NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A whirling sleet, stinging his ears and whitening his great beard, greeted Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the famous Austrian surgeon, on the occasion of his second visit to this city. It gave him only a dim view of the metropolis, less satisfactory. perhaps, than the first, when he hurried through to Chicago to operate upon Leolita Armour, the crippled child of the mil-

Within 24 hours after the Armour operation the physician who had slipped so quietly across the continent was famous in every city, town, village and hamlet in the country, and the wires were burdened with irresistible appeals from surons, physicians, humanitarians, staffs hundreds of hospitals and parents of of hundreds of hospitals and parents of crippled children, begging him to visit and instruct them. This decided Dr. Lorenz upon a campaign of mercy that has no parallel in the medical and surgical history of the world. His physical appearance excited instant attention as he pearance excited instant attention as he can be accepted these pearance excited instant attention as he for his services, and he accepted these pearance from the train at Jersey City. debarked from the train at Jersey City, where he was greeted by Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, professor of orthopedic surgery in Cornell University Medical College, and Dr. Dexter D. Ashley, of the Post-Graduate Hospital, while in the New York ferry-house, to which the party immedi-ately repaired, were Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, surgeon-in-chief of the Hospital for the Crippled and Ruptured, and Dr. Wis-ner R. Townsend, professor of orthopedic surgery in the Polyclinic Hospital.

A Striking Figure. Enveloped in a fur-trimmed great coat, the leader in bloodless surgery was a striking figure as he stood in the woman's cabin. The massiveness of his head, set on broad shoulders, was emphasized by his silky beard. His blue eyes shone kindly, but keen, while all his features

English, but with a twang, and his bear-ing was that of a man alert and vigor-ous, of strong mental and physical strength, and with confidence in himself. The whirlwind tour of the country,

stopping at numerous points and leaving evidences of his wonderful skill, had not wearied him, although while in Philadelphia an extraordinary case had weakened one of his wrists. Throughout his rapid flight his main desire was to instruct the largest number of physicians. struct the largest number of physicians he could reach in each city which he visited, and scores of children regarded as life-cripples, through his great skill are today sound in limb and body, while homes have been made happy and bene-dictions arise whenever his name is

spoken.

Dr. Lorenz worked night and day make others as capable as himself and had he regarded his own skill and his own discoveries solely from the viewpoint

operated on the Armour child, and the following cay he held a clinic in a Chi-cago hospital which was attended by many physicians and surgeons. He opmany physicians and surgeons. He op-erated on nine cases. Daily he gave successful demonstrations of bloodless surgery in congenital hip dislocations, 20 cases being treated at the county hos-pital, and then he started for the Pacific Slope, stopping at Denver and treat-ing six cases, all but one of which were successful. Two cases were treated at Pueblo, and the beneficent results of his teachings were exemplified two days later when a iccal physician successfully treated a child suffering with congenital dislocation of the hip.

| This case was an exceedingly difficult
Three days later found bim in San Fran- one, requiring both forceful and at the

cisco, where he remained for one week, operating, curing and teaching, and holding free clinics daily. Twenty-five little patients were operated on, their deformed limbs being straightened and placed in plaster casts. In that city, for the first time in this country, he displayed the wonders of bloodless surgery when applied to clubfeet.

Five days were spent at Los Angeles, where he operated successfully on eight cases, two of them being double dislocations of the hip; the patients ranging in years from 3 to 8. Parents came from all parts of California with their crippled children, and had he consented to remain his time would have been fully employed for six months. Two hundred physicians attended the clinics, and since then restdent physicians have profited by Dr. Lor-enz's instructions and have accomplished successful operations. As a result of his visit to Los Angeles, a free hospital for children affected with congenital hip dis-location will be established.

Returning East, Dr. Lorenz traveled by the Southern route, passing through New Orleans, where his presence was unknown until after he had departed for St. Louis, much to the chagrin of hundreds of physicians. The first day of his stay in St. Louis he examined and advised in fully 100 cases called to his attention, and he conducted seven operations. The he wis conducted seven operations. Then he vis-ited Washington, Baltimore and Phila-delphia, conducting a number of operations, which were witnessed by scores of surgeons and physicians, and by many students. His successes in those cities have recently been given full attention.

While conducting a private operation in Philadelphia, his patient being a 5-year-old girl, Dr. Lorenz sprained his right wrist, and the injury has since given him much pain and inconvenience.

same time delicate manipulation, extend-ing for half an hour and more before the head of the thigh bone was success-fully placed in its socket in the hip bone. This required him to be more cautious in

subsequent operations.

After reaching this city Dr. Lorenz placed himself at the service of the local surgeons, and while exchanging courtesies Dr. Lorenz expressed favorable impressions of the medical fraternity.

our surgeons are the same as our surgeons in their knowledge," said he. "After all, surgery, like dentistry, is entirely technical. And in things technical America always leads the world. Your surgeons have originated much, and what they have not originated much, and what they have not originated they have greatly im-proved. I have only to demonstrate my bloodless method to my colleagues of America, and they are very quick to ap-preciate it, thoroughly to understand, to

He also spoke in most complimentary terms of American hospitals. "Your hospitals are perfectly equipped," said he. There has been some talk of establishing hospital for my operation. That would be entirely unnecessary. I cannot know whether you have enough hospitals, but such as I have seen are perfectly equipped for any operation. And your colleges are quite the equals of any institution of ours; indeed, are superior in demonstrating physiology, particularly."

The first patient operated on in this city was Gertrude McPherson, a beautiful, curly-headed, blue-eyed girl of 12, under treatment in Dr. Carter's private hospital. She was born with her left hip dislocated, but the deformity was not noticed by the parents until she began to walk. For two weeks she had been under preparatory treatment for the relaxation of the muscies and ligaments that were holding her thigh bone in a false position. The case was a serious one, but after Dr. Lorenz

had made a careful examination with an X-ray he evinced a willingness to pro-

X-ray he evinced a willingness to proceed.

Little Gertruds, who is remarkably intelligent for her years, and of lovable disposition, had been told that perhaps her age would prevent the much-desired operation, and when Dr. Loreng remarked, "There is enough laxity in the joint to permit of a successful operation despite her age," her eyes filled with tears, and she threw her arms around the great surgeon's neck and gave him a hearty hug and kiss, and then submitted readily to the preliminary work.

Muscles Like a Blacksmith.

Muscles Like a Blacksmith

Dr. Lorens hurried into use operating room, and removing his coat, vest and shirt, and rolling up the sleeves of his undershirt, displaying muscles like a blacksmith, he enveloped himself in a long white apron. The patient was then placed on the operating table, chloroform having been used in rendering her unconscious, and within 15 minutes the actual reduction of the dislocation had been accomplished, so well had the preparatory

treatment been carried out.

With her body on tue table, and his assistants holding it firm, Dr. Lorenz grasped the left leg with both hands and raised it high in the air, then bent it slowly upward until the limb was almost covaling with the trunk. slowly upward until the limb was almost parallel with the trunk. As the thigh was bent upward, the knee was bent backward, and the tendons at the back of the knee had also to be stretched. The bloodless operation seemed cruel, so great was the strength of the surgeon exerted, the leg being drawn back and pulled so far to the rear that it seemed as if the skin would burst under the strain.

Then began the wonderful twisting and

Then began the wonderful twisting and manipulation that is the most essential part of the Lorenz method of bloodless surgery. The surgeon turned and twisted and pushed and pulled the limb in every direction, while the deep marks in the

child's tender flesh, where the powerful hands grasped the limb, and the play of the mighty muscles of the operator's arms, showed the enormous strength he

haps five minutes, and when Dr. Lorenz relaxed his grip the limb fell limp and hung from the hip as though every muscle and ligament had been torn from its fas-

and ligament had been torn from its fastenings.

After this began the real work of reducing the dislocation. Using the thigh
bone as a lever, he sought by extending it
outwardly at right angles to force the
projecting head of the femur into the
socket in the lower and anterior surface
of the pelvis. This work called for the
most vigorous work yet used, and it took
the united efforts of two assistants to hold
the body on the table while Lorenz was
exerting every fiber of his massive muscles to make the bone slip down into its
proper position. proper position. Finally, there was a noticeable jerk or

Slip, and the operation was accomplished. Then he slipped the head out of the socket by bending the leg back toward its mate, but the moment the thigh was bent outward from the body the head slipped back

"This is the secret of success in this operation," said Dr. Lorenz. "The leg must be kept in the position of abduction until the muscles and ligaments have become accustomed to holding the joint in

come accustomed to holding the joint in the proper place."

The body of the unconscious girl was then placed on another table, where the work of putting in place the plaster jacket that will hold the leg in position until the joint will remain in place without assistance was begun. First, a sleeve of woven, elastic stockinet was drawn over the leg and pelvis. Then the assistants placed cotton wadding all over the bony protuberances, that there might be no chafing when the plaster was applied.

Over the cotton wadding a smooth, firm bandage of muslin was wound, and then

the device for keeping the skin clean un der the plaster cast was inserted. This consisted simply of a strip of linen placed lengthwise under the stockinet bandage, so that it can be drawn over any part of the skin, and by means of which a thorough washing and stimulation of the epidemia, can be maintained.

dermis can be maintained.

Last of all came the application of the plaster cast, in which the leg will be held

Last of all came the application of the plaster cast, in which the leg will be held rigidly at a sharp angle until the new joint is completed. This is made by the application of layer after layer of surgeon's gauze, cut into small strips, rolled in finely pulverized gypsum, and just before application immersed in water.

Taking a roll of plaster bandage in his hands, Dr. Mueller first laid it in longitudinal strips along the leg from knee to hip bons. Then around both hips and up and down he went, using scissors to cut and trim the edges until all possibility of friction was avoided. The plaster hardened rapidly, and by the time it was done, Gertrude, who was regaining consciousness, could be stood upright on the floor to measure the length of the limbs and determine the height of the shee she must wear until the plaster is removed.

"I have named my method of reducing dislocations of the hip the "functional weight-bearing method," said Dr. Lorenz, "because the new socket is formed on the old one deepened by the exercise of the joint's proper function, while the weight of the body is borns upon it. Now, this little girl must keep this plaster cast on for at least nine months. When it is taken off she will not be able for a long time to straighten her leg, but by proper after-treatment she will in three or four years have both legs straight and strong."

And while Dr. Lorenz remains in the city he is the special guest of such men as Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, Dr. Reginald Sayre and Dr. Newton M. Shaffer. Nearly every day during his stay he will operate without cost on the poor of the city. His every day during his stay he will operate without cost on the poor of the city. His first public clinic was given at the Hos-pital for the Ruptured and the Crippled.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR CONVALESCENTS

CONDUCIVE TO THE RETURN OF HEALTH

regain your wonted health? Then, practice physical culture for the sick.

Physical exercise for a man not yet out of bed, even though recovery from a pro-longed illness has set in? Certainly; why not? Do not persons who are not sick abed take physical culture in order to secure better health, which is another way of saying more strength? And as comparatively well men are made healthler by proper exercises, doesn't it stand to reason that exercises devised especially for convalescents will materially aid you in getting on your feet once more, and the more quickly land you in your office?

What made you sick? Bad blood. Your doctor has been giving you various medicines, until now your blood has been relieved of much of the impurities that caused your illness. But sluring all the weeks or days that you have been lying between sheets, your blood has moved sluggishly through veins and arteries, for your body has been at rest, and it takes action to make the blood have even a normal flow. Sluggish blood, in medicine and physiology, is synonymous with the term pure blood; and when a physician says of a man that his blood pulsates vigorous ly, it is another way of stating that the man's blood is pure and healthy and its assessor in prime physical condition.

Of necessity, your blood has become sluggish while you languished in your lness; but now that the fever, or what not, has left you and the doctor declares that you are on the high road to recovery it is incumbent upon you to stir the od, in order that it may gradually bound through your body as was its wont, and thus, purified by its own rapid flow, furnish strengthening food to the tissues that have been wasted by disease and dis-And you can do this expeditiously if you'll take the physical culture exercises herein described.

Of course, you must remember that you have been sick, in a sense are still sick, and you must be careful of whatever sirength you have left. In other words, you must be extremely cautious not to overdo any of the exercises. If, when you begin, you find that you are tired after ex-ercising just one of the gentler exercises think of exercising again until the next prescribed time for exercise comes around. Then if you are fagged after the second performance of an exercise, stop and lie down again. Likewise, when first bearing in mind that you must stop the

exertion as possible, and, as you find yourself becoming stronger, commensu-rately increase the energy that you put

Do not be discouraged if you discover that you are able to do an exercise only once or twice before tiring. Even such seemingly insignificant exertion will be of great benefit. One single physical culture movement, directed at blood that has been sluggish for weeks, will produce results almost as speedily as does three fingers of whisky on the mind and legs of a verdant youth, who has begun to acquire the questionable accomplishments of his el-ders. Just one performance of an exercise will send a sick man's blood pounding along more rapidly—will quicken his breathing. Quickened breathing means more oxygen for the blood as it flows through the lungs, and the more oxygen from the air one can get into the system the sooner will health be recovered. For oxygen is nature's universal clixir, a pan-acea for all lils.

In order to get this highly necessary supply of oxygen you should see to it that the sickroom, which should be thoroughly ventilated at all times, is given a bountiful supply of new air immediately prior to beginning the exercises. Physical culture taken in a room redolent with the contents of many medicine bottles is worse than no exercise.

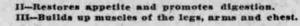
The proper time to exercise? Either an hour before or an hour after each meal, An hour before will give the blood plenty of time to quiet down and be ready to rush to the stomach to take up the task of digestion. An hour after will not interfere with the process of digestion by distributing the blood to the various parts of the body being exercised. This rule should be rigidly observed, for, above all things, a convalescent needs to assimilate food properly so that he will get all possible strength therefrom.

Also, in order to reap the best possible resits, you should approach the exercises in a spirit of pleasure, and not with the idea that they are drudgery. Recall your former healthy state. Say to yourself: "I wonder if I can do this or that as I used trying to do it. If you can't execute the thing off-hand, don't let that give you the "blues," Be cheerful in the thought that, Perhaps you can't, but if you'll keep on cheerfully striving you'll be able to do once, stop short right there. Do not it pretty soon. In short, if you want to think of exercising again until the next derive all the good that there is in exprescribed time for exercise comes ercising, be happily interested while indulging in it.

POSITIONS WHICH CONVALESCENTS MAY TAKE FOR EXERCISE









VI-Develops the back and hin muscles.

Exercise I-It is a well-known physiological fact that when a healthy man lies down his lungs do not take in as much air as when he stands. Another axiom in physiology is that a sick person uses only

second you feel tired, even though you should do is to develop your power of tapping will loosen and make more pli-have scarcely begun one exercise. lung expansion, which illness has ies-sened. You should send fresh air to all air to creep more easily throughout the the different parts of the lungs, and you lungs.

can do it in this way: Lie flat on your back in bed, with your body relaxed and at entire ease. Inhale all that you can, hold your breath as about one-half of his lungs, often only long as you can without becoming dixxy, one-third. Therefore, when you find yourand all the while tap gently over your appetite is well nigh voracious, as is freshelf. Therefore, when you find your and all the while tap gently over your appetite is well nigh voracious, as is freshelf. Therefore, when you find your chest with lightly clenched hands. The quently the case with convalescents, it of the hands on the inside of the leg, the outside of the hands on the inside of the leg, the outside of the hands on the inside of the leg, the outside of the hands on the inside of the hands on the hands of the ha

Exercise II-This exercise is splendid for stomach and abdomen. If your sickness has left you without relish for food it

PROFESSOR BARKER DESCRIBES EXERCISES

will aid your sorrowfully overloaded stomach to digest its burden and will prevent all the inconvenience that indigestion invariably brings in its train.

Get your wife, nurse, sweetheart, mother or daughter to place two pillows back of your head and shoulders. With legs straightened out, lie perfectly comfortable. With thumbs interlocked and the fingers of the right hand resting on those of the left, stretch your arms bethose of the left, stretch your arms be-hind your head. Then draw the arms forward, and, as you do so, sit up straight. At first bring the hands only to the knees, but as you gain strength try to reach the toes with the finger tips. At first, also, hold on to the knee caps as you gradually lie down. When stronger you can try sitting up with the arms folded on your chest, and descend while in the same position, and you can also discard the pillows. If you are very weak, you can do this exercise by drawing up the knees and, clasping the hands under them, pull yourself up to a sitting pos-

strengthening the side muscles of the abdomen, instead of the front and back muscles, as in the original exercise, hold your outstretched arms straight in front of your body on a level with the shoulders and have the palms touching. Gradually describe the biggest possible that you can with your arms, always keeping them on a level with the shoul-ders. As you do so the body will be twisted sidewise at the abdomen. As you become stronger twist the body of your own accord and keep the arms folded over the chest. If you find that it is too hard work to do the exercise with the arms outstretched, turn the body sidewise while holding to the sides of the bed with the

Exercise III-Lie flat on your back, body comfortable and relaxed. Draw up the knees, keeping them together, to the point and feet only, every back muscle all the where they can be reached without undue way to the neck is actively engaged. where they can be reached without undue exertion by the hands. Also see that the feet are flat on the bed. Then gradually let the knees fall apart as far as they wall. Place the flat of the hands on the outside of the knees, and, with the legs entirely relaxed and offering no resisttogether. As your accustomed vigor re-turns, resist with the knees while the hands are pushing them together. Exhale as the knees are brought together and inhale as the legs fall apart. is good for all the muscles along the in-side of the arm, for many of the chest muscles, and for the outside of the legs

between the knees and hips.

In order to bring into play the muscles of the inside of the leg, the outside of the

grasp a thousand-dollar gold certificate just suspended above your normal reach. This exercise is splendid for the shoulders

and the side walls of the chest.

Exercise V—Lie flat on your back, hands under the hips and legs together all the way to the toes. Then raise the legs of the bed as high as you possibly can. Do not bend the legs. Perhaps at first you will be able to raise the legs scarcely a will be able to raise the legs scarcely a foot, but even that will be of benefit; and after a while you will find that you can make a right angle with your body. is excellent exercise for the abdominal muscles, from the groin up, and it strengthens weakened stomach and abdominal linings. It also prevents constipa-tion, which often causes a convalescent to

Exercise VI-While lying flat on your back, draw up the feet close to the hips. Place the hands, palms downward, firmly by the eldes of the body at the hips. First, try to raise the hips from the bed, and later on, on the same supports, raise up all of the body except shoulders and head. As more strength returns, execute these two exercises with the arms folded over the chest. And when you are well and strong, you can raise the entire body on

the feet and the back of the head. When just the hips are raised the mus-cles in the back of the hips and the small of the back are brought into play. When all of the body, except the head and shoulders, is clear of the bed, the back is exercised up to the shoulders; and when the body rests on the back of the head

entirely relaxed and offering no resist-ance, except their own weight, push them together. As your accustomed vigor relow as far as possible and look at the celling. Hold for a moment, then let the head fall back. Next, press the head back hard into the pillow and hold for a mo ment, and, lastly, with the head on its back, look behind as far as you can. All of these exercises are as efficacious

for convalescent women and children as for men. ANTHONY BARKER. (Copyright, 1902.)

## TRIBUTE BY A SAN FRANCISCO RABBI

Estimate of the Late Solomon Hirsch by Dr. Jacob Voorsanger.

Jacob Voorsanger, its editor, contributes the following signed article on the death of Solomon Hirsch;

"Our pen, these part few months, has often grown heavy with grief; for the Western ploneers of Israel are rapidly being ingathered, and sometimes we stand aghast at the gaping breaches in the ranks of our strong men. Last Monday another such death occurred, and we feel again, with much affliction of heart and spirit, that we are in a reconstruction period, and must look for men to take the empty chairs of them who counseied amongst the elders of our people Solomon Hirsch, of Portland, Or., nore! That honored name stood for so nuch wholesome sentiment, for such hobbe conceptions of civic and religious virture, for such manly excellences, com-mercial honor and domestic grace, that sense of mourning, at the mere tice of his translation, becomes a perscael on the West Coast must stand at the bier of this noble representative of people and cry out in pain that 'a and a great man bath fallen lerael this day! Indeed, if we refer to our most honored friend as one of the princes and great men of American Israel, we indulge in no idle phraseology. the flattering compliments of rly condolence. We know the eighborly condolence. We know the peak. He looked like a prince. His soul hed appearance. One might not be far amise and use that noble face of Solthief of Judah, who stood with the tribes the desert and digged wells of water as sign of territorial conquest. His personality was impressive, inspiring conknow him, a delight to be in his company. He are no evil thought could lurk in the coyal mould in which God had cast And we wish to impress upon the young men of our people the important mains to be said that his life was always to a seat in the Senate of the fact that this gentleman, this American pure; that friend nor foe ever suspected States. Both his services and his diplomat, this merchant prince, this emitted him the high character of his patriotism, and guished abilities entitled him Oregon, was, above all his dis-and titles, a pious, God-fearing functions and titles, a plous, God-fearing and absolute political purity. To mention of Jew, whose services as the Parnass of the name of Solomon Hirsch in Oregon this most loyal gentleman. May his members thappiness, and whose minimized him great happiness, and whose minimized him great happiness, and whose minimized him for the lighest veneration, because in the fectionate good-bye to this noble man. Section 28 of the fectionate good-bye to this noble man. It is most loyal gentleman. May his members this most loyal gentleman. May his members the name of Solomon because in the fectionate good-bye to this noble man. It is most loyal gentleman. May his members the name of Solomon because in the lighest veneration, because in the lighest veneration because in the lighest veneration of political warfare it stood the historical flame of faith burning brightly in his heart. Solomon Hirsch in Oregon this most loyal gentleman. May his members this most loyal gentleman. May his members the man distribution of political warfare it stood the historical flame of faith burning the historical flame of fa

was one of the noblest type of the literest enmity to corruption and it ever was our happiness to know. Alas, for the bitterest enmity to corruption and that such men must die! With the elegist faithlessness. He was a master of political than the literest enmity to corruption and that such men must die! With the elegist call craft, but he was a pure man and as of the Talmud, we feel like complaining.
'Alas, for my lord and alas for his glory departed!

"Like most of us in America, he rose same stock that have made both the history of Israel and of commerce, industry and finance in the United States. But, as peculiarly as he was gifted, so peculiarly was he placed. He came to the broad expanse of the West, to the young country of the Pacific where men were needed, and he had the soul of a man. He helped to build up one of the great commercial houses of the Northwest, he and his partners, among them his father-in-law, Jacob Mayer, God bless his old age. But commerce, in all its ramifica-tions, in all its honorable enterprise, was not the goal of his ambition. had a singularly honorable pride of ren-dering every possible service to the commonwealth, contributing no mere tax-payer's liberality, nor the influence of the great commercial house of which he was the chief for so many years, but the ser-vice of honorable aims for the purifica-tion of politics, so that the broad statesmanship of its officials might develop the wonderfully rich resources of the State of Oregon. If we say, then, that Solomo Rirsch was one of the eminent politicians of America, we use the word in its highest sense. He, the Jew, became the leader of his party in Oregon. For years he swayed the destiny of his state. Upon his decision rested the political fate of men. The leaders of the state listened to him as to one whose word was subject to no dispute. He stood in the warfare of political factions like a towering rock, like a signal service station, from which came the flashes that directed the campaign. And, since he was necessarily in the midst of the turmoll, and of needs nt sagacious leader of the Republican that in every political faction his name was synonymous with the noblest motives and absolute political purity. To mention the name of Solomon Hitsch in Oregon was to name its foremost citizen, held

O THE Emanu-el, the leading Jew-, was one of the noblest type of the Jew | inflexible convictions of social purity and

such his name will ever be honored. "When President Harrison, in 1889, ap pointed him Minister to Turkey, he went from the ranks. A-self-made man in the rather reluctantly. His vast business infinest sense of the word, he was gifted terests, his political responsibilities, above with a mind equal to the possibilities be-fore him. A German lad, from one of clous lady who was his wife and the the Bavarian villages, he belonged to the mother of his children inclined him to reclous lady who was his wife and the mother of his children, inclined him to refuse the honor of the appointment. But Solomon dirsch never was deaf to the call of duty. He went to Constantinople and became distinguished for his sagactous diplomacy and his dignified represen tation of his Government. He remained as long as his sense of duty demanded. to take up his old life amongst the peaple he knew best and who knew him best. But one incident, occurring only lately, may testify to the great esteem in which he was held. He had never become a Ma-In the transitions of his busy life there had been little time for social tions. Among the oldest prerogatives of a grand master of Masons, very rerely conferred or exercised, is the right of conferring the degree of Masonry without the usual scrutiny of the candidate by se-cret ballot. In the history of Masonry in the State of Oregon that prerogative was exercised only once, in the case of Solomon Hirsch and Cyrus A. Dolph, who toguished by the grand master of Masons in the State of Oregon, and who were, to use the language of the craft, made Masons at sight. The honor may be some-what inexplicable to the profane. Masons will understand that this compliment was a recognition of the honor, the probity, the character, the decent life, the high principles of this brave, good man, who there is every reason to believe that, had his life been prolonged, the highest and noblest ambition of his life would have must make friends and enemies, it re- been realized; he would have been called to a seat in the Senate of the United States. Both his services and his distinsignal reward from the State of Oregon.

hearts and most generous affection. God rest him. Beneath the pines of Oregon his dust reposes, out his name is enrolled amongst those of the great Jews of all ceeding his greatness was his truth. Therefore he is blessed. "JACOB VOORSANGER."

In Memory of Father Prout. Denis Florence McCarthy. In deep dejection, but with affection,

I often think of those pleasant times; In the days of "Frazer," ere I touched a razor, How I read and reveled in thy racy rhymes;

Of "Water Grass Hill," ch, renowned "P. P. Toll blithe and bland on The pleasant waters of thy memory!

Full many a ditty, both wise and witty, In this social city have I teard since then (With the glaza before me, how the dream come o'er me Of those attic suppers and those vanished

But no song hath wokes, whether sung or Or hath left a token of such joy in me,

That sound so grand on The pleasant waters of the River Lee." The song melodious, which-a new harmo

"Young Ireland" wreathed round its rebei Filing a glorious madness o'er the festive board But to me seems sweeter, with a tone com-pleter,

The melodious meter that we owe to thee

There's a grave that rises on thy sward, de vizes.

Where Moore lies sleeping from his land afar;

And a white stone flashes o'er Goldsmith's In the quiet cloisters by Temple Rar:

So where'er thou sleepest, with a love that's Shall thy land remember thy sweet song and While the bells of Shandon Shall sound so grand on

Only in Senson and in Tidewater. We are told that one cin catch salmon trout at any time, in any waters. Now, section 28 of the General Laws of Oregon (1901), says we can satch them, and section 29 says we cannot, or I misconstrued them. The point ve want to know is this: Can we catch talmon trout in any waters of this state the year around. C. E. H. of Democratic Simplicity for every True

The pleasant water of the Fiver Lee.

## GEORGE ADE'S FABLE IN SLANG Of the Successful Tobias and Some of His Happy New Years.

NCE there was a Financial Heavy- Gentleman to take a Drink when it was ily did what it could to keep Tobias in

busy Life were strung back across the Valley of Tribulation into the Green Fields of Childhood.

Like most of our Aristocrats, he got his Start out among the Corn Rows. His Youth was spent very happily, but

he did not get on to the Fact until Years later. He used to work 14 Hours per for his Board and Clothes, and his only Dissipation was to take in the Swiss Bell-Ringers once every Scason. At the Close of every Year he was per-

mitted to attend a Watch Meeting at the Mount Zion Church. The Watch Meeting is a form of Galety invented a long time ago by some one who was not feeling well at the Time. The Bunch was supposed to sit for three

or four Hours on the hard Benches meditating on all the low-down, ornery Things they had done during the Old Year. Some of them had to hurry in order to crowd this Line of Meditation into a brief four Hours

. Now and then a local High Guy with Throat Whiskers would arise and talk for a short time on the Subject of Death and wonder how many of those present would be taken in by the Grim Reaper during the New Year. Just at Midnight the Sexton would Toll

the Bell so as to cheer every one up. Then each of the Merrymakers would go home and eat a piece of Mince Pie and a Bell flower Apple and retreat to the feathers. feeling a little Ashamed for having stayed up so Late. Later On, after Tobias moved into Town

and began to wear Store Clothes and Stand-Up Collars and put Oil on his Hair. he encountered another kind of New The Era was that of the Open House

All the Women received and the Men went over the entire Circuit and traded jobprinted Cards for something to Eat and Drink.

Weight, the Milestones of whose proffered by the Hand of Lovely Woman. And Lovely Woman seemed to regard it as her Assignment to put all of the Nice Young Fellows to the Bad. It was customary to mix Tea, Coffee,

Sherbet, Lemonade, Eggnogg, Artillery Punch. Figgerine and Straight Goods until the Happy New Year looked like a scrambled Rainbow and the last Caller

Tobe used to go out every New Year's Day to meet the Good-Lookers and fuse around with them, for those were his Saind Days. He made it a Combination Salad and philandered with about Seven before he took the Big Risk and bought and Son was passing the Cigarettes. And a Home with a Mortgage Attachment and no one was paying any Attention to the settled down.

Then the Happy New Year began have an entirely new Meaning. He drew a Red Mark around January 1. for that was the Day when he had to make the Books balance and take up some big Note that was hanging over him like

a Storm Cloud. His usual Plan for celebrating the Happy New Year was to sit in his Office figuring on how to trim the Pay-Roll and sneak up Selling Prices and keep out of the Sheriff's Hands for another Twelve

But the Time came when Tobias could take out a Pencil on December 31 and compute a Net Profit big enough to fill a

To all Intents and Purposes he had come to the High Ground where he could afford to sit down for a while and enjoy He certainly possessed all the Accesso-

ries of a Happy New Year.

He had a Bank Roll and a House on the Boulevard, and a Wife who was slowly but surely worming her Way into So

He had a Son attending a high-priced

University and gradually accumulating an Oxford Accent, while his Daughter was at a School which used the French Novel as a Text-Book.
So, after all these Years of Struggling,

Drink.

This made it Fine for those who were not ordinarily invited into the Best Homes.

The Men roamed about in Flocks, and usually they had a Hard Finish, for it was customary in those good old Days of Democratic Simplicity for every True

Se, after all these Years of Struggling, Tobias knew what it was to have a genuinely Happy New Year.

For when the Children came Home for the Holiday Vacation the busy Mrs. Tobias gave a big Dancing Party on New Year's Eve, to say nothing of a couple of Luncheons and a Formal Dinner.

At these glittering Functions the Fam-

the Background, for while he was a Cork-er when it came to doing a Fountain Pen Specialty with a Check-Book, he was a Frosted Turnip when chucked into a Suit costing \$100 and put down in a Marie Antionette Apartment with a lot of Chaunceys who had been educated in the East.

He celebrated the Glad New Year by He celebrated the Glad New Year by standing around in Doorways and looking

He saw his Wife hobnobbing with a Human Pickerel whose only excuse for being on Earth was that he looked well in Evening Clothes. Daughter was dancing with a lovely Specimen of the night-blooming Rounder,

mournfully at the Lightweights who were

doing the Cotillion and each of them hav-ing the Time of his Life.

Provider. So he made a quiet Retreat to his own Room and had a Glass of Milk sent up,

and read the Market Report, and managed to put in a Pleasant Evening after all seeing the Old One out and the New Moral: One New Year is just about as Happy as another. (Copyright, 1902.)

Benedicam Domino. Susan Coolidge.
Thank God for Life! Life is not sweet always;

Hands may be heavy-laden, hearts care-full; Unwelcome nights follow unwelcome days, And dreams divine end in awakenings dull; Still, it is Life-and Life is cause for praise. This ache, this restlessness, this quickening Prove me no torpid and inanimate thing

Prove me of Him who is of Life the spring; I am alive—and that is beautiful! Thank God for Love! the' Love may hurt and

Wound; Tho' set with sharpest thorns its rese may be; Roses are not of Winter, all attuned Must be the earth, filled with soft stir, and And warm, ere dawns the rose upon its tree, Fresh currents through my frozen pulses run; My heart has tasted Summer, tasted sun; And I can thank Thee, Lord, although not one Of all the many roses blooms for me!

Thank God for Death! Bright thing with dreary name; We wrong with mournful flowers her pure

Her sweetness and her fitness disallow, And question bitterly the why and how.

But calmly, 'mid our clamor and surmise, She touches each in turn and each grows wise, Taught by the light in those mysterious eyes-I shall be giad and I am thankful now!