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

ersay activity.

It was once occupied entirely by that dark-hued race which yet makes up the bulk of its population, especially in the south, where this race has even preserved its language. But about 450 or 500 years ago—some claim much earlier—a light-complexioned race penetrated into the penitsuia from the north, gradually subduing and forcing its language upon the ascient inhabitants. That language is yet preserved in the early hymns sung by the invaders when occupying the river hasin of the indu and in many later monuments of a growing literature. Its monuments of a growing literature. Its early name, possibly, was Arta, sithough this is not certain. But when one of its dialects, coming to be the recognized idiogn of the higher classes and the veidiom of the higher classes and the ve-hicle of literary composition, was brought under definite rules, that idiom was called Sanskrit (sam-skrita, perfect, holy) as distinguished from the other so-called Prakrit dialects (pra-krita, common). It continued to be the living language for many centuries, until finally it was su-perseded by popular dialects. But it has never violed its ways as the language. never yielded its sway as the language of learned intercourse in India, being yet

Sanskrit is of especial interest to us for Stimers is of especial interest to as for three reasons. In the first place, it be-longs to that large family of languages, ordinarily called the Aryan or Indo-Eu-ropean, which is spoken from India through almost entire Persia, Armenia, Europe and America, being thus akin to dur over. In the second place restreour own. In the second place, repre-senting by far the earliest phase of any aryan dielect, it reveals, on the whole, more faithfully than any of them that early growth of the Aryan language by composition and internal change which has later been gradually obscured and oblitzened, not indeed, by a process of decay, as some prefer to call it, but by a process of fusion ever tending to cen-tered strength and simplicity. A de t its linguistic interest, the transparency of Sanskrit, by recentling to a large ex-tent the metaphors hidden within the composite forms of the language, also lands a peculiar picturesqueness to its poetic expressions. In the third place, Sans-krit contains an abundant literature of waried historical, philosophical and acs-

thetical interest.
The Rig-Veda ("Hymn-Veda," "Sacred Book of Hymns") is the oldest literary monument of Sanskrit and of the Aryanspeaking nations. It is a collection of about 1000 hymns and lyrica composed during centuries and handed down by faithful tradition from the time the Aryand stood on the threshold of India to the time they were collected into the hymn material we now possess. These hymns, invoking the gods, extelling heroic leads and contemplating the mysteries of existence, though rarely of a higher or-lar, are in part full of life and charming by their naive and objective simplicity, but also in part utterly trivial and minteresting. They show the invaders to have been a vigorous semi-barbaric people, loving life and its enjoyments, but also imbued with those desply religious tendencies which later took such a pro-digious development, leading to the loft-test speculations on the one hand and to test speculations on the one hand and to the most degrading supersitions on the other. Their religious conceptions were based on nature worship, Struck with wonder or awe by the mysterious phy-momena of nature, they conceived be-hind them living powers, which, being per-sonaired, became their gods. The beaming sun (Surya, akin to Latin Bol) was joyfully halled by the singer L, 59; 12):

The morning rays already bring The mighty Surya, heaven's god, For every being to behold.

And lo' the stars up proder steal Like thieves away, and hide their beams Before the sun's all-scarching eye.

The same prosperity us grant, That once their didst our fathers grant!

The resy dawn (Ush-as-Aur-era) was affectionately invoked;

Thy path is becutiful above the m through clouds suffusing all the sky evenly daughter, mighty Dawn, er In the broad cast, as pourishment abundant.

O Dawn, approaching with thy seeds triumph

Bring us the ciries that we do desire. In early morn, already, heavenly daughter, Thou comset richly laden like a goddwa. But more than anything the peal e-flash of thunder stirred the soul of the beholder. That was the mighty Indra (the cloud-compelling Zeus of the Greeks, the Thor of the Scandinavians) crushing with bissing boits the cloud demon and his

dark cloud cavers, thus compelling the downpour of abundant showers, and drinking strength for his deeds out of the exhibitrating some junce prepared by the invoker (i., 32):

Now will I praise the heroic deeds of Indra, The deeds that once the lightning-armed ac-

He siew the drugon, set the waters flowing. And burst the caverus of the clouds asunder. With himing bolts, by Tvashtar fushioned for

him. He size the drupon stretched upon the cloud And endorsty, like lowing kine, the torrents

Poured gusting down into the mighty ecean And eager like a bull be sought the soma

and quaffed three pullfuls of its flery juices. Then grasped the mighty god again his weapen and slew the brood, the first-born, of the

To propitiate the gods the singing of these hymns was early accompanied by simple sacrificial ceremonies, which grad-ually became ever more complicated. And around them grew up a priestly caste, the Brahmans (originally brahman, "per-former of the prayer," from brahman, "prayer"), whose influence deeply affected

the destinies of India.

Such were the beginnings of the Brahmanical religion. More than 1000 years of speculation, expressed in numerous the-ological and philosophical works, are inof speculation, expressed in numerous the ological and philosophical works, are included in the Brahmanic literature, gradually evolving out of early polytheism the concesption of one universal power, finally merging into pantheism. The germs of a uniling conception may be traced already in some of the Vedic hymns. But it found full expression only is such later works, especially in the so-called Upanishada "Teachings"). To the speculative Hildu the material world was then but an emanation of the spiritual. It had come from the supreme soul (Atman) "as the wave a welcome prerogative to me, on this ation of the spiritual. It had come from us all, but highly honorable. I may the supreme soul (Atman) "as the wave a welcome prerogative to me, on the supreme soul (Atman) "as the wave of the river from its source," "as the spark from the slime of land it was destined once to return unto it. Man when cleaned from the slime of land rate was to be remitted with the elernal soul. Until then he was constantly reborn into the material world to begin a new existence varying from the very lowest to the highest.

Except in their coerases form these units. Except in their coersest form these unlary conceptions never reached the

masses. To them the gods with various the baptismal water than he wished, but substitutes and metamorphoses continued upon this occasion this noble son of a to exist, while even in ordinary literature great father has his mouth open, evident-

("The Lord's Lay," rendered into prose by Chatterjit floughton, Mifflin & Co., 1887.) This work occupies a high place among the Brahmanic scriptures, and has been a Hunter. Therefore, this lusty youth will

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE

IL-LATERATURE OF INDIA.

BY A. H. EINGREN, PH. D.

(University of Nebraska.)

India, rich and summy India, has for ages been the battle-ground of races and the home of deep religious meditation and literary activity.

It was once occupied entirely by that dark-hued race which yet makes up the built of its population, especially in the south where this more being? Says the incarnate Lord (vit., 6ff.):

I am the origin and end

Incarnate Lord (vil., 6ff.):

I am the origin and end
Of all this changeful universe.
There is, O hero, naught beyond!
For all is strung on Me alone.
As are the beads upon the thread.
I am the freshness of the waters.
The splendor of the sun and moon,
The essence of the holy writ.
The sound of sounds, the man is men.
I am the life of life, O prince.
All true devotion's centered power,
All heings' seed am I, the strength,
The wission of the strong and wise!

And how then are morrials to know him

And how, then, are mortals to know him Says again the divine teacher (xii., 6ff.): Lo, those who worship Me alone, Committing all their acts to Me, Regarding Me their aim and end, And thinking above all of Me. Their hearts. O prince, do dwell in Me, And I to them shall be, forscoth, A savior from the surging flood Of death and migratory life.

Thus the whole teaching of the Bha-gavad-Gin is to fix our soul upon the Lord, to the exclusion of all things tending to draw us from him. Not that we should neglect our duties in life, but that these should be sanctified by recognising all blessings as faint rays of him "who is the life of life, the splendor of the sun and

Out of Brahmanism grew Buddhism as a reform faith. Its tenets were expressed in Pall, a sister dialect of Sanskrit. The sweetness of many of its teachings may be inferred from a few quotations of the words attributed to Buddha himself in one of the canons of Buddhism, the Dhamma-paden ("Virtue's Way," translated by Max Muller, "Sacred Books of the East"):

"Hatred is never conquered by hatred; hatred is conquered by love."
"Let man overcome anger by love; let him overcome evil by good; let him overcome evil by good; let him overcome the greedy by liberality, the liar by truth."
"As the vassika plant sheds its withered flowers, men should shed passion and hatred."

hatred."
"Him I call indeed a pious man who is tolerant with the intolerant, mild with fault-finders and free from passion among the passionate."
"If a man conquer in battle a thousand time thousand men, and if another conquer himself, be is the greatest of the conquerors."

But Hindu literature, though largely re-ligious and philosophical, is also in no small degree secular, even if then usually permeated by religious conceptions. The Hindu possesses at least two great epics, of which one, the Mahabharata ("the great Bharata war") is the most famous. This huge epic of about 200,000 verse-lines describes the contest between two royal fam-illes, both descendants of Bharata. But being the production, not of one man, but of successive ages, the chief narrative probably rooted in a simpler one of historical foundation, is interwoven with numer events and filling by far the larger part

Lyric poetry, also, found rich expression in Sunskrit. Among larger lyric poems of in Sanskrit. Among larger lyric poems of recognized worth, the mpst celebrated is Megda Duta ("The Cloud Messenger." Translated by H. W. Wilson, London, 1810. This poem, composed by the great dramatist, Kalidass, who is supposed to have lived in the early part of the sixth century, A. D., is really overcharged with striking poetic imagery.

Strange 18 if may seem, India is yet more famed for its dramatic than for its lyric and cole poetry. Among the dramatic

lyric and epic poetry. Among the dramatic poets Kalidasa the author of "The Cloud Messenger," stands foremest, and "Sha-kuntais," the gem of Indian dramatic composition, and one of the great world poems

is his masterpiece.

When first made known to Europe more When first made known to harope more than a century ago, it was halled with expressions of unreserved admiration by the foremost literary men. Humboldt said that "Tenderness in the expression of feelings and richness in creative fancy have assigned Kaildasa his lotty place

among all poets of all nations."

Only some salient works of the Sanskrit literature have been touched upon in this BEArily brief sketch. They may suffice, however, to show that this literature among much that is valueless from an acs-thetic point of view, also contains works hetic point of view, also contains works if no small merit. It may be true that wen the best Hindu poetry contains elements that are at times offensive to our neethetical taste; gorgeous colorings to the neglect of finer shades, grotesque leans of imagination and supernatural invention. But, after all, no literary work of a re-mote time or a foreign civilization can be appreciated without that degree of general literary culture and broadness of spirit which will enable us to discover real beauty even through the veli of unfamiliar ideas and associations. It may be true also that our superior culture provides for poetic forms that were beyond the Hindu As our knowledge tipens into a better un-denstanding of the secrets of nature, of acciety and of religion, not only our store of words, but all kinds of expression are wonderfully enriched. How could the an-cient Hindu, with his limitations, have framed a figure like Longfellow's "The clock kept time with the revolving spheres," or Coleridge's "There are errors which no wise man will trent with rudeness while there is a possibility that they may be the refraction of some great truth below the horizon?" But where poetic expressions are suggested by a more immediate observation, by first impressions from external forms and ordinary human conditions the Indian rune is in her bet. onditions, the Indian muse is, in her better moods, nowise unworthy of her western sister, besides having a peculiar charm of her own. Perhaps in all the wide world's literature there is not a womanly characor more charming for pure, delicate tenferness and devotion than are Damayanti

A. IV. Edgren, University of Nebraska.

A Remarkable Christening. PORTLAND, Feb. 20.—(To the Editor.)
-The communication in yesterday's Oregonian from my old Catholic friend and pouring the water on the child's head, he opened his eyes and got a little more of they kept their place without reference to the stance belief of the author.

The riponod Hindu philosophy found a beautiful expression in the Bhagavad-Gita and the terror of his elemies. I need not

"Now, my friends, you all know how anxious friends listen to the first lisping anxious friends listen to the first lisping of infant lips, and especially does the mother's heart swell with joy when she catches the first utterance of her cherished babe in the woods, 'Mama, mama!' but I promise you this lad shall first say 'Paps, paps, paps, 'and that voice shall be as sweet music to all the household of Columbia, and a mest hoprible wall to all traitors; and thus may he soon and ever speak to the glory of the Stars and Stripes, and to the lasting honor of the es, and to the lasting honor of the old Sixty-ninth New York C. E. CLINE.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY. Present Troubles Due to Past Care-

leasness.

NEW TORK, Feb. M.—President T. C. Mondenhall, of the Worcester, Mass., polytechnic institute, formerly head of the United States geological survey, delivered a lecture last night in Chickering hall before the Army Geographical Society on "The Alaska Boundary." In 1821, Dr. Mendenhall was a member of the commission that surveyed the line which this country contends divides its northern possessions from the Canadian Northwest territory. He said:

We are exceedingly lax in accurately fixing our boundaries, and in our disputes over them—naturally with England—on the whole we have lost. The trouble has been lack of diplomatic training and the difference of the people. In 1867, when we bought Alaska from Russia, the same language was used in the treaty as in that helywen Great Eritain and Russia in 1865. between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and it is ambiguous. The boundary of Lower Alaska was to run from the sum-mit of mountain ranges parallel with the coast, never more than 10 marine leagues.

coast, never more than 16 marine leagues, or about 25 statute miles, from the coast. There is no range of parallel mountains, so the line must be located by leagues. "Great Britain has contended that the coast means the coast of the islands. In that case she would have all of the coast line. Lately she has given up that claim, but seeks to get a harbor, most probably Pyramid harbor. There, I personally believe, she wishes to secure a navalbase. Already she has in Esquimault, on Vancouver Island, one of the strongest stations in the world; far shead of anything we have. Should she ahead of anything we have. Should she control Southeastern Alaska through an-other naval key, she would have chief command of the Pacific.

command of the Pacific,

"Lately both nations have been too busy
with more important immediate troubles,
but within a few years the Alaska boundary question will have to be settled. I hope the American people will not, from sentimental or any other reasons, surrender what is theirs by right, and what, until the presence of precious metals in the region was discovered, they possessed without dispute. But if they submit it to arbitration they will again lose valuable territory, for they will have to contend against men of the highest diplomatic training, the most faithful devotion to duty that the world has yet known, and men who, when their nation's trade is at stake, are absolutely regardless of every principle of honesty, justice and international law."

and bravest of that brilliant galaxy of men known as the "Young Ireland party."

When I consider what Mr. Irvine's distinguished relative has done for Ireland, I attribute his statements to a lack of knowledge of the history of Ireland and his pro-English education, which he received at Trinity college, although there were some men who rose above their education received there, and became ardent patriots of Ireland.

Intimidation of Voters. LOUISVILLE, Peb. 20.—In the cames of several persons arrested at the recent state election for alleged intimidation of negro voters, Judge Evans, in the United States court, overruled the demurrer of the defendants, which brought into ques-tion the jurisdiction of the federal court, Judge Evans held that congress passed section 5507 of the United States statutes protect the colored people in their right suffrage, and section 55/8 was passed o prevent persons from conspiring to injure and oppress, thus insuring this class of voters the free exercise of their right of franchise; that congress had the power to pass such laws as the only real guarantee of liberty, and that it was the duty of the court to see that the provisions of the statutes were enforced.

Value of a Painting. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art Treasures, in their an-nual report, state the value of Turner's "Grand Canal, Venice," bequeathed to the museum by Cornelius Vanderbilt, as \$100,-

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

THE PERKINS.

THE PERKINS.

C H Ewin, Walfe W P D Gilbert, Albany A J Knight, Coifax M D Smith, Sprague J R Woodley, Spokane R E Perral, Hood River H D Damon, Seattl Green Charles Control of the Cauthorn, city Miss Coathorn, city Miss Copeland, Houlton, Or Loke Kearney, Tacoma T G Davis, Walla W Mrs J M Jackson, Spok S Johnson, M D J R Upen, St Paul Lewiston, Idaho B Wheat, Arlington H W French, The Dalles B Wheat, Arlington H W French, The Dalles G Mrs H V Gates, do Mrs A B Smith, Heppner Mrs H V Gates, do Mrs A B Smith, Heppner Mrs H V Gates, do Mrs A B Smith, Heppner R H Coarnor, Dallas Myrtle Montgomery, F Strugulart, Seattle WH Smith, Tacoma
H Ross, San Fran
R S Connor, Dallas
Myrtic Montgomerr,
Cornellus, Or
J W Ramage, Oakland
Cal
A J Wolff, Walla W
B R Halpth, N Y
Albert Dant, Dawsen
W C Smith, Churchill,
Tenn
Dr W A Cusick, Salem
W B Morse, Salem
W B Morse, Salem
W B Gillette, Rossburg,
H B Gillette, Rossburg,
W W Hettman, Olympa
W W Hettman, Olympa
W B Stone, Astoria
W B Frasier, Albany
THE ST, CHARLES
P A Jute, Salem
J A Van Derperker,

F A Jute, Salem
F M Heidel, Hillsboro,
Ill
C H Baidwin, city
T E Smith, Eugene
Mrs T E Smith, do
J H Thomas, Eugene
T E Coille, Eugene
J M Young, Medinny,
F D Edwards, Cak Pnt.
Mrs J K Peterson,
Culton
J Wilkinson, Astoria
Wm Rehfeld, Astoria
A B Coe, Salem
S J Case, Salem
S J Case, Salem
S J Case, Salem
S J Case, Salem
G D Hillips, do
Geo Badger, Claiskanie
Geo Badger, Claiskanie
Geo Badger, Claiskanie
Go A Morgan, Hillsboro
C E Morgan, do
J C Wendel, Salem
M C Hogan, city
Jefferson, Nelson, Cathlainet
Mark Ely, do
Mrs F W Strowbridge, Oregon City
Wm Strowbridge, Oregon City
W Strowbridge, Oregon City
W Strowbridge, Oregon City
A L Selding, Astoria
F W Strowbridge, Oregon City
A L Selding, Astoria
F W Strowbridge, Oregon City
W Strowbridge, Ore-

Rotel Donnelly, Tacoma Enrice plan, headquariers for com-mercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Scattle. European, Rooms with or without bath Ladies and gents' grillrooms in connection. Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant-Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

## WAR OF CORRESPONDENTS

THE ANGLO-BOER STRUGGLE IS NOT MORE FIERCE.

Norman-French Irlahman, With Ancentral Standing in Liberty's Cause, Higs Several Heads.

SALEM, Feb. 19.-(To the Editor.)-The discussion of the Anglos Boer war has asdiscussion of the Anglo-Boer war has as-sumed many and varied phases, and all that has been written on the subject, I am sure, has been productive of much good. It has caused the people to reflect upon and consider fully the rights of the English and the Boers in South Africa. It has caused them to consider England's treatment of America and the reasons why Province and undertook to assume control of England undertook to assume control of the American colonies, and endeavor to drive our commerce from the seas, which led to the war of 1512. England's v.clous treatment of Ireland has again been called to the attention of the American people. The causes which prompted Wallace and Bruce in Scotland to defend their homes against England's avaricious spirit have been rehearsed again, and the searchlight of investigation has been centered upon her unjust usurpations in South Africa. and her efforts to crush the Boers in the

and her efforts to crush the Boers in the name of civilization.

The letter of Mr. Irvine, in a recent issue of your paper, was a discussion by him of matters involved from an English standpoint, and, while he is wrong and his opinious are due largely to environment, yet I am not disposed to criticise him harshly. Since he is a relative of John Mitchel, one of Ireland's most gifted sons, I am disposed to overlook some mistakes he has made. John Mitchel was convicted by the English government of convicted by the English government of treason-felony, and was one of the "foul-mouthed agitators" to whom he thought-leasily alludes. Mr. Mitchel came upon the scene in Ireland's history when she the scene in Ireland's history when she lay prostrate and bleeding from every pore. He espoused the cause of his countrymen and helped keep allye the spirit of patriotism when it seemed as if the genius of liberty were about to forsake the land where the people had so long treasured it with a devotion unparalleled in the history of the world. When the ship sailed for Bermuda, where John Mitchel was banished by the English government, it carried away one of God's noblemen, who gave his all and sacrificed every interest for his country. While he every interest for his country. While he would be considered a "spalpeen," "ignoramus" and "mongrel" by the official class in Ireland, and their hangers-on and dependents, yet he was an educated and cul-tured gentleman, and one of the truest and bravest of that brilliant galaxy of men

dent patriots of Ireland.
As to your correspondent. Mr. Creagh,
I was somewhat astonished, as well as
grieved, with his letter of February 18. He grieved, with his letter of February 18. He can rest assured I entertain no ill-will or hatred towards him or any individual Englishman, many of whom are good personal friends of mine. It is the English system of government which I condemn. I regret exceedingly that a person who claims to be descended from the lituatrious O'Neils should have his name changed and Anglicized into Creagh. I pity as well as condemn this waskness of charand Anglicized .into Creagh. I pity as well as condemn this weakness of character. While he has enlarged his vocabulary of epithets, which he uses since his first letter, and calls me a "spalpeen," "ignoramus" and "mongrel," yet my name on either side of my family has never been Anglicized. My father's and mother's people have ever opposed the tyranny of England, and, while my name was of Norman-French origin, yet the owners of it. man-French origin, yet the owners of it, after their settlement in Ireland, became "more Irish than the Irish themselven," and their conduct, when the people of Wexford rose in 1788 to protect their homes and defend their rights against the homes and defend their rights against the usurpations of England, gives me a standing in the cause of liberty that your correspondent cannot claim. They have been in symeathy with the hopes and aspirations of the Irish people since that date. A man who will change his name from that of the accomplished and princely Hugh O'Nell, and rejoice in that fact, looks the beautiful or the complex of th

THE PORTLAND.

D. A. Johnson, Seattle
R. A. B. Young, Tacmon
Ledger
Mrs. J. L. Dunlop, do
L. Fowell, N. Y.
P. Keenigherger, N. Y.
T. O. Hilbourn, Chicago,
Lifting Gesier, Cincipa
Wm. White, Lewision
Lyman R. Lathropiches,
Mrs. B. Johnson, Minn
Lyman R. Lathropiches,
Mrs. B. Johnson, Minn
Lyman R. Lathropiches,
Mrs. Market awit, HelAddia Gallagher, S. F.
C. H. Perse, San Fran G. Bouthard, Gr. Rpds
Geo. R. Burton, Sah Fr.
Mr. & Mrs. Alberts
Mr. & Mrs. Alberts
Mrs. Bergish until he learned to beiray the
principles of the Irish people. While he
boasts of his ancestors being at the siege
of Limerick and assisting the besieged. I
am of the opinion that they were endeavoring to destroy Sacrafied and his
brave men. If it were not so, if he had
the true meial in his composition, he
would have nothing but condemnation for
the treachery of the English government
that of the accomplished and princely
Hugh O'Nell, and rejoice in that fact,
lacks the elemen; of manhood that are
necessary to make an Irish patriot. It is
regrettable that such is the case, and
that he never was duly appreciated by the
English until he learned to beiray the
principles of the Irish people. While he
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of Limerick and assisting the besieged. I
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Hillson O'Nell, and rejoice in that of the case,
and that he never was duly appreciated by the
English until he isarned to
be principles of the Irish people.
Hillson O'Nell, and rejoice in that the
that of the accompliance of the pr that reachery of the English government that violated the treaty of Limerick and immediately set about enforcing the penal laws with a severity and fendishness nover before witnessed. It was from this time, he claims, his name was changed, showing that his ancestors proved themselves unworthy in every way of being freemen and worthy of liberty.

When I visited Ireland, I d'd so with the idea of studying the Irish people. Outside of railroad travel I traveled more than 200 miles by times and issunting care.

than 200 miles by fingle and jaunting car away from the railroad line, and had abunant opportunity to examine into the surroundings of the tenant farmers, and what I stated as to their condition in my letter of the 8th of February was true. The Irish people have never submitted to the robbery of their land; they have never acquiesced in it. Since England robbed them of it, why did she not long ago divide up the land and create a tonant pro-prietary, as in France and Belgium, there-by making a prosperous and contented people? Why has she not granted concessions and redresses, to which the peo-ple were justly entitled, after the long series of confiscations and repressive meas-ures to which they were subjected. Your correspondent gleefully refers to

the abolishment of the Irish parliament. Does this degenerate son of Erin know that while the Irish parliament was in exstence the manufactures of Ireland flourished and great was the prosperity of the country? Does this Anglicized counterfeit Irishman know that after the destruction of the Irish parliament that Ireland's woolen industries were crushed and the wooden industries were crushed and the trade of her people destroyed? His state-ment alone in regard to the Irish par-liament shows the manner of man he is, and how unworthy to be classed as an Irishman. Verily, I say, every drop of blood of the O'Neils, if there ever was any there, has cored from his velos, and there is nothing left but English vecous. there is nothing left but English venom and spleen. He is one of the class of "Irish-English" who, if naturalized at all, swear allegiance to our country with a mental reservation. Their idea is there

is no country like England, and Ameri-can civilization is inferior in every respect to so-called Anglo-Saxon oivilization. Tour correspondent does not seem to realize that the same spirit that has animated England in her dealings with the Boers, under the pretense of civilizing these hrave people, was the same spir't which prompted her to undertake to civ-ilize the colonies by exciting the Ameri-can Indians to massacre our people; that endeavored to enforce her commercial supremacy upon the colouists and im-pressed our seamen, and caused us to thrash her a second time in BRL. Does he-recall how, in the spirit of her civiliza-tion, she fired upon the Chesapeake and took American sailors from this vessel, and murdered American seamen imprisoned in Dartmoor prison in Devonshire? Does he not know that her refined methods of civilization are condemned by the world sind, at the present time, as in the nest, she still class to her old ways, which have not been changed by time or

defenseless she browbeats and threatens. Your correspondent well knows that England tried for her own selfish ends to stir up ill feelings between the Americans and Germans, while every one is familiar with the fact that the most loyal friends that America has ever had have been Americans of German birth and Gescent. This is what England calls diplomacy; but what honest men call treachery, and condemn.

As an American, I am proud of my country, her progress and development. Her civilization is superior to any other. Believing in liberty in its purest and besense, my sympathies in this conflict are with the Boers.

P. H. D'ARCY. with the Boers.

## INSIDE THE FILIPINO ARMY

View Given by Letters in a Manila Newspaper Recently.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-As a matte of fact, little is known of the inside work-ings of the Filipino army, especially as viewed from the insurgent side, but the following article taken from one of the Manila dailies, brings to light some interesting facts that are not generally

known:

The Progreso is publishing, under the heading "Letters From a Prisoner," some interesting information regarding the inner working of the insurrection, the Fitipino military organization, the press, Luna's assessing to and other matters. The military committee has been to The military organization has been re

The military organization has been reformed to some extent since General Lunca's death. Luna endeavored to concentrate in the army all the administrative service, with bad results.

The Philippine army staff, which is similar to that of Spain—for Spainlah ideas pursue the people as the shadow pursues the body—is composed of a captain-general (Senor Emilio Aguinaldo), four generals of division (Senors Mariano Trias and Baldomero Aguinaldo), four generals of division (Senors Malvar, Ricarte, Garcia and Belarmino), and about 24 generals of brigades.

The territory of Luzan has been divided into two regions, northern and southern,

nto two regions, northern and southern into two regions, northern and southern, both being directed from the central government. As communication between the north and the southern region is very difficult, the military sovernor of this part is invested with ample power. When the war broke out, General Trias was in command of the southern region, but on the collapse of Mabini's orbinet, Trias was appointed secretary of war, and Baldomero Aguinaido took command in the south. Baldomero's command lasted only three months, at the end of which General Trias returned.

The couthern army consisted of two di-lations, one under General Artemio Ri-arte, who chief of staff was Zialcita. and the other, the territorial militia force occupied Camarines, Albay and Tayabos, where war had not yet commenced. General Belarmino was in command of this

Ricarte's division, which was under Baldomero's immediate orders, consisted of veteran troops from the Spanish regi-ments and they were brigaded under Gen-erals Callies, Noriel and Malvar. Several arsenals furnished the soldiers with ammunition, those establishments be-ing under the direction of a well-organ-

ised commissary, at the head of which was General Paciano Risal, a brother of the famous dector, and one of the most intelligent of the Fülpino generals. The hospitals in these provinces were nuch better than in other provinces.

Aguinaldo made a great mistake in ap inting General Pantaleon Garcia to be

his chief of staff, for he is perhaps the only Filipino general absolutely lacking in military talent. Circumstances made him a ringleader owing to the notoriety he gained by his cruelties toward the defense-less prisoners in his charge. The army is principally composed of infantry; some artillery, very little cavalry (only the escorts of the generals and the president's word), a regiment of engineers, bosonial. guard), a regiment of engineers; hospital corps, and the commissariat corps. Al-most all of these forces are (or were) on the railway.

The rebel infantry battalions are named after provinces. In addition there are six battalions of fusiliers created by the late General Luna. The infantrymen are gen-erally armed with Remington and Mauser rifles captured from the Spanish army, and with some single shot Mauser rifles bought

from Hongkong by Aguinaldo.

The main body of artillery was in the neighborhood of Tarlac when the move on that place was made by the Americans. It consisted of two Krupp eight-centime ter guns, three Hontoria six-centimete guns, two Maxim guns, three Nordenfelt 25-millimetre, three Nordenfelt II-milli-metra guns, and several Colt's guns. All of these guns were under command of a Spanish artillery officer. Several foreign-ers are enlisted in the insurgent army, their work being of great usefulness. There were two Englishmen in the artillery. One of them, a captain, probably Captain ence, was a great favorite of Pio del Pilar, with whom he has always acted. The other was a lieutenant, who was in charge of the batteries at Dagupan. Two Germans were also in command of some forces of

### SUEZ CANAL REGULATIONS. Agreement by Which Neutrality Is

Guaranteed by All.

The parallel instituted by the terms of the new treaty between the Sucz and the proposed isthmian canal lends interest to the provisions of the Constantinople convention of 1898, on which have been modeled the rules for the government of the new Interoceanic waterway. The Constantinonle agreement was signed by rep resentatives of the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Holland and Turkey. Its essential articles are as fol-

Article L. The Suer Maritime Canal shall elways be free and open in time of war and in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without datinction of flag. Conse-quently the high contracting parties agree no quently the high contracting parties agree not in any way to interfere with the free use of the canal, in time of war as in time of peace. The canal shall never be subjected to the exercise of the right of blockade.

Art. II. The high contracting parties undertake not to interfere in any way with the security of that canal and its branches, the

workings of which shall not be exposed to any attempt at obstruction.

Art. III. The high contracting parties like

wise undertake to respect the plant, establish-ments, buildings and works of the maritim-canst and of the fresh-water canal. Art. IV. The maritime canal remaining ope Art. IV. The maritime canal remaining open in time of war as a free passage, even to the ships of war of beliggerents, according to the terms of article I of the present treaty, the high contracting parties agree that no right of war, no act of hostility, or any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the canal shall be committed in the canal and its ports of scooms as well as within a radius of three marine miles from those ports, even though the Ottoman empire should be one of

the belligerent powers.

Vessels of war of belligerents shall not revessess of war of occuperents anall not re-victual or take in stores in the canal and its ports of access, except in so far as may be strictly necessary. The transit of the atore-and vessels, through the canal shall be ef-fected with the lesse possible delay, in accord-since with the regulations in force, and withmore with the regulations in force, and with-out any other intermission than that resulting from the nocessities of the service. Their stay at Port Said and in the roadstead of Sues shall not exceed 24 hours, except in case of distress. In such case they shall be bound to leave as soon as possible. An interval of 24 hours shall always elapse between the sailing of a belligg-ent ship from one of the ports of scores and the departure of a ship belonging to the bowle nower.

canal and its ports of access either troops, mu world find, at the present time, as in the next, she still close to her old ways. Which have not here changed by time or circumstance which are grasping greedy and avaricious? To those who are powerful, she crawis and cringes; the weak and

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species to the same rules as the vessels of war of belligerents.

Ari. VII. The powers shall not keep any ressel of war in the waters of the canal the cluding Lake Timach and the Bitter Lakest, Nevertheless, they may station vessels of war in the ports of access of Poer Said and Suez, the number of which shall not exceed two for each power. This right shall not be exercised by buildings.

y belligarents.

Art. VIII. The agents in Egypt of the skins Art. VIII. The agents in Egypt of the simatory powers of the present treaty shall be charged to watch over its execution. In case of any event threatening the security of the free passage of the canal, they shall meet on the summons of three of their number under the presidency of their doyen, in order to proceed to the necessary verifications. They shall inform the khedival government of the danger which they may have perceived, in order that that government may take proper steps to insure the protection and the free use of the canal. Under any circumstances they shall meet once a year to take note of the due execution of the suppression of any work or the de-

mand the suppression of any work or toe dis-persion of any assemblage on either bank of the canal, the object or effect of which might be to interfere with the liberty and the entire security of the navigation. Art. XII. The high contracting parties, by application of the principle of equality as re-gards the free use of the canal, a principle which forms one of the bases of the present treaty, agree that some of them shall endeavor to obtain with respect to the canal territorial or commercial advantages or privileges in any interpational arrangements which may be con-

erritorial power are reserved. Art.'XVL The high contracting parties un

"Alien" Citizenship Again. PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.) To settle a dispute, will you kindly an-wer the following questions: First—is a man necessarily a citizen of the flag under which he is born?
Second—Is the son of a British subject, born while his parents were in this country, a citizen of this country, after a residence of 21 years, his parents still holding allegiance to Great Britain'

First-Yes, provided be follows the flag.

A. L. HASSLER.

For the Junction City Burglary. TACOMA, Wash, Feb. 20.-Sheriff With ers, of Lane county, Oregon, took the noon train for Portland, with Peter Mc-Donnell, wanted at Junction City, Or., for burglary. He drove to Roy station, 29 miles out of the city, to escape being served with a writ of habeas corpus,

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