# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1908.

## FINE PHRASES, AND THEIR INSPIRA-

Four or five persons, professing to represent the Oregon State Federation of Labor, yet representing nobody but themselves—therefore not necessary to name them here—print a manifeste denouncing The Oregonian bewhich brings out a Democratic poli-tician as the man whom the Repub-licans of Gregon are bound, or de-clared to be bound, to elect to the Senate. They talk, with all the afectation of pharisaism, of "seus henor and morality,"-to which they are supposed to be lost who deny that the result of this bunco game is the true expression of the will of the peoof Oregon, who have just thrown 25,000 majority against everything that Mr. Chamberlain stands for or

These men, masquerading as leaders of a labor federation, are Deme cratic politicians, who have supported Chamberlain and Bryan throughout. Nobody questions their right, as Democrats, or as citizens, to support Chamberlain and Bryan. But they have no just right to parade them-selves, in this effort, as leaders of the great federation of labor, or of any abor organization.

These are the persons who, just before the recent election, published their manifesto in behalf of Bryan, and undertook to commit all the members of the labor unions to his support. They even voted away money, belonging to the order, in their effort to beat Taft. They are erely Democratic politicians, operat ing under the mask of a labor organization. It is entirely fit and in keeping that they should be sup-porters of the Statement One bunco -through "sense of honor and morality

But the votes of the workingmen of Portland and of Oregon, as well as of the country at large, showed that these prefenders, and all other professional politicians operating in the guise of officials of labor unions, spoke for nobody but themselves The Oregonian assures all such that it le not much affected by their "sens of honor and morality." For it knows, and every soul in Oregon knows, that this business, which re-For guits in a claim that a party which has a majority of 25,000 in 100,000 otes, is bound to elect to the highest man who incarnates everything in politics which is apposed to the its inception, throughout its course, and to the end "some of honor and morality" might be more impressive were it not the custom of frauds of all descriptions to dress themselves up in time phrases

## THE BOUNDABY DISPUTE.

Mr. H. S. McGowan, an excellent on fish, and a man who is in nels in the Columbia River, finds fault with the Supreme Court decision on Orogon-Washington boundary He also takes The Oregonian to task for its editorial comment thereon. a communication to The Oregonian. Mr. McGowan interprets the definition of the boundaries of the state, as given in the Washington State Constitution to mean the middle channel Instead of the north channel of the Columbia River. He quotes section I of article 24 of the Constitution, names these constitutional boundaries as "beginning at a point in the Pacific Ocean one marine league due west of and opposite the middle of the mouth of the north ship chan-tiel of the Columbia River, thence running easterly to and up the mid-

At this point in his quotation from the constitutional definition of the boundaries, Mr. McGowan pauses. Had he continued—there was neither comma or semicolon which sade him pause—we should have "and, where it is divided by plands, up the middle of the wides channel thereof, in where the fortysixth parallel of north latitude cros said river," etc. Proceeding with his argument, Mr. McGowan says

Correctly speaking. Sand bland one not a bland, but a meeting sould har that came detacled from Clarap Sair treagh a skifting of the sould channel, at was squarted between the south and iddle channels. It was continuous oved in the north in the direction of the seleminaring force from the sea.

Before the surveyors had run that line "to and up the middle channel" far enough to get fairly inside the the river they encountered this island, which Mr. McGowan ad mits was detached from Clatsop Spit and must naturally have been on the south side of the main channel. Nothing could be plainer than that this point was one where the channel was "divided by islands." clear is that portion of the definition of the boundary which says that the line running easterly shall in such cases, follow "up the middle of the widest channel thereof." More than More than half a century has passed since these building of the jetty wrought great A great many people can still remember, however, that for a long time after Sand Island became detached from Clatsop Spit, as Mr. McGowan says it was detached, it formed a suf-Selent barrier to split the middle hannel and the south channel, so

lying in Cathlamet Bay, above As- a too-abounding sympathy. It is not in Oregon the whole subject is strictly toria, were all left on the Oregon always easy or indeed possible to dis-

though most of them are, in point of distance, much dearer to Washington than to Oregon. Had the boundary line between the two states been fixed since the jetty made such remarkable changes at the entrance of the river, it is not improbable that Sand Island might be located in Washington; but the nearest to a fixed tangible boundary that could be found at that time was the "middle of the widest chan-nel" that was found after entering the river. Once fixed with that as hase, it could not well be changed, and the Supreme Court's affirmation of its permanency will satisfy more people than will object to the deci-

MORE INTOLERANCE.

Soon after the late election was over President Roosevelt took occasion to express publicly in his own forcible way the opinion that it is narrow, unwarranted bigotry" to refuse to vote for a candidate seeking Church of Rofne. Some of the Protdenominations have found opportunity to say what they think of Mr. Rocsevelt's vigorous re-mark. The New York Lutherans spened the game by observing that toman Catholies are not fit for high office in this country since they ba-lieve church and state ought to be united. Hence, it is not bigotry at all refuse to vote for a candidate of that faith, they claimed, but sound public policy.
Now comes the New York Associa-

tion of Presbyterian Ministers singing the same tune. These good brothren are determined to hold the 'atholics guilty of everything their creed expresses or implies. Suppose we applied the same rule to the Pres-Their creed is a pretty earful affair, and if they were tarred as black as it might make them they would be unlit not for high office only but for civilized society. Happily, we are none of use quite so bad as our creed. It is almost always victorsly unfair to neck to deduc rom a man's formal religious professions his public or private character. The fact that some good brethren persist in doing so seems to show that they are determined to verify the truth of the President's severe remark. They will not be attlsfied until they have demonstrated beyond doubt that they actually are un warrantable bigots. In spite of the press and the public schools acctarian intolerance still lingers here and there in the country awalting an opportunity to rear its head and hiss. As evidence of this The Oregonian prints today a letter from a young man in Springfield, a village almos inder the eaves of the State University. The intelligent reader will eruse it with a sigh of regret and a pensive inquiry whether, after all, some human beings ever can be

THE COUNTRY LIPE COMMISSION.

It is announced that the Country Life Commission will be in Portland on December 2 in pursuit of information concerning rural conditions in this part of the world. Everybody the knows anything about the counry or country people seems to be inited to appear before the Commis

The Oregonian has pried into some bucolic secrets which it could reveal upon occasion. It may possibly draw he veil from off one or two of them efore Mr. Roossvelt's inquisitors reach Portland. It could tell, for example of a frightful paucity of pigs in the Williametre Valley which drives city wellers to the far-away East to buy their hams and bacon. There is a tale of a dearth of hens which one Sned, and a woeful story of neglected roads. Our store of secrets is large, but perhaps the most woeful of them all relates to roads. Were it unveiled it would show how the rural population wades and drives and swims through fathomiess mud year after ear for lack of co-operation and pub ic-spirited intelligence in roadbuild-

all these matters for itself, and many more, if each person does his full about country life

## DON'T BREAK DOWN HONEST PRIDE.

The public is asked now and again o give alms that may be dispensed to ersons who are in need, but whose oride prevents them from making nown their necessities.

It is a serious thing to break down

or undermine an honest pride which is based upon that most dependable of all personal qualities - self-respect and respect for the family name and osition, however lowly it may be, it he community. If persons thus it need have been overtaken by tha erch foe of endeavor, sickness, and thereby incapacitated for assistance in accordance with their needs should be rendered promptly and without estentation. But if the orkers of the family are able-bodied, only help required is help to help emsalves. Even if the wages are mall, as must be the case where a aining the little that they will bring, warmth, food and clothing will be nore fully enjoyed by the family of proper pride and self-respect than would a much greater abundance that came through Thanksgiving appeal or he ordinary dole of charity.

It is a serious thing, amounting al-most to a crime, and certainly often leading the beneficiary to crime, to replace, through misdirected charity, he spirit of individual independent ith the spirit of pauperism. The irst dole in such a case will be reelved with hesitancy of manner and onfusion of face. After a time it will ome to be expected, and if not forthins been slighted, and later on that ociety is against him. If the dole ontinues, it will in time become the

ependence of the family. This is the verdict of all experience n charity work. Persons who were louth to accept a Thanksgiving donation at first, and drew the basker in-side the door precipitately and with confusion, lest neighbors, among nold up their heads in self-respecting pride, should see, may be and unhapily often have been coddled by mistaken charity until they stand un-blushingly at the window or on the doorstep awaiting impatiently the basket laden with the Sunday's dinner that they have come to expect as a Saturday's dispensation of Providence,

thereof," and for that reason it was chosen.

It was for a similar reason that a vast area of tide flats and islands bring in Cathlamet Bay, above Astoria, were all left on the Grand and to receive as a vested right.

It is, of course, the province and the effort of all prudently administered charitable associations to swold this condition, which is called out by a too-abounding symmethy.

shore, instead of in Washington, al- tinguish between the honest and the dishenest poor-the lazy man who avoids work and the man who is willing to work, but has been unfortu-nate in his quest for labor whereby to live. But there can be no mistake made in the case of persons who, susto receive aims. Unless, as before said, such people have been stricken with disease, it is an impertinence to them money that they have not earned, or its equivalent in food or clothing. Not only this, it is an assoult upon the sacred citadel over which honest pride stands guard—4 sentinel which cannot be overcome without working lasting misfortune to the individual and those for whose existence and welfare he is directly responsible. Help this proud-spirited man to help himself; get or give him work, however small the wage, and he and the woman who shares his pride and self-respect will see to it that the household does not suffer from huneven though turkey and mine may not be their portion for Thanksgiving. In so doing help them to maintain, what once destroyed they never will regain, the spirit that is too proud to ask alms.

> SOME THANSPORTATION FALLACIES In replying to a correspondent who seeks to give upper river improve ments precedence over improvements needed to maintain an unobstructed channel to the sea, The Oregonian yesterday touched only on the main points at issue. There are a few of the details in which our correspond-ent and others equally ignorant of natural conditions may be interested. The Oregonian is asked to "press the issue for an open river from Revelstoke on the Columbia and the bor-ders of Yellowstone on the Snake 1800 miles to the sea via Portland. This The Oregonian is unable to do without appearing ridiculous. The bstructions at Little Dalles and Ketle Falls, as everyone familiar with the Columbia River knows, are in surmountable, while Priest Rapids, Island Rapids, and a long list of other bad places farther down the river can be made partly navigable only at normous expense

Even above Little Dalles, where Captain Leonard White with the steamer Forty-Nine began navigaion 'way back in the "sixtles," the current is so swift and the cost of operation so great that the Canadian Pacific, which controls both rail and water routes in that country, was obliged to parallel the Columbia with a rail line from Northport to Robson and withdraw expensively operated steamboats. Rallroads are not governed by sentimental reasons in mak ing these changes. The O. R. & N., when it paralleled its Columbia River steamboat line for economical rea-sons alone, withdrew half a dozen of the finest river steamers that have ever run on the upper river. cost of lake transportation, menbearing whatever on the cost of steamboat transportation on a swift, rocky stream, impassable all the time t a number of points, and part he time at others. Lake commerce is arried in 10,000 to 15,000-ton eteamthips, which secure coal at less than ne-fifth the price at which it is ob-

sinable on the upper Columbia. When New York began work on the Canal, the largest ships in the world could enter her harbor without difficulty, but there were no rall-roads or other means of transportation for bringing traffic down from the great lake region. What was more natural than that the attention of the metropolis be turned to in-ternal development of her waterways? It should be noted, however, that as soon as that great network of railroads leading down from the lake regions, began doubling and trebling the business of the port, New York found it necessary to abandon canal work and deepen the harbor to meet the requirements of the increasing

Not until the mighty Ambrose channel, just completed and ample for the largest ships affoat, was an sured fact, did the state take up the matter of widening and deepening policy urged on The Oregonian of first building the internal waterways, the traffic would long ago have been diverted to rival ports which could imodate the big carriers. This is exactly what will happen to the maritime commerce of Portland, if we do not place our channel to the sea in shape to accommodate as large ressels as can enter rival ports. It olumbia if it cannot be economically passed on to sea.

## ADMISSION TO BAIL.

The other day a luminous editorial article in the New York Sun discussed the question of admitting convicted criminals to ball, pending an appeal from the sentence of the trial The Sun points out that the ommon law of England held ball to be a matter of right for accused perons even in cases of murder and reason. Most of the states of the Union have incorporated the common aw into their jurisprudence and this provision would naturally be includod; but to insure that accused pertrial ail the states except nine have declared in their Constitutions that bail shall not be denied unless in capital cases. Even in these case some states do not refuse ball unless the proof is evident or the presump

All this relates to ball before trial and conviction which, as The Sun justly observes, is a very different matter from ball after conviction Before the verdict is reached the prisoner is fairly presumed to be inno-cent; afterward, if our judicial procedure is worth anything, the presumption ought to be that he guilty. If a conviction does not at least raise a strong presumption of guilt the American people might very wisely set their wits at work to devise some form of trial that would do so. Why try prisoners at all if the result of the trial and conviction does not even destroy the legal presumption that the accused is innocent? But unless a man is presumably innocent, e has no equitable right to bail. ellows, therefore, that admission to ball after conviction in the trial court and while an appeal is pending is not a matter of right, but is a favor which may be granted or not as the judges

At common law convicted prisoners were not admitted to ball in England while an appeal was pending, but Parliament has altered the rule and left the question to the judges' dis-cretion. In out Federal courts the practice is similar. The District and Circuit Judges may take ball or re-fuse it, as they see fit, while the convicted prisoner prosecutes his appeal. In Oregon the whole subject is strictly

tution of the state. Before trial a prisoner must be admitted to ball as a matter of right unless he is charged with treason, murder in any or a personal injury to another which would amount to murder if death made in the case of persons who, sus-tained by proper pride, do not desire of these exceptional crimes ball must of these exceptional crimes ball must not be taken while his appeal is pending, but in every other case, in the words of the code, "he may be admitted to bail as a matter or right when he has appealed "and when there is a stay of proceedings." This seems to leave the judges little or no discretion. When ball is tendered, even in heinous cases like that of Banker Ross, they would hardly feel free to refuse it. The effect of this statute is to stigmatize all criminal proceedings in the lower courts as virtually worthless. It says in substance not even destroy the presumption o

> Senator Flint, of California, yesterday, called on the President request that the Atlantic battleship fleet be kept on the Pacific, but was again refused. The President said that he saw no reason for diverting the fleet from its course around the world. This seems to be the predom-inating sentiment in the East, where the importance of the Far Eastern m is not thoroughly understood. It will probably be impossible for the people of the Pacific Coast to impress upon the Government the necessity for a Pacific fleet until the break-up of China, or further exploitation and conquest on the part of Japan causes a sudden awakening. When we really need a fleet in the Pacific, we will need it so much sconer than it can reach here that serious trouble may result from our negligence

> The Saturday Evening Post com plains that the country is corrupting the city. "Upon notice that a valued customer from the sweet-smelling hay belt is coming to town, the New Yorker heaves a sigh, drops a tear ind lays in a stock of bromides." The country people, thinks the Post, spend the money that supports the gor-geous hotels, theaters, bars and brokers' offices. Perhaps so. Certain it is that the country people furnished the money with which Wall street speculated so rashly last year. If the country districts had kept more of their money at home, there would have been no overspeculation and consequently no panie. The country people will try not to lead the city into such temptations again

> Oregon weather for the past few days has had a few disagreeable features; but the news from other parts of the country is such that there is still much to be thankful for. belated and unseasonable tornado through Arkansas Monday night, kill ing forty people and destroying more than a score of towns. In Salt Lake yesterday, and heavy snow has been falling over a considerable portion of the mountain states. Not the least of the many blessings for which Port-land people can give thanks tomorrow is that they live in Oregon.

> The old seadogs of the Navy, Dewey, Schley and Evans, think the new naval equipment all right. I will be easy, of course, for the muck rakers, new and up to date even in name, to say that the old men whose lives belong to the past are not quali fied to give an authoritative opinion upon the subject of modern nava equipment. Nevertheless, all loyal citizens will continue to have confidence in our magnificent fighting fleet, and in the judgment of the gr Admirals who have passed their lives

> It has become proverbial that the American people get over an election campaign with astonishing rapidity. Men who are engaged in the bitterest differences within a few days after the bullots are counted. It is not sur-prising, then, that after the campaign was over every electoral candidate and every campaign manager in Orecon forgot to file his statement of campaign expenses

In the case of competition between the Oregon Electric and the Willam-ette River steamboats it seems that it was the railroad that compelled the onts to lower their rates rather than the reverse. Now if a rate war can be started we may get even lower rates on the Electric. But not until river boats run faster than they ever have in the past.

Sangamon County, Illinois, the home of Lincoln, which contains the City of Springfield, gave Taft a mawite of 1071 Lin carry the county. It threw its major-ity against him in 1860, and again in 1864. We crucify the great men and afterwards canonize them. Which is to say we are a poor lot, not fit for self-government.

Just as always, the old question is still of the utmost importance to several Oregon legislators who promsed to serve the people's interest— the question who will get from Chamberlain the job of Postmaster, or United States Marshal, or Collector f Customs, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

A Republican 25,000 plurality in Oregon is "pledged" to the Democrats to elect the latter's leader United States Senator, and of course it will go hard with them if the Legislature shall consider not the Democrats, but the state's interests that need a Republican Senator in Washington.

It is too bad that the footpad who shot Dr. Robertson at Salem gave up to the police so easily. It would have been better if he had resisted arrest just enough to afford excuse for filling his hide full of lead.

A few more records for quick catches of desperadoes, such as the capture of a footpad at Salem Friday night, and Portland will find it necessary to import a few policemen from he country districts. Now that the Empress Dowager of

jects, we suppose they are asking each other the old conundrum, How old was An? In Illinois the vote for Debs (Soc.) was \$4,600,—of which more than one-half was in Chicago. The vote for Chafin (Prohl.) was 29,888.

China can no longer strike terror into the hearts of her inquiring sub-

It will be found that Taft's popular plurality over Bryan will approximate 1.200,000. This in answer to many

FINE SEND-OFF FOR HOOD RIVER Wonderful Apple Display Causes Me tropolis to Open Its Eyes.

New York Telegram. There are apples—and apples. New Yorkers who care to see what the lat-ter sort look like would do well to drop into the display rooms of the Fruit Auction building, at Washingand Franklin streets, in the heaof the downtown wholesale fruit dis-trict, and look over the several hun-dred boxes of apples from the famous Hood River Valley, of Oregon, the greatest apple-producing district of the world, which will continue on ex-

greatest apple-producing district of
the world, which will continue on exhibition there today and tomorrow.

There have been fine displays of
fruit before in the East, but never
anything quite like this one, in which
more than 60 of the choicest varieties
known to the markets of the world
and to the human palate are shown
side by side in a dazzling array of
color, running all the way from rose
tint to pure gold.

Pruit connoisseurs from all parts of
the city and vicinity streamed into the
spacious anction reoms yesterday, the
first day of the exhibition, and enthusiastically congratulated Messis.
Steinhardt & Kelly, exporters, of 101
Park place, the men behind the apples,
on their having given to New York
one of the most interesting educational displays in the history of the fresh
fruit markets in this city.

Oregon apples began to find their

Oregon apples began to find their way to New York in commercial quantities about six years ago, since which time their popularity has increased by leaps and bounds. Realizing that the demand in the East for these apples de luxe would be larger this season than ever before, Joseph H. Steinhardt went to the far Northwest this Fall and secured for his firm 250,000 boxes of the finest product of the celebrated and secured for his firm 250,000 boxes of the finest product of the celebrated Hood River Valley orchards, for sale in the Easteni markets and in Europe. This amount includes all of the crop harvested by the Hood River Apple Growers' Union, except about 108,300 boxes, which supply the needs of the Pacific Coast and Western markets.

The New York firm's purchase com-

The New York firm's purchase com prises, in all, about 250 carloads o the luscious fruit, about 90 carloads o which have stready sirrived in thi city, and the 60 varieties of the tempt which have strendy arrived in this city, and the 60 varieties of the tempting beauties now on exhibition to the general public here are merely a sample of the vist amount of high-class apples from the great orchards of the Northwest, destined for consumption by New Yorkers during the Winter. The total value of the 258,000 boxes coming here is in the neighborhood of \$500,000. . . .

Just about one-third of the whole 250,000 boxes is made up of Newtown Pippins and Spitzenbergs. Every one who knows snything at all about apples knows that these are two of the most attractive apples known to pomologista, but only he who has net up with the Oregon-grown Newtowns and Spitzenbergs knows that until he tusted the inter he had as well tasted none at all. Enthusiasts describe their flavor as being something between that of the old-fashlone! Wayne County apple of childhood's days and the supposed ambrosial food of the gods.

For showiness and all-around beau-

posed ambrosial food of the gods.
For showiness and all-around beauty both are among the most splendid of nature's works of art. Of great size, and smooth and wonderful contour, the pippins are veritable things of beauty, shading from a delicate green to a solid yellow, each with one rosy cheek to add to its biandishments, in a word, they are, as they are officially called, pippins!
And the Splizenbergs are larger,

ficially called, pippins!

And the Spitzenbergs are larger, showier and much more highly developed than any Spitzenbergs ever grown in this part of the country. Most of these two varieties, which are about the funcient shown, will get to the New ork consumer at prices ranging from

York consumer at prices ranging from about 75 cents to \$1 a dozen.

The largest of all the Oregons are the Wolf Rivers, enormous fellows of a rich ren color, of which it takes about 27 to 30 to make a bushel or box. They are very showy, and experts declare their flavor is that of wine. They are unfortunately a soft apple and do unfortunately a soft apple and do not keep very well.

Wolf Rivers coming here this year will rost at retail from \$3 to \$3.50 a hox, or from about \$1.20 to \$1.45 a dozen. The smallest of the Oregon, ples are lady apples, running about 500 to a box. These pretty little apples are used very largely for helping out in the decoration of Christmas trees. etc., and the consumers will pay for them at the rate of about \$8 to \$10 a

Among the 50 or so sorts of fruit shown by Mesers, Steinhardt& Kellyare several varieties which until this year have never been brought East in commercial quantities. One of these va-mercial quantities. One of these va-rieties is known as the Gloria Mundi, a large guiden apple of the pippin or-der, of the color of gold, running about to the bushel. Another is called the

45 to the bushel. Another is called the Winter Bangna, golden, with red cheeks, also of the pippin family, which is said to have the most delicious flavor of any apple grown.

Some of the other varieties of high-class apples from the tar Northwest, all of which must be seen to be appreciated, are Russian Reds, Red Cheeks, Ben Davis, Ortleys, egg-shaped and golden yellow; Springdales, Aiken Reds, Blue Pearmains, Twenty-Ounce Pippins, Wagners, Starks, Arkansas Blacks, Hyde Kings, Belleflowers, Roxbury Russets, Delicious, Ganos, Wine

Blacks, Hyde Kings, Belleflowers, Rox-bury Russets, Delictous, Ganos, Wine Saps, Barisy Sweets, Neros, Jonathans, Snows, Vandeveres, Lawrences, Kays, Black Twigs, Oregon Reds, Yakimas and Seek No Furthers, "New Yorkers' demand the best of overything," declared Mr. Steinhardt today, waving his arm enthusiastically toward his tiers of wonderful fruit, "They have taken to Oregon apples from the day the truit first came here, and this display represents the finest and this display represents the finest ot of apples ever got together for their aspection and for their later consump-

Glad Her Son Wed Girl Blacksmith. St. Louis Disputch to the New York World.

Miss Minnie Hageman, known as the Girl Blacksmith of St. Louis County, was married at Clayton to Albert H. Smith, a wealthy young man, whose ancestral home is near the blacksmithy of Lawrence Hageman, the bride's

father.
The couple have gone for a two The couple have gone for a two weeks' tour of the Southwest, and when they return the mother of the bride-groom will give them a big reception. Mrs. Smith. Sr. is highly pleased with the choice made by her son.

"Yes," she said, "I have met my new daughter-in-law. She is a thorough rides horses at break.

daughter-in-law. She is a incrough sportswoman; rides horses at break-neck speed, swings a 190-pound hammer as though it were a busketball and is every inch an American girl.

The bride is 17 years old. Her admiring mother-in-law naglected to say that she is a fine shot with almost any style of weapon and has an expert knowledge of the art of blacksmithing. The neighbors have become accustomed o see her at work in her father's shop, have never ceased to marvel at strength and skill she has shown in handling heavy hammers

## Fastidious Snake Despises Hair Oil.

Fastidious Snake Despises Hair Oil.

New York Sun.

Curator Dittmars of the New York
Zoological Society, who makes a specialty of snakes, wagered that he could put his head in a big snake's mouth, and with a friend entered the den of hig snakes and awakened the Ceylon python, whose jaws were pryed open. Dittmars then put his head in the serpent's mouth, but the huge jaws never closed. When saked how he had done it, the curator said:

#### More Blessed to Give, Is His Motto

S OMEWHERE is set down in an old hook that is still well record has a better time of it than the one who receives. The text may not be quoted just exactly us it was originally written, Dr. D. K. Pearsons, a very old and a when one knows that the rare old genleman has lived to the verge of his 89th birthday and promises to abide on the

siderable span more.
Until 19 years ago Dr. Pearsons engaged himself in making money, which he did by honest methods and application to the day's work, until he had accumu lated scade of it, how much no one seem to know, for he doesn't underscore dol to know, for he doean't underscore del-larmarks, but it is pretty generally agreed that he has given away some-thing like \$3,090,000 and he still has so much left that his giving hand shows no signs of losing its cunning. Nineteen years ago, when at the beyday of 70, he concluded that the proverbial "rainy day" bogic had no terrors for him and it was time to play awhile. Since that time he has devoted himself to endowing schools where the youth of the land may schools where the youth of the land may equire the education that was denied

acquire the education that was desied him three-quarters of a century ago because of his poverty.

In the lobby of the Portland Hotel he sat Monday night with Dr. Ferrin, of Pacific University, and talked with this chronicler on things as they should be with a few marginal references to a long and useful life. He is an impressive figure, is Dr. Featsons, inspiring a respect that almost amounts to reverence. Not on account of his age, however, for he carries his years as if they were no heavier than a hand-basket. Immaculate in his dress, with an old-fashloned diain his dress, with an old-fashioned dia-mond stud on his white shirt-front, a more stud on his white shirt-front, a fashioned bel-crowned silk hat, new but of an ancient vogue, tufts of fron gray beard on his strong laws and from gray beard on his strong Jaws and the lines of a good man around his mouth, he suggests nothing more than the glants of literature and other good things who were follows with Emerson and Edward Everett. It occurred to me that he looks like Oliver Wendell Holmes might if he stepped out of his

later pictures.
"I'm luving fun now," he sald, "just been having fun for 19 years since I quit business. And do you know that the best way to have a good time and to live long and be healthy is to give something to someone else. I don't want to blow, so please fouch light on the amount of money I have lent to the boys and girls of the country. I don't like to deal in figures and it's always best to scratch the price-mark off before mak-

ing a present anyhow."

Dr. Ferrin volunteered the aside that the aged philanthropist had given of his bounty to 47 stringding colleges in 24 different states. I thought that was one of the finest things I had ever hear

different states. I thought that was one of the finest things I had ever heard said of a rich man, and that this one would not have to squeeze on going through that meetle's eye in entering the kingdom of heaven.

"Down South," continued Dr. Pearsuns, "there are ten schools I have helped, and they are my particular pride; not that they are my particular pride; not that they are my more deserving than others that I have given to, but that they needed help so much. It makes me, an old Yankee, who was a personal friend of Daule Webster and Lincoln, feel mighty fine to go down there among ex-slaveholders and have them call me a good fellow. At Guilford Cellege, in North Cavalina, for instance, they are doing wonders. It's a Quaker school and is 100 years old. It has turned out some of the best men in Chicago, although it was not a popular school, because the Friends didn't approve of slavery and had to have courages to run their school amming the Sisseholders. They needed money pretty badly a few years ago; they had got old fashioned and mossgrown, and needed waking up, so I gave them some money and helped to wake them up. Now they are educating the children and grand-children of the former slaveholders, and are doing fine.

"The old ex-slaveholders down there

are doing fine.
"The old ex-slaveholders down there "The old ex-slaveholders down there treat me just as well as the Quakers, and the pupils seem to think I'm a nice, friendly old man, even if I am a Yankee. Yes, I've had lots of fun out of Guiford College. I've never given anything to colored schools because everybody who endows schools gives to them and they don't need it half so much as the poor whites of the South, the mountain boys and girls.

"Another investment, that I made in 1873, has made me lots of fun. That year I selected seven girls and sent them to Northwestern University because they were poor and couldn't go on their own hook. I built four houses and gave them to those girls, and the rent from those houses has kept seven girls in Northwestern continuously ever since. Some of the graduates are now professional women, some missionaries and

some of the granter and the sidness and solonal women, some missionaries and others good lovely wives and mothers. They are scattered all over the world, but most of them still write to me occasionally and I am very much pleased with them. "If I'm a crank on any subject, it is

"If I'm a crank on any subject, it is on oratory, and I keep after these college presidents (indicating Dr. Ferrin) to teach the boys how to speak. It doesn't make any difference how much a man knows if his vocal chords won't work above a whisper. If the pupils had their vocal chords and their larynx and lungs trained better and so much attention wasn't paid to their legs, we'd have loss football and more learning. I was in the recent Chicago convention have less football and more learning. I was in the recent Chicago convention and there wasn't a speaker there who could be heard by more than 1000 out of the 16,000 people who were present. They didn't have a man who could call the roil so he could make himself understood. They even thought of sending out to Iowa for Dolliver. Old Bryan is the hest orator in this country, and he hasn't much competition in that line of business. That's why I want to see more orators. ore orators.

more orators.

"By the way, young man, the next time you come to interview me, bring some paper and don't write on the back of your best friend's letter. She might not till it." Dr. Fearmon returned Monday from spending Sunday at Pacific University, Forest Grove. He said it is going to be a great school soon, that its location is ideal and that he expected great things f H. I failed to draw him out as to thether he will increase his gift of ten whether he will increase his gift of ten years ago to Pacific but the indications are timt the great old man will in the near future do something handsome by that institution. He's already given it \$15,000, you know. He is also proud of Whitman's present and comfident of its future. He has already lavishly endowed the big Walin Wella college and it also

In a big walls walls counge and it ease is going to get more.

Dr. Pearson left Monday night for Los Angeles, traveling entirely slone with an assurance of his ability to look after himself that is spiendid to see. He has melither secretary nor man-servant on his trips and his mental and physical virility put to shame those who talk delefully about "last leaf" when they reach 70

years of age. The impression I will always have of hig snakes and awakened the Ceylon python, whose jaws were pryed open. Dittmars then put his head in the serpent's mouth, but the huge jaws never closed. When saked how he had done it the curator said:

"I put oil of bergamot on my hair. The python despises the perfume, That's why he did not close his jaws."

The impression I will always have of this nonagenarian who smilingly and in unassuming gentleness goes about doing pool is that here is one who, though having large possessions, dying sometime, will live again, in the hearts of thousands of men and women whom he has helped, and in the Place of Good Spirits who learned that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

#### Hints on Thanksgiving Dinner

PREPARING a menu for the Thanksgiving dinner is in some respects maker and in other respects more difficult than for an ordinary dinner party, big or little. On the one hand, you know that you cannot go far wrong if but the spirit of it never appealed to me cranberries, vegetables, pies, cider, apples and suts of tradition. On the other hand you probably have a desire to modernize very blessed man who is famed far and wide as philanthropist extraordinary to the smaller colleges of this country. Dr. Pearsons has fived in Chicago for a slight matter of 56 years, a bagatelle dainty and conformable to present-day. dainty and conformable to present-day tastes and customs, without losing its suggestion of colonial times. Nice balance is especially called for in the case of large family gatherings and most especially where the hostess is a new-corner in the family and feels that she may be silently condemned as "too new-fangled in her ways" by the older people, while the younger ones are kindly but firmly regretting her "lack of style."

The wise woman, however, will not

The wise woman, however, will not The wise woman, nowever, win not trouble too much about such matters; nor will she attempt with only one pair of hands, or with perhaps a single imperfectly trained maid the style of service and the compileations of many courses that are suited for other conditions.

She will do her planning and marketing only will save norve and brain fatigue arly; will save nerve and brain

or the quiet use of pencil and paper; will see that her best linen, giass and thins are ready for use and will arrange her menu so as to have the least possible number of last-minute things to attend tumber of assistante that to. Thanksgiving day ought, of course, to be a time of rest and pleasure; but I reflember one house-mother who described it as "cooking all foreneon, eating all afternoon, and washing dishes for the rest of the day

I have been asked to give a few stig-I have been dand to a series of 4. S and 12 persons, respectively. The first supposes just ourselves," the second is probably a family gathering, and the third a "party." Since more planning is needed for 12 people than for four, perhaps it will be well to begin with the more elaborate menus and give the simpler ones in 4 future, which future article.

No. 1— Oyster cocktails

Brown bread and butter sandwiches
Creem of clam soup
College Callery
Salmen cullets or timbales, bollandaiss
Roast turkey, chestnut goulfing
Cranberry jelly
Buchesse potatoes Brussels sprouts buttered
Apple and celery sailed
Cheese etraws
Individual pumpkin pies with whipped
Cram-stars.
Tutti frutti loe
Coffee Nuts and raisins

No. 2— Grape fruit

Oyeter soup Hot waters Celery

Robert turkey, savery bread dreasing

Brown gravy Crailierry sauce

Glazed greet potato Celery crequet

Lettuon saind, French dreasing

Burnt almost for cream

Election of

Fruit Nuts Coffee No. 2-Election cake Coffee

No. 5
Consomme with chestnut timbales
Stuffed olives Celery
Individual cyster ples or scalloped cysters
in tiny caseroles
Houst turker, samings stuffing
Brown gravy Pickied peaches
Snow petatoes
Camberrs punch
Letture and suffed celery, mayonnaise
Individual Trankagiving puddings
Front Nuts Coffee
Here is a mean for those who may

Here is a menu for those who may wish for any reason, to avoid the regula-

wish for any reason, be tion turkey.

Celery Bread sticks Olives
Fish cutter, surimp sauce
Little pig, rousted, eavery stuffing
Brown sauce
Mashed poration, browned Creamed onions
Cider frappe
Oyser and celery salad in lettuce news
Fig and nut lee cream
Crackers and Bris or Camembert cheese
Crackers and Bris or Camembert cheese
Coffee

## RELIGION AND CANDIDATES Should the One Be Associated at All

With the Other? SPRINGFIELD, Or., Nov. 22 .- (To the Editor.)-Noticing lately a letter in The Oregonian signed C. X. Smith, and 4 reply thereto in your editorial columns, I think the animadversions of the editorial are somewhat uncalled for, and also mistaken (somewhat) in theory. Mr. Smith is a respected citizen, resid-ing in or near Eugene. The letter referred to dealt with the subject of the ferred to dealt with the same citizens right of voters (and I presume citizens in general) of passing on the religious opinions or beliefs of candidates for office. It is somewhat surprising to the undersigned that in this free land the undersigned that in this free land the

undersigned that in this free land the right referred to should be questioned. From a conversation with Mr. Smith, I think possibly his position may have been a little misunderstood, however. He states he did not believe in proscription for religious faith or belief, is tolorant of all opinions, in fact is a liberal and sociable kind of man; but he wishes to reserve the right for all his fellow-citizens to form their opinions and act accordingly in religious as other quarters of the circuit, when it comes to the sacred right of the ballot.

What would have been thought 60 or 70 years ago of a proposition that the

sacred right of the ballot.

What would have been thought 60 or 70 years ago of a proposition that the voter in the booth was to exclude absolutely from his mind the question of a candidate's fitness from a religious standpoint for office? He would possibly in some cases maye been "run out of town." Is not such notion as that referred to coming from an official in high position, also prominent members of the press, a susplcious tendency of the times? It is not so many decades ago that a man would have even fought at the drop of the hat for his religion, almost, perhaps, as much as for his family. Now we seem (or part of us) to be getting on the sincompoop order. Any official, high or low, who advocates such a doctrine as the one recative such a doctrine as the one recates such a doctrine as the one re-ferred to should be hung in effigy an then burned. ALBERT G. HOVEY.

## Goats Loyally Care for Orphan Kid.

Goats Loyally Care for Orphan Kid.

New York Times.

Visitors to the Bronx Zoological Gardens saw a striking example of devotion to duty in the Rocky Mountain goat range, where four male goats work turns attending a kid, the mother of which died recently. The kid is now nearly six months old. Owing to its wild nature the little one was in danger of starvation until its older companions took charge. Each goat selects the choicest portion of its food each day and places it before the kid. There was a christening in the gardens, when a number of keepers tolemnly bestowed the name of Bill Taft upon a fat, healthy buffalo caif, born a few days before the recent election. Another caif, slightly older, was named ner calf, slightly older, was named Bill Bryan.

## A FEW SENTENTIOUS BEMARKS.

A FEW SENTENTIOUS BESIDES AN exchange which is very punctilious about giving full credit for elippings, creditis "The Brook" to A Tennyson, in the York "Tibune". Washington Herald. "Count Szechenri's hest man clopes." Well, what of I, we have trouble enough following the escapades of the principals in these informational weddings without going at length into the doings of the entire bridal party—Chicago Evening Post.

The White House is a chill, draughty edifice, with the plumbing in bod repair, and for our part we are glad that no Democrathas been ordered to go and live there.—Bicamond Times-Dispatch.

They say that "it cost \$50,000 to stop Kaiser Witherins talk. No self-respecting woman would even look at a pairry bribe like that.—Brooklyn Eagle.