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TODAY'S WEATHER-Bain; southeast winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20

NEW PRASES OF WAR.

Some months ago an article by M. Bloch, a noted war expert of Europe. was published by most newspapers of world. It contained statements the about war, under modern conditions, which appear to be finding verification through the struggle in South Africa In this article it was asserted that "with modern firearms there could be no declaive battles; that attacks by frontal assault could no longer made: that intrenchments would play a pre-eminently important part, the intrenched force being superior to its assallants in the proportion of eight to one; that war must become a matter of strategy and choice of positions rather than of actual conflict of large masses of mon seeking to defend or capture those positions, and, finally, that war, instead of hinging on a few shive battles, must be prolonged in definitely, both contestants fighting numerous small skirmishes, each hostile maneuver or 'battle' being a longdrawn-nut contest of endurance, lasting many days."

All this is just what appears to be going on in South Africa now. The conditions as presented there require a great prepunderance of force on the part of the British, since they are compelled to make appressive campaigns, and must have means of outfianking their enemy while they also maintain powerful forces in front. But Great Britain has resources for indefinite prolongation of this sort of warfare, against small states that already have their entire strength in the field, and 80 indoubtedly will wear her enemy out; but it is easy to see what this kind of warfare would mean between very powerful nations evenly matched. It would make war so costly as to exhaust the greatest resources. As the attacking party could not hope to win in decisive buttles there would be no direct and general attacks and no crushing defeats; and the greatest nations would either be compelled to settle by treaty or arbitration, or wear each other's at once bring dislocation of the agreed financial resources out. It may be parity, with consequent fall in the exdoubted whether Germany now could overrun France again - the latter standing on the defensive; and it is only their immense superiority of resources that now gives the British any chance to bear the burdens-the salaried workng the Dutch Afrikanders, ers and wage-earners, who would be

that retirement, upon his present rank, The good women of the W, C, T. U. with the pay and privileges that beiong to II, is all that the services of General Shafter merit. This belief so well based in the open history of the Santiago campaign that it require a disclosure of new facts, supported by substantial proof and strong arguments, to dissipate it.

A FINAL NOTE OF FOLLY.

The disappointing feature of the gold bill reported by the Senate and House conference committees is that which stipulates that "the provisions of this act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetalism whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure

permanency of relative value between gold and sliver." While this provision will not endan ger the stability of the gold standard, It is a concession to folly which the country had no reason to expect from advocates of the gold standard like Senators Allison and Aldrich, conferees on the part of the Senate. Senator Allison's acceptance of the clause is gular when we recall his speech at Marion, Iowa, last October, in which he said that it would be impossible to carry on our large domestic and foreign merce profitably "without measur ing that commerce in the money that goes freely everywhere without discount or fluctuation in the settlement and adjustment of balances." He referred to gold. The provision will gain

no votes for the Republican party from the silver ranks, while it will have a ndency to offend a great many goldstandard men.

"Concurrent action of the leading nations of the world" and a ratio to sure permanence of relative value between gold and silver," which the bill can never be obtained. nentions, Therefore, the provision is useless, and should have been omitted. In so far as the bill looks to "international bimetalism," to that extent is it encumbered by dead weight. Europe definitely declared itself against the double standard, concurrent or alternating, at the Brussels conference, and no help can e expected from that source, Even urope's assent would not give us "blmetallsm" in any form. No internadonal coinage agreement, however umerous the contracting states, could restore the old relation between gold and silver. No international agreement ould give the silver coin a value great. er than that of the material of which it is made. No international agree ment could remedy the constantly increasing accumulation of sliver by creating a purchaser without there being actual needs to be supplied. No international agreement could protect the ontracting states against decline in the price of silver, and such a decline would land part of the contracting states, at least, on the sliver stand

world has had no experience in stationary prices for any commodity, and ever will have. The gold standard is the product of olution. The law of least resistance inevitable and inexorable, and ever present in Nature and in the doings of mankind, has impelled all civilized nations to the gold basis. The people have become habituated to gold, and no international agreement can upset their preference. "Bimetallsm" would likely cause a scramble for gold, and change power of silver coins, wide sprend panic, business chaos, and in dustrial distress. The greatest sufferers, of course, would be those least able

ard. No international agreement could

give silver a stationary price, for the

id see and acknowledge this, and if they still feel constrained to work for the abolishment of the army canteen-a work which is clearly within their province-they should change the base of their operations, attack the iaw at its source, and not in its interpretation. President McKinley plainly states the matter for himself, saying Whenever Congress shall speak in

plain terms on this subject, his part of the government stands ready to exccute the law."

GOEBELISM IN MISSOURI.

Missourl has trouble on hand with the Nesbit law, a measure founded on the principle of Goebelism. Like the Kentucky statute, the Missouri law procoeds on the theory that the mere exstence of a majority for an opp political party is proof of fraudulen oting and justification of any measure that will effect a change. This is a emmon weakness of partisan human nature. Republicans are prone to think that Democratic majorities in Nev York and San Francisco are secured by corrupt methods, as Democrats are uick to charge Republican majorities in Portland and St. Louis to intimida tion and boodle. As matter of fact, where elections are free and open, the corruption and rascality are little or no worse in one party than the other. The great danger arises when a partisan attempt is made to prevent an open election, and to set up the tools of one party in judgment on the other, with

power to make their prejudiced purpomes effective under color of law. The result in Kentucky of this sort of malignant assault upon majority rule is not yet reached, but the schemers will probably win in the long run when the victims will step down and out, to the great satisfaction of the Missourians who are seeking to defraud St. Louis of her right to choose her local officers and Representatives In Congress from her three districts The purpose of districting a State is to give each portion of it the right to a satisfactory Representative in the popular branch of Congress, Every ond year it affords electors a chance to express their will and to select met speak their sentiments. Under this system, the Republican districts of St. Louis elect three Representatives of their political faith, while the remainder of the State sends twelve Democrats to Washington. The fairness of this distribution is apparent, but the Bryanites have saddled the principle of Goebelism on St. Louis, under the name

of the Nesbit law, to deprive the elec ors of the right to choose their Repre ntatives and local officers. The Neshit law applies to St. Louis lone, and is as well devised as the oebel measure to enable the minority to triumph over the majority. Its prinary object is to get all local officer and patronage, but in this zealous work the three Congressional Representaives are to be included. Naturally the hree Republicans have precipitated a lebate in the House at Washington on the iniquity of the measure, and as the integrity of that body may be af-

ected by it, the matter has received ider attention than a local law usual r gets. The defenders of the measure and it a difficult thing to justify a law that is an assault on majority rule. craftily designed to cheat voters out of their choice of public officials.

AN ADDITIONAL WORD.

earth. The ample proposition of hope

and expectation fails, very commonly,

But to assert that marriage is a fail-

are because its highest ideal is seldom

perhaps never, realized, is as absurd as

it would be to assert that "life was not

vorth llving" because its highest ideal

had not been attained. Life is what we

make it; marriage is what we make it

high, unselfish, humane purpose,

Life undertaken and pursued with

never a failure. It is only when it is

pursued with low, sordid, selfish pur-

pose that it is a failure. And so of

marriage. It was never yet undertaken

weet spirit of unselfishness and proved

fallure. It is only when the motive

f marriage on one side or the other

by both parties in a high, humane

It is altogether probable, as asserted y Professor Sumner, of Yale, that "not nore than ten per cent of married peo-le, looking back at the end of their ves, can honestly say they have realized all the happiness and all the ideals with which they began married life." But what of that? Realization of any deal is about the rarest thing on thi

in the promised largeness,

is evidently not very confident of get-Ed Testament that it required several ing the full amount. The annual sub criptions for the Monthly Bulletin were 190 in 1897 and only 92 last year to that this source of revenue is insigificant. The annual appropriation by ongress is \$35,000, and if the other rearr, B. C. Professor Cheyne seeks to estore the history of the time from the iterature (especially Isainh, Joh, Proverba, Pealma), with the general result that this period, which used to be regarded as a blank, is found to be full of intellectual publics do not pay up better than they have been paying, this will be the printipal income of the bureau, and in spite of the economies Mr. Rockhill has introduced he can hardly fall to end the ind spirit year with a deficit.

PROTECTION OF SPECIAL INTERESTS The London Chronicle prints a long Dangers That Luck in the Puerto statement from Canon Farmer, a dignitary of the English Church, who lived

Bican Tariff Bill. five years at Pretoria. Following is a From Washington the Boston Trans ondensation: The Boers were arming as an impress ve dispatch on the proposed Puerto Rican tariff. Suppose, says this ong before the Jameson raid, and Kruger welcomed that as an excuse to dispatch, that the principle becomes escontinue arming more openly. For more than a year before that raid. tablished that the Constitution does not go with the flag, and that Congress may arms and ammunition were being poured into Pretoria, Directly afterdo as it pleases in the government of all the territory that we may hereafter acquire, so long as it is not admitted to ward the forts around Pretoria were started and within two years afterward Statehood, what is to prevent the passage the large forts around the capital were of laws, whenever they may seem neceserected. In 1898 a great new fort was sary, to choke off all competition with the special interests which are within the built at Bloemfontein, which showed an understanding that the Free State was charmed circle of soversign States? Somebody gets the idea that the Puerto preparing for trouble. At regular intervals guns and arms arrived in Pro-Rionas might make cigars. The Cigarmakers' Unions, averse to all competitoria quite openly and trials of new guns were continually being made. One tion, decide to prevent this by bottling of the last remarks Joubert made bethe Puerto Rican cigarmakers up in their own little island, so that they can hope fore leaving for the front was "Chamfor no general market. The Puerto Rieriain will be surprised at this, as he thought we were merely bluffing." can then goes to manufacturing some Canon Farmer tells us that on the thing else, and since this is a very thickevening of his departure, Chief Justice

ly populated island, its people must do Gregorvosky said to him: "Is it really ething more than till the soil or they eseary for you to go, as the war will starve; but as soon as the new in dustry starts up, its competitors in the will be over in a fortnight? We shall first take Kimberley and Mafeking and States at once rush to Congress to get give the British such a beating in Natal a tariff enacted to choke that off, too. The This might be done with every industry, that they will sue for peace." Boer officials also told Canon Farmer and in every island. Nothing but Consti that they would put between 90,000 and tutional inhibitions can prevent a riot of 120,000 men in the field. He says, too, special interests from dominating the tarthat immense storehouses have been iff schedules as they relate to the non erected and filled with flour and meal, voting populations under our flag. and that when he left, trainloads of

How long, it may be asked, would Alas flour, largely from Australia, were ar-riving from Delagoa Bay, kan salmon come in free had the Colum bia River fishermen known that it might be shut out by a tariff? The Alaskans

The new gold bill, as agreed on by have no vote, while the Columbia River the conferees of the two houses, profishermen could easily hold the balance of vides that all United States and Treaspower in two doubtful States. The net reury notes, when presented at the Treassult might be a great relief to the people ury, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that such notes so redeemed shall not be reissued except in exchange for gold; TE. demption of notes, shall at any time fall below \$100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury must restore it to the maximum of \$150,000,000 by borrowing gold on the credit of the United States of abuses that threaten to break out anow in case it is decided that only the 45 overeign States are entitled to Constitutional privileges. Why will not the

enemy. His men seem to be endeavoring to slip away in small squads, and many may make their escape this way, may be in danger. As soon as som under cover of darkness. It is reported that the British are picking up these straggling parties, and already have a ducts of their own, those doors are outle

the afflicted Puerto Ricana, and there are Old Twenament that it required several centuries to establish Tahwism firmly in larnel (for example, Ellijah's visit to Horeb, and the fact that we do not find proper names compounded with Tah til Baul's time). In the postestile period historical dutalis are almost entirely lack-ing till the initer part of the fourth con-tury, B. C. Professor Chayne seeks to wastow the bistory of the time from the ne De ne Democrate who, "influenced by i miderations," intend to vote for it. are this measure, at the lostance of a ndful of misguided domest's tobace rowers and high protectionists, would be lasting disgrace to this mighty Re-

MISTAKES IN BOER TACTICS. German Officer Analyzes Events in

South African War.

Special to the Chicago Tribune. Berlin.-The Militair-Woochenhiat, un-Re a majority of the German papers, kess not regard the inefficiency of the English commanders as the sole explana-tion of Botr successes in the Transvaa war, The writer, evidently a member of the general staff, discussing the strategie and factical lessons from the war, says: "The fighting has apparently demon-strated the impossibility of, with modern wenpone, successfully attacking fortilied positions, even with greatly superior formes, and that artillery cannot disor-ganias a standy defense line sufficiently to enable the attacking infantry to de-

sert its protected position and undertake a storm without risking annihilation. "The superior English artillery was us able to overcome the enemy's artillary on the Tugela, at Spionkop, and Yaalkranis, and at Yaalkranis certainly the enemy's artillory hindered the English infantry ad-

"This experience apparently stops the milre modern theory of war. There is langer that superficial theorists will con-build that faction defensive measures are mmeasurably superior to other forms of warfare, and a weight of vokies has al-ready drawn this conclusion in our army, verifisally if not in written theses. "This view must be decisively combared.

otherwise frightful military and political consequences to the fatherland will re-

"In my opinion, there is no better proof multy of offensive inclica that the experiences in this war. The Borns' incapacity for tactical offensive move-ments has held the forces at Ladysmith and on the Modder River in spite of all violories. They have not been able to hold Sir Goorge S. White's. Gentral Buller's and Lord Mathuen's defented armies in check with smaller forces while uniting their main body on the decisive southern and western battle-ground. White's capitulation and Buller's decisive defeat, ven if dearly bought, would have de-ermined the war, enabling Cronje's re-iforcement, and reusing all the Cape Afrikanders,

Such results are only attainable through trategic offensive movements on a gra-cale. Without such a result the Boss only hope is in a changed international situation or English sentiment.

"Germany is more expected than the framewani, and imperatively requires an irmy equipped and trained for rapid offensive measures. "My conclusion is that artillery and aggage trains be restricted to the minimum in order to heighten the army's mo bility, with cavalry sufficiently stron discover the enemy's and conceal our

ements."

Two Questions. PORTLAND, Feb. 25.-(To the Editor.)-n order to mettle a dispute will you indivisuate in the columns of your valu-ble paper whether Robert Morrie, the financier, who sent supplies and money to the starving army during the Revolution-ary war, was a Jew or not? Also, what Jew, if any, advanced Christopher Columbus money for his es A CONSTANT READER.

Robert Morris was not a Jew, and we

have met with no record that a Jew sup-plied money to Christopher Columbus. Imaginary Troubles. Judge. Callahan-Poor Casey is worried

eath. Afther losin' both arms an' wan le be the trolley-car he he took down wid applindtetts as' preumonia, complicated wid angina poetoris an' muscular rheuma-timm, an' whin he gits out av the hosp ini they be goin' to thry him fer murderin'

Boston's Prize Crank. New York Tribune.

The Chicago anti-trust convention round-id up a dreary drove of cranks, with George Fred Williams pleating for the place of beliwether, but oppesed by an immense pressure of competition. If they have not darkened counsel with words of no wisdom, it will be a new thing in suc invocations. But that is not to be th of, George Fred alone possessing the be-clouding capabilities of the cuttlefish, or giant sould, with an inky sould equal o the collose of any possible

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A sign of spring-Keep off the grass,

It is singular that some people are never xoro in their morais till they are tight.

Bryan cays he prefers not to be called blond. It looks as if he was sure of Kentucky, anyway.

The first thing the new pollce in the hillippines will probably do is to arrast Aguinable for fast rbling.

Cronje has the reputation of being a tern and unyielding old fellow, but Robgts seems to have got around him.

It is suggested that the man who hanged imself in Salem the other day was legally crecuted, because he met his death on the ealltin.

Secretary Root is wondering if he has \$ wer on his hands. Chamberlain is not corplexing his brain about any such ques-

Tombstones and coffine are now on sale s the Chicago department stores; which will convince St, Louis that business in dead with their hated rival.

One question has been brought up by he Transvaal war which is hard to stive, nd shat is, how, on two islands of link ted area, there has been room for all the major-generals that are fighting under the British flag.

Quite a number of petitions for private ermits to grade streets, or, rather, seeions of streets, in front of the petitioners' roperty, have lately been presented 10 he Council, and, as usual, granted. It is,

d course, desirable that streets should is improved, and if it is done under prirate permit, the property-owner, of course, has to do the work in accordance with he City ordinatioe. This style of improvng streets in bits is, however, the heast estrable way of having the work done. It s also unsatisfactory to the City, because when property-owners join in having a street improved, they have to pay for the urveyor's work, while, where private permits are granted, the City Engineer has to give grades and set stakes, which takes up a lot of time, for which the propertyover pays nothing. One offect in securing permits to do such work by private ontract is to avoid payment of the exnse of the necessary surveying. An atempt was made not long ago to enset ag ordinance providing that persons granted mits for improving streets should pay for the surveying, but it was vetoed by

he Mayor.

The mind of man is constantly seeking ut new inventions, and now a citizen of Portland has discovered a method of entracting gold from water. It is maid that traces of gold, silver, copper, stc., can be found in the water of creeks or springs in mineral regions, and this man has discovered a method of precipitating the metals in such water. He has experimented with his predipitant by allowing a stream of water from a mountain spring, such as will run through a joint of elder with the pulp punched out, flow over it for 26 days, and has secured an ounce or so of stuff which he believes to consist of or contain gold, allver and copper. When he has had this stuff analyzed he will know more about the value of his discovery. He says he can ris up a "precipitator" expanses of en-tracting the metals from a stream of water a foot square, for \$250. Just horse long it will take to get \$50 worth of sh proclous metals out of such a stream b

what he has not yet found out. It will lepend to some extent on how much of the metals there is in the water and some what on the efficiency of the precipitant.

A man who stood fortening us a stready nawker a day or two since, and noticing he energy and verbosity be displayed, marked that the young men raised in the East were more talented than these raised in Oregon. A hystander took exception to this staisment, and went on to say that there were young man rulsed in Oregon who were as hountifully prov with gall and gab as there was any meet sity for. He gave as an example the case of a young friend of his who had secured an agency for the sale of seamless hose for women, and who was in a fair way of making a fortune. As a sulesman, he was a wonder, and he mid his hose right and left wherever his went to women, young and old, from the mistress of the down to the Mitchen girt. He has got a large portion of the women of this city tocked with hose enough to last them for years, and is now about to turn his stantion to other Cliffes in the Northwest. As a sample of his business talents, 18 was stated for a fact, that a short time go he attended Sunday achool at one of the most fashionable churches in the city, and, before the class was organized, had acceeded in selling the teacher half a tonen pairs of home. Whether he let the ther teachers escape has not been learned.

Montana copper interests, it may be usked, get up a combination to pass a law imposing a tariff upon the copper of Ari-General Cronje's army still defends zona, in case Congress and the courts its position, but it appears to be held as in a vise, without power to move. In this situation General Cronje has decide that the uniformity of duties principle enjoined by the Constitution applies been held for a week, and apparently only to States? As Arigona is a tremend ous copper producer, the home market cannot extricate himself-else he would could doubtless be much strengthened by have done so heretofore. Clearly, un-

sistance extorts the admiration of his | tariff duties are generally imposed. The present debate also suggests that he open-door principle in the Philippines strong American Interests want to hold the Philippine markets for certain prolikely to close, and especially will this

ilkely to close, and especially will this be true after the 10 years when by treaty we must treat Spanleh importers the same as our own. In faut, there is no telling what the end of the regime of in-equality will be if once introduced, and

the same time, from the auter to the inner cir- to the soberor men of Congress Brains to the Top.

or salmon, if somewhat disastrous to the Alaskata. The phrase, "as happy as a clam at high water," would probably then give place to "as happy as an American fish where the Constitution does not go. Some of these possibilities are likely to estore respect for the old Constitution as a bulwark of equal rights. It was framed to put an end in its day to the same sort

issuing bonds therefor, payable, principal and interest, in gold. This is exected to prevent any renewal of the endless chain business," and it prob-

ess some change not now foreseen can her elimination from the field of equal ompetition, and it is upon this basis that ccur, he is lost. The gallantry of his

General O. O. Howard makes appli ation of our experience in the War of he Rebellion to the situation in South

We tried to keep many armies going, all at this consideration is beginning to appeal

THE SHAFTER REWARD BILL.

There is a bill now before the House of Representatives whose purpose is to retire General Shafter from the Army a Major-General, instead of a Brigndler-General, which latter rank he now holds. His name does not, of the discrepancy in value of coins of the course, appear in the bill, the wording "an officer not above the rank of Brigadier-General, who may have distinguished himself in the war with Spain in command of a separate Army." General Shafter is the only General to whom this designation would apply, and it is admittedly for his benefit that the measure is pro-

The rankest favoritism could alone in the face of General Shafter's part in the Fantiago campaign, have insti-

gated this bill. Though a soldier who performed some meritorious service in the Civil War, and a Lieut.-Colonel in the Regular Army at its close, he received no promotion until the incoming of the present Administration. He was made a Brigadier-General in May, 1897, and refusal to override the law. In deferwas through the influence of his friend Alger, then Secretary of War, given command of the forces which invaded to review the law again, and the sec-Santingo Province in Cuba, being at time raised to be Major-General of Volunteers, which position he now holds, though past the age limit for retirement. It is now proposed, pending his formal refirement, to make him by not of Congress a regular Major-General, in order that he may enjoy the titis, empluments and privileges per- tion, must address their appeals. That the President would gladly accede to taining to that rank during the remainder of his life. the wishes expressed in this appeal is

It is clearly incumbent upon the ber who introduced this extraordinnty bill, together with those who may advocate its passage, to inform Congress and the country what distinguished services of General Shafter warrant its passage. His participation in the Bantiago campaign, though at first heralded as valoreus and valuable. is now known to have been of the assive rather than the active order. During the battle of Sun Juan Hill he several miles from the firing line, and was furthermore so inadequately informed of the progress of events at the front that, in one of his dispatches to the Secretary of War, he intimated a purpose to abandon his position; he was in favor of retreating rather than advancing, and was only persuaded to the latter course by the representations of other Generals who were active participants in the battle.

These being facts of common knowledge, the country naturally expects to hear from Representative Hull, who presented what may as well be called "Shafter reward bill," cogent reasons, now unknown, why the proposed promotion should be made, to the neglect of other abler, better and more erving soldiers. The reward unworthilly given to General Eagan is still tresh in the public mind. The Administration can hardly afford to bestow. another so rank with favoritism and is changed the opinion of the Attorney-

powerless to protect themselves. untries strong enough to maintain the gold basis, the disparity would find expression in the discount of silver coins, as was the case with legal-ten der paper on the Pacific Coast during and after our Cevil War. In countries too weak to maintain the gold basis, two metals would be expressed in a premium on gold, constantly varying with the fluctuations of silver. "International agreement" would be at once at an end. The same financiers in Congress know these things, and it is contemptible weakness in them to yield again to the puerile demand to "do

something for sliver."

UNFAIR CRITICISM REBUKED.

monarchy, since they have treated the

asked the President to override it.

In passing again, at the request of

vas low, mean and sordid that marriage ever proved a failure. A good the President, upon the army canteen woman may marry a good man withlaw, Attorney-General Griggs took ocout danger, for a good man will comcasion to administer something of a el respect, and respect soon ripens rebuke to the members of the W. C. T. nto fine friendship and enduring affec-U. for their unfair criticism of his tion; but a woman who will knowingly previous decision and of the President's marry a thoroughly depraved man for the sake of his money or for the sake ence to the appeals of the Union, the of a coronet whose plume he has President asked the Attorney-General dragged through the ditch-water of two ontinents is a woman who is entitled ond conclusion was identical with the o no sympathy when she shricks hysfirst. This could not be otherwise; terically, "Marriage is a failure!" since it was based upon constitutional Success in marriage stands exactly authority. The canteen will continue or what success in life does, viz., the to be a part of the army's equipment patient discharge of duty, not the exunless Congress interferes. It is to sectation to be made happy by the Congress, and not to the President, that sacrifice of the happiness of your feltemperance people, moved in this direclow-men to secure your own. Happiess in life comes through the upright

discharge of duty to our fellows, happiness in marriage comes through probable; that he cannot do so is plainly shown by the decision of his cheerful self-surrender and sacrifice on both sides of everything save personal legal adviser. To conduct a crusade integrity and conscience. If marriage against him for refusing to do someegins in selfish expectation of wanton thing that does not lie within the scope self-surrender on either side it will be of his authority is manifestly unjust failure, and deserves to be a failure, Reformers, however, are frequently arbut it is the spontaneous, cheerful givbitrary in their demands, and in this ing on both sides that makes marriage instance they manifestly forget that successful. they are not living under an absolute

The report of the director of the huecond decision of Mr. Griggs as they eau of American republics shows that did the first--simply as an expression of personal and official hostility to the the proceeds of advertisements in the emperance cause, and have again publications of the bureau amounted last year to \$27,000. But this was ac-Much has been said that might, were omplished by running a regular adverit of the slightest use to do so, be retising agency, soliciting advertising iterated to show that the canteen sysunder the name of the department of state, and involving a branch of the tem is the best that can be devised, so long as a good many soldiers will have public service in what is essentially a omething stronger than coffee to drink. private business. The impropriety of Under this system stimulants are isthis has been recognized, and the sued to them under army regulations. vertising bureau and its solicitors have which are certainly better than the sen dispensed with. Advertisements ordinary methods of the saloons that that are offered will be printed, but for follow military camps and fluurish the coming year the director estimates upon the outskirts of garrisons. But the revenue from this source at only the issue in this instance is not one \$2000. This amount is so small that it is of dublous wisdom to pub-

ad-

of temperance, nor yet of personal convictions. Such aspects of the question lish advertising at all. In makhave nothing to do with the Attorneying up his budget for the coming year the director estimates the General's opinion, nor with the Presi an hardly afford to bestow rank with favoritism and There is a strong feeling General in the premises will stand. dent's refusal to ignore his advice. The contributions of the Latin-American

so combining armies as to greatly outp ber the enemy on some important line, and then defear him in battle all along that line. Kimberley should be the Nashville, Kronstad be Atlanta, and Johannesburg the Appomattox

ele, of which Hichmond was the center; but

modean came to the Union forces

of the South African war.

good many prisoners.

Africa, as follows:

and if the gold in the Treasury, fo

ably will.

Every journal in the United States latest political deliverance, which contained the remark that Bryan had destroyed the chances of his party by is the Boston Herald's:

That's a rather pointed observation of ex-lowernor Pennoyer to Mr. Bryan that only one on in all time has been endowed with sufcient power to defeat the enemy with a jaw votte.

The Oregonian is asked whether retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States will not be inconsistent with our Declaration of Independence. Not unless we treat our colonies as King George treated his-which, it must be owned, from the effort to pass the bill to skin Puerto Rico, that is to serve also as a precedent for skinning the Philippines, we seem in a fair way to do.

Marcus Daly is at Washington, to help throw his business rival and peronal enemy out of the Senate. It looks as if the effort to unseat Clark would ucceed. Then the whole business in dontana between the Daly and Clark factions will have to be done over again, and the pressure for seats in the Legislature will be unprecedented.

There's nothing wrong about having lonies. The wrong is when the sovereign country skins 'em.

The Early Semitic Religion.

Professor C. H. Toy in International Monthly. Of the Semilic civilization, the oldest mown to us is the Rabylonian, which is ilready well developed when we first meet t in historical records. The large mass d Habylonian and Assyrian religious material has been carefully worked up and learly presented by Professor Jastrow, who describes in detail the deities, myths and legends, spic poetry, magical formu-las, prayers and hymns, and the tamples and cult. Unfortunately there are almost no records of popular religious customs, but Professor Justrow has subjected the old poems to a searching annivels, an extracted from them not a little materia earing on early ideas; there is enough o show that crude, savage conceptions ay at the bottom of this old faith, which ater advances to the very verge of ethical to sh monothelem. It appears also that there is the agrial Semitic vagueness in the per-ions of the gods: no one of them differe much from the others. The Israelitish reicton also is known to us only in a rela ively mature form; its history is sketched Professors Budde and Cheyne from the drance of the Israelites into Canaan to he second century B. C.

In the earlier period the principal prob-iem is the origin of the Israelite cult by Yahweb: Professor Budde, in agreement with many repent scholars, derives it from

Brooklyn Eagle.

Instead of closing opportunities, wealth spens them. Every fortune, every busiless, demands brains and energy to man-

age it. A business simply must have brains to keep it alive, and it must pay the price which those brains demand. This young man (George B. M. Harvey) has printed ex-Governor Pennoyer's intest political deliverance, which con-tained the remark that Bryan had de-tained the remark that Bryan had deit which he carned \$5 a week as he is now of finding himself at the head of one his "volubility;" and many of them the great firms of the world. The rich have made editorial comments. Here man who would enjoy the leisure to which

his fortune entities him must put it in the charge of able and trusted representa-tives, and he must pay them, not what he chooses, but what they choose. The ability to manage masses of money is rare, and it takes its own toll as it goes. This natural law keeps the strong men on to under the present system. It would only serve to send them to the top faster under

A man's share is what he can keep, and the me that sociology can do is to so regulate the rules of the game as to give every man free play for the gifts which he has. America has grown enormously wealthy because the American system has given to men the fairest chance which the world has yet seen.

Three Questions.

1. What is the object of the electoral ollege? Could not its powers be vested with Congress? 2. What do estimators figure the por ation of the United States at the pext-ensus will be? 3. Give the dimensions of the steamers as an extra hip pocket.

Occanic and Deutschland. SUBSCRIBER.

1. The object of the electoral college as to secure deliberation in the selection of President and Vice-President. But it has completely failed to meet its object. So it would, if its powers were given to Congress. Party connections dictate.

2. Caroful estimates indicate that the opulation of the United States, by the

ming census, will be about 76,400,000. 1. The steamship Oceanic is 685 feet ength, 68 feet breadth and 44 feet depth. The Deutschland, 685 feet length, 65 feet breadth, and 45 feet depth.

have been several laster rushes since, notably the one to White Pine, Nev., in 1989. This year everything points to an unparalleled rush to Cape Nome. It is quite possible that the country will be quits possible that the country will be found just as rich on the Sibertian side. It is but 300 miles across the Bering Sea at that point, and, though we believe the currents set in toward? the American side, still the ebb and flow of the tides must be the same on both shores, and hence it is only natural to suppose that one shore will be as rich as the other. It is expected that Cape Nome will give in 200,00000 in dust during the present \$20,000,000 in dust during the pres

A Lasting Disgrace.

New York Herald. There are Republicans who refuse be "whipped into line" to vote for i un-American and inhuman treatment The Orange Free State, Philadelphia Press.

"What are you worrying about?" anded the Secretary of War. do "I'm disturbed because of the alarming dacrity with which the Irish are enlisting with the Boers," replied the Prime Min

"Let them. Can't you see Roberts dan?" the Secretary retorted. "He's rading the Orange Free State, known hat the Irish will never consent to defe "He's in

Better Time for the Baby's Efforts.

Brooklyn Life. Grinder-What! aslesp at your deak, sir, and work so pressing! Moekly-Excuse me, sir: baby kept me

iwake all night. Grinder-Then you abould have brought

it with you to the office. An Addition to the Arsenal.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal. The Denver Post records the fact that New York man has had a false tooth aken from his vermiform appendix. We expect at any time to learn that the Kentucklans are utilizing the appendix

The Terrible Frenchmen.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Bont Castellane is going back to Paris arred to the teeth, and De Rodays has purchased a self-cocking fountain pen of the heaviest caliber. No doubt the streets of Paris will soon be running blue with copying finid.

Mill People in the South.

Savannah (Ga.) News. The factory operative population of North Carolina last year amounted to nearly \$5.000. The mill people are becomng quite an important factor in the

Treatment for Calamity-Howlers. Savannah (Ga,) News, Dem. A New Jersey limitic had his reason estored by a blow on the head. This ught to suggest a way of curing some the calamity-howlers.

At a Safe Distance. Indianapolis Journal. "Dick Dabbs is going to teach portraitinting by mail. "That's all right; you've seen his por-alt haven't you?"

A Gray Day.

Sam Wood in Chambers' Journal. Within the woodland's somber depth A faint, sweet, note awakes and dies; And sedly through the swaping boughs The west wind on its mission sight While cloudy billows northward roll Acress the low, gray skies.

The sounds that made the woodland gay Awhiis-as if with grief-are muta; The linnet, has no heart to sing, And allent is the blackbird's flute: longht stire save that faint note of song And sail scollar lute.

A subscriber writes all the way from farney County to ask what the graps truit mentioned in the market reports is, nd what it is illos. The grape fruit is shaddock, a species of ocange, quite comnon in the market here, but not nearly o extensively used as the orange. It is smally larger than the crance, and is more he color of a lemon. The use of it, a coler in such fruits says, is a fad. The luice of the grape fruit is not so sweet ag hat of the orange our so your as that of the lemon. It is supposed to have basilih-giving properties, and is commonly paraken of before breakfast. The graps fruit is cut in two parts across the middle, the tough central portion extracted, and a poonful or two of mann put in He place. and after it has been allowed to stand for some time, inv juice is spooned out and swallowed. The grape fruit is more expensive than the orange, and is much nore expensive in the East, where it is received from Florida. In New York it ms sold for 14 to 15 per dozen, and 10 nostly used by the wealthy class, but here it cells for 11 50 per box, and is not exensively used by anybody. Just why it is valled "grape fruit," when it is a sort of grange, is not known; perhaps, be t is "sour grapes" to some. The dealer who furnished this information says some cople imagine that the juice of the grape whit has tonic qualities, sumething like uinine, and he is certain that it is healthy, for he ato one five years ago and has never been sick a day since, nor has he ever esten another.

Hey Mother.

Iter Mother. Theodom Pickering Gardion in Harper's Rann. I cannot think of her as one of His Exquisits snash, feir and very wise, In all the many ways of perfect blins, Treading the forward fields of Faradiss.

Nay, else is still the little child that know No thing beyond my arm's warm tendern That spice no word my little child who d My love by very strength of helplanma

Lord, when before the destruit of Thy house. A timil, new-horn soul, I trambling, snuch, Let her not come with glory on her berows, A fair, enoug angel, hearing Thy command;

But let noine own, my shill, look up at my With the same eyes that need me, cours me,

and Draw ma across Thy Unreshold tenderly, With her own hand-her Unle, tander hand,

Gold-Hunting Periods. Salt Lake Tribune. The gold discovery in California was in 1848; the rush began in 1849; Pike's Paak and the Comstock were discovered in 1869 and the rush began in 1860; there year.