A CRITICAL STUDY OF A GREAT STATESMAN

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

nell Hart, Prof. John Bach McMaster, Prof. Charles H. Smith, Dr. Frederic W. Speirs, Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin and others.

XII. ANDREW JACKSON.

BY ANDREW C. M'LAUGHLIN, LL. B. Andrew Jackson is one of the most conspaceous and important characters in American history. His prominence is in large measure due not to the fact that he was in himself a great constructive states-man like Hamilton, or a great orator like Clay, but to the fact that his election to the presidency and his subsequent career mark out a new era in American politics and a new stage in the development of democracy. The more carefully one studies his life the more one is led to look upon him not so much a personal force as an exponent of conditions, as a center from which can be seen the United States as it was in 1830, and the fresh impulses that were expressing them-selves in the social and political activities of the people.

He was born in South Carolina—at least so he said himself, but Parton insists that North Carolina was his birthplace. Such a dispute is the strongest proof of a very humble origin. He boyhood was spent is poverty, in squalor, in the midst of coarse surroundings, and there is little or no indication that he sought to rise above circumstances, or that, like Lncoin, ambitious and energetic he studiously sought either learning or culture. His early life is unedifying and uninteresting, for it gave no promise of a career above that of his rollicking, careless, ignorant companions, who reveled in cock fighting, card playing and in all sorts of

mischlef and horse play.

He began the study of the law (1784),
but he was not fitted either by temperament or industry to be a lawyer, and never knew much law; perhaps it is not right to suggest that he knew even its fundamental principles thoroughly. He naturally was averse to theoretical prin-

just after he became of age he moved into Tennessee and entered upon a life in the frontier community. He fitted well into this environment, for rough force, courage and love of conflict were much more in demand than culture and book learning. The man who could succeed at the bar or at anything else must be or to respond promptly to the demands of the code of honor. Jackson was naturally quarrelsome and domineering, and he did not lack opportunity for exercising his his ways and the code of the code of honor. ing his native propensities. We read of duels, in one of which he killed his man, of feuds and fights of one kind and another as incidents in his Tennessee career, and he carried in his body for 20 years a bullet from the pistol of one of the Bentman with whom the Bentons, with whom he was engaged in a disgraceful row in a tavern. This was poor preparation for public service as a president of the United States, and we can never go over the details of this turbulent life without amazement that this irritable numerators was about the irritable, pugnacious man should be lift-ed out of the society in which he swaggered and fought to become the chief magistrate of a great nation. Even stranger does it appear that during the years of which we have been speaking he held a number of public offices that seem honorable and dignified. He was public prosecutor, judge, representative in congress, United States senator. But character of the man and his fitness for responsibility in a position where dis-cretion and calm judgment were needed are well indicated by the words of Jef-ferson, who in 1824 said of him: "When I was president of the senate, he was a remator, and he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly, and as often choice with rage." In 1818 Monroe asked Jefferson what he thought of the witch om of appointing Jackson minisident responded in what seem to be words astonishment at Monroe's temerity: Why, good G-d, he would breed you quarrel before he had been there a I have gore over some of the more

ortant facts of Jackson's early career in order to bring out somewhat clearly the society from which he emerged, as well as the essential character of the

usually dignified and courteous,

man. Although in later years, as pres-ident of the United States, his manners

although he had a remarkable facility in

winning adherents and holding friends, and gave evidence also of a strong mental grasp of things in which he was personally interested, especially of those which aroused his antagonism, we cannot understand the more important events of his later life nor the significance of his election to the presidency unless we have some appreciation of his early surroundpart, We must pass rapidly over his succers as an Indian fighter and the national renown he gained in the war of 1812 by defeating the Creeks and winning the battle of New Orleans over the seasoned veterans of Packenham. And we cannot more than mention his invasion of Florida and the victories of the Seminole war (1818). In all places where there was need of forceful, unhesitating action, difficulties were to be overcome by sheer determination and unrelenting purpos he always showed unsual capacity, as well as surprising vigor and skill, in managing or rather commanding his subordinates Jackson was put forward as a candidate for the presidency in 1824. His op-ponents were Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and William H. Crawford. That his name should be mentioned at all may seem strange enough but it is stranger still that he should have received more electoral votes than any one of the others. Inasmuch as none of the candidates received a majority of the electoral college, the choice from the highest three devolved upon the house. sy's name did not go to the house, and he threw his influence in favor of Adams, who was elected. There was at once an from the Jackson partishns, who insisted that a corrupt coalition had been formed and the purposes and wishes of people had been circumvented. Ber ton declared that "Demos krateo" prin-ciple, the principle that the people had a right to govern, had been disregarded. When Clay became Adams' secretary of state the denunciation of corruption and state the denunciation of corruption and of interference with popular desires became louder, while the air was full of the clamor of those who proclaimed Jackson "a man of the people" and maligned Adams as an intriguing aristocrat.

In 1828 Jackson was chosen president and his victory was halled as the beginning of a new era. Although Adams was

ning of a new era. Although Adams was one of the best officers that ever served a people an honest pure capable, patriotic, high-minded statesman people seemed actually to believe, as Webster said, that the country had been rescued from some dreadful danger. But the election of Jackson, in part the result of an appeal to the prejudices of the masses of the against what was termed aristocracy, ne as a natural occurrence in the development of the democratic spirit. The people of 1828, glorying in American city? achievement and vain of American succoss in self-government, turned in-stinctively to a man from the great West a self-made man whose forcefulness and native vigor appealed to their imagina

The careful student of American social character will see that some of its dis-tinguishing features are to be understood when judged from the standpoint of the frontier. Each portion of the country has at some time been a frontier, and the characteristics of the West appeal to

GREAT AMERICAN STATESMEN over or covered up by the results and products of later developments. Jackson appealed, therefore, to the true American sentiment, which admires the self-made man, the man who has surmounted ob-stacles and risen by dint of his own ef-forts, and not because of inherited wealth or position, a sentiment which is distinctly a product of the frontier, and which is in large measure sensible, sound and whole-

christened Portia. That farm ateward, I am sure, considered Irving had immortalized him. But perhaps one of the most subtle compliments ever paid to the actor was unconsciously paid to Sir Henry by a working lad a few months ago on Hampstead Heath. Sir Henry was walking with a friend, and some youths of the laboring class were following him about curiously. At last one was heard to say: "Oh, I know 'oo it is; it's that bloke what keeps the theater—it's Shikespeare." peare.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The Mantle of George III on Paul Kruger's Shoulders.

large measure sensible, sound and wholesome, but which may on occasion wrongity manifest itself. The true democratic
spirit fakes account of what a man is, not
of his ancestry or his opportunities, and
declares that each man must be given a
chance to make the most of himself and
be judged by what he has accomplished
and what he has come to be; but it does
not glorify deficiencies in ability or culture.

The inauguration of Jackson ushered in
the spoils systém. This came because of
the personal peculiarities of Jackson, who
believed that all who were not for him
were against him, and who had been bred



in a school where men rewarded their friends and did no good to those that despitefully used them. It came also because the adherents of Adams and Clay were looked upon as supporters of a corrupt coalition; because there was a demand that the aristocracy of officeholders be overthrown; because the spoils system had for years prevailed in some of the states, and this election gave the spoils politician his chance; because the spoils politician his chance; because the spoils politician his chance; because the speople resented the idea that training and experience or that expert knowledge were needed for the performance of official duty; because at the time there was a clamorous and strident declaration that clamorous and strident declaration that one man was just as good as another and just as much entitled to office. The causes and significance of the beginnings of tory at heart." or he wouldn't give such a the spoils system can be seen by anybody sly thrust at his native country in the niture. "China and glass," said an eye-witness, "to the amount of several thou-sand dollars were broken in the struggle to get at the ices and cakes, though punch nd other drinkables had been carried out in tubs and buckets to the people." one will deny that there was something amiss in this scramble for punch, and if he places important offices in the place of

s and drinks he will see the beginni

of the spoils system and realize that there was something false in that, too, In spite of those unpropitious beginnings and in spite of the malign influence of the back-stair politician during the "reign of Andrew Jackson," those eight years had much that was good in them. Though the president was hotheaded and inju-dicious on occasions, he was thoroughly honest, thoroughly patriotic, thoroughly devoted to the good of the country as he saw it. Historians have been wont to la-ment his attack upon the Bank of the United States, and we certainly cannot justify his high-handed and imperious methods in dealing with snaggial matters. But, after all, Biddle and his bank are comparatively unimportant. As the years go by and we get a more distant view of those times, we see that the frontlersman from Tennessee represented strong American sentiment, that his famous proclamation against the nulliflers-who ever may have written it-was a great and influential public document, that by taking a bold stand against the theoripressed his party with sentiments union, that we owe him a very great debt of gratitude for his famous tonst. Our federal union; it must be preserved." And if there were disorder and some lawlessness in those "vulgar Jackson days" he was not the cause; his election was the result of a popular upheaval; his admin-istration was a time of great intellectual activity, a period in which the democratic sentiment was finding new expres-sion. He was himself a conspicuous expression of a new, alert, energetic, forceful, assertive spirit which was charac-teristic of American life and was now dominant in American politics.

V. C. m Kau, Ce University of Michigan.

City Peculiarities.

New York Press, Why should Hartford be the center of insurance in this country, instead of New York? Why should Boston be the center of the copper industry? There is no copper within 1900 miles of the Hub. Why should a majority of our shees be made at Lynn? We can understand why Pittsburg should be the center of the iron industry, sitting as she does in the heart of she make nearly all of our glass, when there is better sand elsewhere? Why is the great jewelry-making

Compliments Paid Sir Henry Irving

Cassell's Magazine, I shall never forget the pride with which a farm steward last year took me up to pigstye and said: "The great actor. Sir Enery Irving, went right inside that there pigstye, sir, last Sunday, and ex-amined every one of them there pigs, sir, and thought so 'ighly of 'em, sir, that he did me the honor of asking me to go he did me the honor of asking me to go to his theater and take my family. He do the characteristics of the West appeal to the frontier temperament which is still Enry." With no less pride was I shown teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums a filly that Sir Henry had formally teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind coile and diarrhoes.

Done to death by felon hand For guarding well his father's land.

I suspect Mr. Eman must himself be "a pear to be the hobby of Mr. Eman, it may be well to remind him that, during the first year of our civil war, fugitive slaves, seeking refuge in Union camps, were regularly delivered up to their masterm "contraband" as an excuse for re-taining them. Yet for 30 years previous to this British territory north of our line had held with Hamilton that any was the sole refuge of the unfortunate runaway slave; for, in his delvings in the past, Mr. Eman must surely have heard of the underground railroad, and of those Quakers, who, with the persecuted Garrison, Phillips, the unfortunate Lovejoy and others, were such "tories at heart" that they actually desired to introduce a 'British institution' on American soil! I don't speak as a "thorough-going American"—whatever that may mean but as a cosmopolitan, when I declare The Oregonian's position that the prog-ress of civilization depends on the joint efforts of England and America to be

sound, practical wisdom. Any man with half an eye can see that the kalser's change of heart towards America is due to the fact that he found John Bull was standing side by side with Brother Jona than in the Spanish and Eastern affairs. Wilhelm was prompt to perceive that his interests lay rather in the Anglo-American than in the Franco-Russian camp This entente of the three great Saxo powers is better security for the general peace of the world than the project for disarmament put forth by that great hu-morist, the cuar; for incidental affairs like those of the Transvaal and the Philip plnes are unavoldable because precipi-tated on their own heads by Boer and Tagal, and must end in their going down

pefore a superior civilization.

If England is such a bully and tyrant whence comes the universal affection shown for her by her present colonies, all of which practically govern themselves And is it nothing that she has spent \$5,000,000 to relieve the present famine in India, besides an immense outlay for seed for the famine-stricken districts? Before English occupation, all these people woul

No doubt, from the standpoint of any thing to down England, Mr. Eman and the other "thoroughbred" Americans (?) would like to see the British empire disrupted; the Chinese empire dismembered by Russia and France; Corea absorbed and Japan overwhelmed by the czar and his Cossacks; and Uncle Sam cooped up in his continental domain, afraid to draw his breath too hard for fear a European coalition might conclude to "shut off his wind." I can't say that that is my idea of patriotism, nor will he find it to be the view of the great, level-headed business interests of this country at the next election, even if "the Boers hold out till next summer." And is it not strange that men so soon forget that Kruger began the struggle by declaring war against England and overrunning Natal and Cape Colony, which are even yet the seat of war? Also, if a man wasn't a "thoroughbred" American, it might occur to hin that any line of argument which would excuse our interference with the Spanis treatment of her Cuban dependency would be still stronger argument for Great Brit-ain's interceding in behalf of her own subjects, the Utilanders of the Transvaal's LEO WALLACE.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Raby is Cutting Teeth.

FRANCE ALLY OF SPAIN

VIOLATED NEUTRALITY TO INJURE THE UNITED STATES.

Now Refuses to Belleve That Americans Are Not Allies of the French Nation.

Our venerable Parisian contemporary, the Journal des Debats, has either fallen into grave international error or come into possession of grave international infor-mation, says the New York Press. In its exposition to its countrymen of the advantages of the "reciprocity" treaty, which admits \$1,000,000 in French goods to America for \$200,000 in American goods to France, it defines with its traditional au-thority the proper attitude of Frenchmen toward this country as follows:

"Until there is some proof to the con-trary, we must regard the Americans as our allies."

This is startling news to Americans, who have been of the impression that no al-liance had existed between this country and France since the act of July 7, 1798, annulled the treaty of February 8, 1778, and ex-President Washington, being soon thereafter appointed commander-in-chief of the army authorized for war with France, wrote La Fayette on Christmas 101 years ago yesterday:

After my valedictory address to the people of the United States, you will no doubt be some-what surprised to hear that I had again conwhat surprised to hear that I had again con-sented to gird on the sword. But, having strug-gled eight or nine years against the invasion of our right by one power, and to establish an in-dependence of it. I could not remain an uncon-cerned spectator of the attempt of another power to accomplish the same object.

This letter of Washington's, being his last pronouncement on the subject of re-lations with France, should have been engraved, by the way, on the reverse of the La Fayette medal for which the pocket money of the kindergartens has just been

Since that annulment of the treaty with Louis XVI, whose "heart," as Secretary Hamilton wrote (in defense of President Washington's proclamation of neutrality in 1793), was "the depository of the senument of kindness demanding a return of good will," we have known of no other engagement of the sort. If such had been en-tered into we have had some recent and startling evidence of a French alliance against this country which would justify its annulment, like that of the treaty of

When Admiral Cervera's squadron was reported at Fort de France, Martinique, in May, 1896, having made this port in preference not only to Spanish, but to Dutch, Danish, San Dominican, Haytlan and British ports of arrival, the Press suspected and denounced a secret ar-rangement in gross unfaith of the French neutrality declaration. But it scarcely ex-sected that proof of this treachery was at that moment going into black and white, to be produced to the public in less than two years. It now appears from the fact of Cervera's choice of an anchorage and from the publication of the instructions of the Spanish admiralty to Admiral Ca-mara, dated May 27, 1898, the French West Indies were to have been the base of Spanish operations against this country. Camara was to have ravaged the American coast had not events in the Philippines started him for Sucz and events at Santiago brought him back to Cadiz. His orders were:

In case of injury or any other fortuitous circumstances making it necessary for any of the ships of this division to seek a port, you will see, provided there is a possibility of choice, that preference be given to the French colonies. His orders were also for the division whose duty it was to cut off American vessels in the South American route to "send one ship to Fort de France, Mar-tinique, for instructions from Madrid." Finally, when his campaign was changed to an attack on Dewey in the Philippines, he was ordered in the East, as the West, Indies to "remember the expediency of preferring French colonies" as ports of call and bases of supply. In brief, France had loaned her territories the world over to Spain for the purpose of making war on "our allies the Americans," and Spain was causes and significance of the beginnings of the spoils system can be seen by anybody who reads and understands the descriptions of slavery; for, if Denmark was the spoils system can be seen by anybody who reads and understands the descriptions of the spoil of the tions of Jackson's inauguration, where a 50 years ahead of England in freeing her serious advantage of this agreement a crowd of people pushed into the drawing- slaves. England was 30 years ahead of court of arbitration—unless the republic rooms, elbowing ambassadors and other foreign reperesentatives, standing with interest of the North to issue the eman-been assessing damages for the French muddy shoes on the damask-covered furcipation proclamation; and as bygones ap-breach of international law and faith. The historic evidences are thus against the alliance which the De treats as existent. Back of all of them is the basic fact that Washington's warn ing against such engagements was prompt ters, until General Butler invented the ed by his experience of preventing his countrymen from rushing into war with Great Britain at the behest of France. He nental regard was due solely to the guil-

lotined king, while the terms of the treaty guaranteed American assistance only in case the French West Indies were attacked. In a case so directly in point we doubt if the administration has varied from a policy so recently redeclared by it. An entangling alliance with the very nation whose turbulent demand for aid prompted the warning against all such illiances is scarcely conceivable. But the Debats is, as we say, a responsible journal, and assuredly it would not jeopardize a measure of such exceeding importance to the declining trade of its country by an

'TWAS A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

emotional employment of fixed terms

Battle of Eland's Langte Was N Wanton Pigsticking Affair.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4 .- (To the Editor.)little reliance can be placed upon such letters as that appearing in a recent issue of The Oregonian, signed "J. H. M.," a compilation of newspaper clippings. Permit me to quote from the official report of the battle of Eland's magte.

To digress for a moment, let me say that every campaign in which England engages develops some individual act of he rolsm that stirs the British blood throughout the entire empire and sets tongue going in ceaseless praise of the hero. The latest instance of this was furnished by Piper Findlater, in the war against th hill tribes of India. At Dargal, where the Highlanders were charging the tribes men, Fiper Findlater was shot, but, falling, continued to play on his bagpipe th charge. His regiment, stirred by his bravery, went on up the hill and captured the point attacked, and Findlater returned

to England, to be personally honored by the queen. It was expected that, true to English precedent, the Boer war would call forth some similar act. Mr. "J. H. M." quotes:
"Meanwhile the lancers had been creeping up behind, and as the Boers reached the bottom, the lancers charged them at full gallop. The panic-stricken Boers threw down their rifles and attempted to escape, but it was utterly useless, for with shouts of 'Majuba!' the lancers were upon them, and the awful work commenced. Very few Boers escaped. Our squadrons got right in among them in the twilight, and the most excellent pigsticking en

Now let us see how this statement is borne out by facts. The official repor

"In the fight at Eland's laagte the lancers were severely set upon by the Boers, and were nearly compelled to re-Britain's Coast Guard.

Pearson's Weekly.

Once every 24 hours the year round hard pressed, it devolved upon Trumpeter Shurlock to sound orders on the bugie, As he ready, the landing of contraband is practically impossible. In the event of Jack

INC. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cream Baim is placed into the mostrus, apreads way to perfect manhead. He immediate, and a cure follows. It is not dry sum as lost manhood, schausting drains, various cele, impossible. In the event of Jack

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Weekly.

Cream Baim is placed into the mostrus, apreads were the membrane and is absorbed. Relief its immediate, and a cure follows. It is not dry sum as lost manhood, schausting drains, various celes, impossible. Severything else falls.

Everything else falls.

Weekly.

Cream Baim is placed into the mostrus, apreads were the membrane and is absorbed. Relief its most and is appeared to the mostrus, apreads the mostrus, apreads the mostrus, aprea treat, which might have ended in disaster

saw he could not blow the blast, so he slung his horn again and drew his revol-ver. It took the coolest kind of work to avoid the first assailant. As he dodged the blow aimed at him, he fired his weapon point-blank in the face of a burly charger. Down the fellow fell in a heap at his feet. Without an instant's hesitation he turned to the next and shot him clean through the heart, and as the third en-gaged him he warded off the point of the hayonet with his open hand and shot the fellow through the shoulder. Then, with-out the slightest delay, he sounded the order that held the lancers firm and kept them from any possibility of retreat. It required the nicest courage to withstand Indeed accuracy of aim with a revolver. Had he missed by one shot, he must have paid the forfeit with his life. He was wounded quite severely, but is in the hospital doing well, with the prospect of a distinguished service ahead of him and a Victoria cross. The little fellow is a born soldier, being bred in the service. He is the son of a trooper in the Fifth lancers, who lost his life by an accident in the service several years ago. He enlisted at mostly blatherskite politicians trying to advertise themselves or housely realist. service several years ago. He enlisted at 14 years of age."

Does it look as if this had been a "pigsticking pienic" or a fight for life?

A. SINE.

INFALLIBILITY OF BIBLE.

After Close Study Seeming Contradictions in Scripture Become Clear. PORTLAND, Dec. 3 .- (To the Editor.)-PORTLAND, Dec. 3.—(To the Editor.)—
All those who have been engaged in the controversy over the infallibility of the Bible have seemed to forget entirely or ignore the truth of the passage, "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life" (2 Cor. ill:5), without which they have not the inward spirit—the true spiritual interpretation; hence, all theories concerning the harmony of parts of the great book are unsatisfactory, and they give up the are unsatisfactory, and they give up the inspiration and say it is merely a specimen of Oriental literature, not divine, but human, subject to human laws for inter-pretation.

If the Bible was simply human litera-ture, controlled by human laws of inter-pretation, the harmonization of the seeming contradictions would indeed be a difficult task; but, on the other hand, if it be divine literature, subject to divine law of interpretation, it becomes harmo-nious, holy and divine, "oracles of God" (Rom. III:2); "lively oracles" (Acts 1:35), like a casket inclosing precious pearls and

rare gems. All devout gospel students perplexed over the seeming discrepancies of the gos-pels and unable to find satisfactory explanation of what seems to be error, will be glad to learn that there exists a law of harmony, certain, fixed and universal, which exists in the very differences it has been the aim of so many to explain away. By this law we find the four gospels teach spiritual progression, spiritual evolution by distinct degrees, or steps from lower to higher things. Matthew contains the most external, the infant in spiritual things, "the mills of the word for babes"; while John contains the "bread of life," only mentioned in John.

Mark and Luke, coming between, teach the youth and middle age of spiritual progress. So the gospels, taken in their order, illustrate the spiritual experience of each individual, and of mankind in general.

In Matthew, the first step in spiritual truth, we depend altogether upon what is taught, and by others without, any in-tellectual understanding from individual study. The child depends upon the mother, or the church, a spiritual as well as natural things. Compare Matthew xx:20-23 with Mark x:35-38. In Matthew the mother comes asking, and in Mark the sons themselves come to the Master. In more advanced states, represented in Luke and John, the material idea of sit-ting on the right and on the left is laid aside: therefore, the question is omitted. Without this divine law of interpretation these two statements do no harmonize; with it, they are remarkably signifi-cant. Again, note Matthew x:34 and John xiv:27; in the first a sword is sent and in the latter peace is given. In the ripe, full, mature, spiritual life, we are prepared for peace, having won it by the sword, which was indispensable in former conditions. In Matthew we are anxious about our-selves. Matt. xix:16, we ask, "What shall I do that I may have eternal life?" John vi:28, "What shall we do that we may work the works of God?" The first perception of spiritual truth is represented in Matthew by the birth of Jesus, whose life is typical of the spiritual history of each individual. The Herod within seeks the young child's life to destroy it. Under divine protection this new-born thought increases in "wisdom and stat-ure," lives through temptation or doubts, opens blind eyes, casts from us all that ! represented by the different disease Then we are able to stand on the Mour of Transfiguration and behold a vision not yet understood, but a sign to us of the glorious beyond. Gradually our eyes become accustomed to the brighter light of a higher state. The words "fear not" are sounding in

our ears, when, above us, we seem hear, clearer and clearer, the words interior significance. "Fear not: for, be hold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy"; and we pass from death to life. If, like the shepherds, we are watching our flocks, that is, doing our best with our feeble understanding, we are in the right condition to hear the voice of the heavenly messenger, to see the heaven opened, "the glory of the Lord shine round about us." not as in Matthew, the light of the stars. Birth, death and res-urrection follow in orderly succession, yet there is always a difference in conditions and this accounts for the so-called dis orepancies of the gospels. How differen ounts for the so-called disthe condition in Luke from Matthew! There is no Herod seeking the life of the child; we are no longer the bond scrvants of a despot (Luke ii:29); and the new truth is openly announced to all looking for redemption (Luke II-38). The wonderful difference between the state wonderful difference between the state-ments of Matthew and Luke in regard to the birth of Jesus, one the "house," the other the "manger," is of great import-ance, and should be understood, for upon it depends the appreciation of the new birth within us, or the birth which is of a heavenly quality following the birth and

education of the natural man. Matthew alone records the going down into Egypt, because it is a land foreign to the spiritual experience of the higher degrees, but in a state of harmony with the magi of Matthew and the general ex-ternal teachings, there. The spiritual signification of the gospel of Matthew can alone open the meaning of "going down into Egypt" and the "calling from" it. Page after page would have to be writ-ten to give an exposition of this wonderful law of harmony. To all who are in doubt as to the divinity of the hol word, or who see only the seeming con tradictions, and hence unreasonableness of the Scriptures, we urge a careful, un-prejudiced study of the great inner law, the "spirit that giveth life," that what before seemed unreasonable will become from it, but study it and approach the word with reverence. Let us cast aside sensual reasonings, because we stand on

holy ground (Ex. iii:5). The word of God was writen for the sake of spiritual progression, not for a mere scientific treatise; and yet, under this law, religion, science and philosophy join hands in a great and wonderful harmony. Again let me urge prayerful study and you will soon exclaim, "Whereas I was blind, now I see," and with Jeremiah you will say, "Thy words were found and I did eat them; and they were unto me the joy and rejoicing of my heart."

"Search the Scriptures, for in them ye will find eternal life." Verily, this is

seeing "mugglers, he would "top" his bottle of blue lights, and the result of such a signal would be the rallying of all the seamen from the coast-guard stations for

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

miles.

A Celt Gives Russons Why Irishmen Should Not Meddle.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4-(To the Editor.)-We have been reading in The Oregonian for some time past about Hibernian societies collecting large sums of money frequired the nicest courage to withstand such an attack successfully. It not only took the nicest courage, but it took the nicest accuracy of aim with a revolver. mostly blatherskite politicians trying to advertise themselves, or honest zoniots with wheels in their heads. Rodger H. Scannell, of Boston, who

name is mentioned in connection with this proposed Fenian raid on Canada, is neither ignorant nor a fool, and is well aware that as soon as this foolish project as sumed definite shape the United State government would stop it in short order He has been an office-holder and politi-clan in Boston for the past Z years, and this talk is for the purpose of helping his business along.

Nearly all the people of Celtic blood in this country are anxious to see the Boers successful in the present struggle, but few of them, if it came to a test, would care to see England reduced to the rank of a third-rate power, because they fall to see where Ireland would be benefited by the change. If Ireland was independ-ent tomorrow, under the most favorable circumstances, all she ever could expect to be is an insignificant nation like Bel-gium, or Holland, which are permitted to exist only through the jealousy of their powerful neighbors.

Ireland is too poor to support a navy capable of defending her, and some of the great powers would soon find an excuse to attack her. Perhaps Kalser Willlam, when he gets his new navy in working order, would bring a charge of less majeste against her, in order to take

Cork harbor for a coaling station.

The county council bill which went into effect lately in Ireland is a long step toward home rule. But performance of some of the Irish members of parliament while the measure was pending in the house of commons caused people to doubt their honesty, and whether they were acting in good faith. Some of them made speeches and voted against the bill. They are split up into factions of Parnellites and many other ites and isms, all bitterly opposed to each other, but it is hard to see what they are contending for, except it is to emulate the Klikenny cats. England no doubt has sins to answer

for. She has been guilty of many acts of cruelty and oppression, and also of landgrabbing, but it must be admitted that she sometimes had justice and hu-manity on her side, although those gentlemen who run Irish politics never could see it in that light. No matter with whom she has trouble, whether the dervishes of the Soudan, the king of Da-homey, or some tribe of man-eaters in the South Sea Islands, they always denounce her for depriving those people

of their libertles, and their God-given right to devour the kind of meat most suitable to their tastes. If the Irish people were united and pre-sented a solid front, they would soon obtain home rule for their country, as most Englishmen are sick of the matter and would be glad to unload a white elephant, if they could do so without run-ning the risk of weakening the empire The Irish people will gain nothing by brooding over wrongs their country has suffered in the past; nor is it fair for them to hold the English people and gov-ernment of the present day responsible as they do not indorse or defend them as they do not indorse or defend them.

They should also cease playing Don
Quixote, and allow other nations and
races to fight their own buttles, a privihave always enjoyed then selves. During the many centuries that Ireland suffered cruel wrongs, we have no record of any other country lifting a hand in her favor, and the sympathy she received was usually given for a

PICTURESQUE PREVARICATOR Imaginative Man Who Steals His Wife's Thunder.

One of the chief charms of having neigh bors is the neighborly custom of swapping good things to eat. Not an out-and-our swapping, like where both horses, dogs o jackknives must be on the spot at th same time, but rather the periodical pre sentation of delicacles which one family may happen to have and another may happen not to have just at that moment When a tired housewife transmits a cablegram to Boston for a crock of baked beans and brown bread, and they arrive and she stops up the keyhole to preven loss of flavor while they are being warme un she does not want to mon d thing, so she sends a draft for part of them to her neighbor across the

way, well knowing that the neighborl act has already been offset a thousan fold by the previous arrival of similar sweetmeats. over the neighborly offering, and in such cases it is amusing to see what a pictur-esque prevaricator he makes of himself. The good women of the neighbor family amiably absorb all his yarns, accept them as gospel truth, and most charitably ald

him in thickening their transparency. "I called," said such a man yesterday "to leave with you on trial this little dish of calve's-foot jelly, knowing that you are good judges of such things. I think that you will find it fairly good, consider ing the rush in which I had to make it It was an afterthought before breakfast As you know, Ole Oleson's sister quit us six months ago on account of her moth-er's illness, and we are now doing our own

"I had breakfast all ready this morn-ing, and sent the bellboy to call my wife, but she wanted to sleep a day or two longer, so I thought now was the time to make my calve's foot jelly, which I did. "I went out on the lawn and shot the calves, which I had raised for the pur-pose. I had had much mint set out on the lawn to give their feet a julep flavor. The prescription for making the jelly I copies out of the Poorhouse Cook Book. I will write out another copy for you. I followed the directions on the bottle, except that when my manifa extract ran low I substituted Florida water, with good re-sults, as you will see. I used both the alum and plaster of paris baking powder,

so as to be sure of getting the jackscrew properties of both. "No, thank you; I will not eat a morsel now; you know that when a man is play-ing French cook he has appetite for little food, as the aroma is so filling. "Yes, thank you: I will take over a few

of your warm gingersnaps to surprise the baby. They may offset the stomach-ache she has every night now from filling up on mince pie, plum pudding, stuffing of Christmas-tree dolls

Balm, and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible head-

f tried Ely's Cream



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