

Russian Marshals of the Nobilitywhoever they may be-are of the opinwhoever they may be—are of the opin-ion that a fund intended for a naval his farm on those lines. On Saturday training college should be devoted to morning. November 19, to Mr. and Mrs. educational purposes instead. Russian institutions must be on the verge of collapse when any body of men dares time in the history of every growing talk of using money to spread educa-

They are telling of a Plattsburg young man who read an advertisement The Post-Intelligencer comes back in a newspaper in which an Eastern with another editorial argument to firm offered 11 cents for 1902 pennies, terminate a tiresome discussion, we'll a letter saying that just as soon as he forwarded the remaining 1852 pennics he would receive the 11 cents.

If and If and If.

Harper's Weekly.

President Rosscvelt will be only 14 years old in 1912. Suppose the Republicans should be beaten in 1908, and four years later should implore him to lead them once more to victory, would be not deem it his duty to obey the summons, as Grant would have done in 1880, and as, we cannot be sufficient to meet the expendi- not but believe, Grover Cleveland would have done this year?

GREAT SOLDIERS OF MODERN TIMES

-THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON-

(By Arrangement With the Chicago Tribune.)

I never in my life gave up anything that I undertook -- Duke of Wellington.
For this is England's greatest son.
He that gain'd a hundred fights, Nor ever lost an English gun.

der, how I know our visitor is coming ap instead of going down," interrupted Hington, was born in Ireland of English stock in 1769. Like that of his great rival, Napoleon, who was born the same year, the date of Wellington's birth is not positively known, but probably it was May 1. Nor, curiously enough, is the place of hasn't fallen yet and must therefore his birth certain. It was either Dublin or At that moment there was a crash. of his father, the Earl of Mornington. In by giving a famous whipping to "Bobus" Smith, a boy larger than himself. From Eton he went to a French military school at Angers.

Wellesley was still regarded as dull and frivolous, but, nided by money and polit-loal influence, he started as ensign and "Nothing, my dear sir," answered Holmes. "Your mouth han certain lines brought on by saying a vigorous word beginning with 'd,' and the Sellwood transfer in your pocket tells me you are a goifer."

"Yes, I play golf. My name is Mc-stingo," said our visitor. "I have come to ask you to solve the mystery of the lost golf ball."

ical influence, he started as ensign and rose steadily through the various grades of the army until, at M, he secured a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. In 1736 he and his regiment were sent to india. The next three years were years of inaction and obscurity for the young soldier, but they were usefully employed. He began, at this time, a study of the art of war, which, in thoroughness, has never been surpassed. He read all the military text-books. He familiarized himself with every detail of Holmes brightened up. The old sleuthhound instincts awoke. In a few moments he had the story from Mc-Stingo. Four thousand golf balls had been lost in two weeks.

In 1798 an expedition was sent against Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore. Wellesley commanded a division and served with distinction at the battle of Mulvalli and at the successful assault upon Seringapatam.
In 1799 the Mahratta freebooter Dhoondiah
had collected 5000 men. Wellesley attacked
him at the head of four regiments of cavairy, killed him and dispersed his follow-ing. Military operations becoming neces-sary against the Mahratta chiefs Sindhia as the picture of health.

"That cow," said Holmes, "has swalin 42 days with 10,000 soldiers, and on April lowed the golf balls. You see that big ad over there, 'Pilis for the Pale.' She has taken the golf balls for pills, and the influence of mind over matter has the influence of mind over matter has saye. The enemy had 45,000 men and 100 caused her to grow well and give lots guns and occupied a strong position. Wellesley had less than 7000 men, only 2000 of whom were Europeans. Nevertheless, almost without hesitation Wellesley resolved to attack. He lost 2500 men, but won the most brilliant victory ever achieved by a European force in India.

Now become Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. C. B., he returned to England in 186. Sir Her father often said she was the in Spain and Portugal having falled, Wellerible thoroughness, his unerring test cowboy he had. John Moore's campaign against the French she thought nothing of stooping out chief in command of the English forces, his opponents, and his immense capaci-She thought nothing of stooping out of the saddle and drinking from a stream as her pony tore wildly along the banks.

One day she heard news—great news.

A sheepman had invaded the country.

A sheepman had invaded the country.

The way a young man with an eyeglass of the Spanish government at home supplied him with invadelon had in the Peninsula, and his solders with which to oppose the 400,—

Nameleon had in the Peninsula, and his solders with which to oppose the 400,—

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Nameleon had in the peninsula and the pen treachery of the Spanish government. His government at home supplied him with insufficient resources. Napoleon had in Spain 400,000 men, commanded by some of his ablest Generals, Soult, Victor and Massena being among them. But from the day the hero of Assaye arrived in Portugal the French power in the Peninsula steadily declined. Soult was speedily driven from Portugal, Marshil Victor, with 80,000 of with credit.

had as many as 25,000 reliable English soldiers with which to oppose the 400,000 French in the Peninsula, and his brought together. His genius, unlike Napoleon's, developed slowly; and, also unlike Napoleon's, it never got him into a place which it could not get him out of with credit.

men, attacked Wellesley with 20,000 English and 40,000 Spaniards, at Talavera, and was completely Jefeated. From lack of reinforcements Wellesley, now Viscount Wellington, was compelled to retire to Al-meida. In the Spring of 1810 Massena moved against him with 70,000 men, but encountered the impregnable lines of Tor-res Vedras which Wellington had erected during the Winter, lost 30,600 men, and had to retreat to avoid starvation. Wellington followed him, whipped him at Sa-bagal and Fuentes de Onoro, and beat Soult at Albuera. In 1812 Wellington took Ciudad Rodrigo, stormed Badajoz, defeated Marmot at the battle of Tormes, and on August 12 entered Madrid. Now commander-in-chief of 200,000 English, Span-ish and Portugues, 70,000 of whom were well drilled, Wellington gave the French a crushing defeat at Vittoria, drove them through the Pyrenees, whipped Soult at Orthes and Toulouse, and was moving forward triumphantly on French soll when Napoleon abdicated. As soon as peace was declared Well-

ington returned to England, where he was received with immense enthusiasm. He was raised to a Dukedom and voted a grant of £400,000. On the return of Napoleon from Elba Weil-Ington took command of the Army of the Netherlands a force composed of the Netherlands, a force composed of about 25,000 Englishmen and 71,000 Hanoverians, Brunswickers, Nassauers, Germans and Hollanders. Acting in co-operation with Wellington was Count Blucher, with 117,000 fine Prussian troops. How Napoleon with 125,000 men fell on Blucher at Ligny and siew 12,000 of his men; how he then turned upon Wellington; how Grouchy became separated from the rest of the French force; how Wellington hurried from the Duchess of Richmond's ball at Brussels, repulsed Ney and withstood the entire French force until Blu-cher came up, and how then the united English and Germon forces overthrew Napoleon with terrible slaughter and sent him a second time into exile, are facts regarding the memorable battle Waterloo which make a thrice-told

Wellington recrossed the field of Waterloo in the moonlight to sup at Brussels. Twenty-one years before he had crossed this field and noted it as the spot where a hattle in defense of Brussels ought to be fought. De-pressed by the scene of horror which now spread around him, the so-called "Iron Duke" burst into tears and ex-claimed: "I have never fought such a battle and I hope never to fight such another." He never fought another oatte and I nope never to ngit such another." He never fought another battle of any kind. On his return to England he was created Prince of Waterloo, the estate of Strathfieldsaye was bought for him by the nation at a cost of £263,000, and he was created Commander-in-Chief. He held various political offices under the government and was Prime Minister from 1827 to 1832. When 60 years old he fought a comic opera duel with the Earl of Win-chelses, who had libeled him. He died on September 14, 1852, and was buried under the dome of St. Paul's. Wellington's principal claims to rank

Time to Remember the Editor.

Athena Press.

ers should begin to remember the local newspaper in a substantial manner. Harvest is over, the crops have been abundant and everybody feels good, or fair to middling.

Father Schell's Big Job.

Pendleton Tribune. Father Schell is doubtless very sealous in behalf of the Indians, but before he is through with it, he will find that he will hardly be able in a few months to solve a the new world have been working on for three centuries.

Editor Geer Singes Balliet.

Salem Statesman Another miscarriage of justice is for the notorious series of fraudulent minyears.

Game Hogs on Rampage.

Corvallis Gazette Sportsmen are taking advantage of the privilege of killing China pheasants for market during the last 15 days of November, and these birds are being slaughtered in large numbers all over the country. The sound of shooting is heard all around our city and at the present rate of slaugh-ter it seems that everyone is supplied with the pheasant. They sell in the market for

Nepotism Far From Home.

Walla Walla Statesman Yesterday it was announced that Fred Allison, a nephew of Senator Allison, of Iowa, had arrived from Missouri, to accept a position as carrier in the Walla Walla postoffice. Today it is announced that a son of Senator Allison has accepted fer his seventh term. See what it is a position in the local postoffice, and tomorrow we shall probably find out that it is the old man himself who is coming. having tired of his 30 years' routine serv-

ice at the National capital. Stork Brings Two Boy Midgets.

Washtucna Enterprise On Monday last Mrs. Samuel Glenn, of Rattlesnake Flat, became the mother of a bouncing baby boy. Mr. Glenn proposes to patronize none but home industry in the Will Smith, a fine seven-pound son. Mother and child doing well, and Will carries around another of those good-crops

Fierce Senatorial Fight Ahead. Aberdeen Bulletin,

The Senatorial situation in this state may be best expressed by the word "chaotic." Two years ago the election of Senator Ankeny was certain a month beprove that the population of Seattle is says the Kansas City Star. He sent 50 fore the Legislature convened. At the larger than Portland's. Well, just to of the pennies to the firm and received present time the only certainty is the unpresent time the only certainty is the un-certain conditions which prevail. In the just the same of some Latin disease. order of probable strength the candidates are Foster, Wilson, Piles, Sweeney and Campbell, with none of them having sufficlent strength to insure their nor at the beginning. It looks as though it would be a long undrawn-out affair, the resuit to be determined by possible combina-tions which may be effected, as the candidates are one by one eliminated

"Dastardly Mean Trick."

Alturas Plaindealer. One of the most dastardly, mean, contemptible, cowardly and sneaking acts ever perpetrated in the town of Alturas was committed last week. Dr. Coppedge

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS had just purchased a new buggy and some miscreant sawed off six of the spokes. The job was so neatly done that it was not detected for several days. Evidently the spokes were pried partly out of the felloe and then sawed off, so that the act could not be detected until the wheel went to pieces. Fortunately no accident resuited, though the doctor drave to Jess Valley with the rig in this condition. is not pleasant to live in a community knowing that it contains an undetected scoundrel capable of such an act.

Scents Graft in Willamette Locks. Salem Journal

There is probably a great big graft the purchase of the Oregon City locks by the General Government. The corpora-tion that is doing business there with the river belonging to the great estate of Oregon has something to sell it don't want, and will part with it to the Government at a good round figure, and keep ail it has any use for. The syndicate will sell In the instance of Letson Balliet's sento the people some of their own water to tence to 90 days in jail as a punishment float corporation steamboats through the float corporation steamboats through the locks at public expense, instead of paying ing schemes by which he has awindled their tolls. But this is a wonderful age, hundreds of innocent people out of thou-sands of dollars. His sentence should graft of some kind-except in this town of have been a prison incarceration for ten Salem, Oregon. The Government probably years. corporation, like the Harriman syndicate, gets hold of them or hold of the Govern-ment and buys the locks of itself with the people's money to save tolls on its own steamboats. The state or the Federal Government should own the locks along

> Fighting the San Jose Scale Orchardists in Pennsylvania are fightng the San Jose scale successfully with a spray thus compounded by Mr. Jacob Rife, of Cumberland County, in that

the rest of the river

state: I used 414 pounds of raustic sods, such as is prepared and sold for making soap; 17 pounds of suiphur and 35 pounds of time and 50 gallons of water. 1 put the unslaked, fresh quicklime into a barrel and mixed the suiphur in hot water to a paste, and poured it over the lime, and then put in enough water to slake the lime well. This made it boil fearfully, but I kept the barrel covered with heavy earpet to keep in the heat, and at the same time making a much more intense heat than could have been obtained by ordinary boiling. As econ as this boiling from staking the lime had ceased. I added the caustic seds, and it again boiled harder than ever. As moon as all the holling had stopped, I added enough water to make the entire mixture equal to 50 gallone, and then sprayed it on my trees, go-ing over the trees from the same direction the second time, immediately, in order to cover the spots that were missed the first time; and then again when the wind changed, I went over them and sprayed from the opposite di-rection. In order to be sure that the entire surface of every part of every tree would be properly covered. I applied six barrels of this mixture to 200 trees in two thorough spray-

ings and two hasty resprayings. A Missouri Iconoclast.

Boonville Advertiser, Early to bed and early to rise does very well for sick folks and guys, but it makes a man miss all the fun till he dies and joins the stiffs that are gone to the skies. Go to bed when you

Heroes All.

Gelett Burgess. Here's to the Cause, let who will get the glory! Here's to the Cause, and a fig for the story! The braggarts may tell it, who serve but for

There'll be more than enough that will die for And though, in some eddy, our vessels, unsteady. Be stranded and wrecked, ere the victory's

Let the current sweep by us! O Death! come and try us! What if laggards win praise, if the Cause shall go on?