The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon TELEPHONES. ms....166 | Business Office. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Dully, Sunday excepted, per year 7 50 with Sunday, per year..... 9 00 inday, per year

To City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c The Gregorian does not buy poems or stories rom individuals, and cannot undertake to re-

turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicits.

No stamps should be inclosed for this The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Gregorian." Puget Sound Bureau—Captain A. Thompson, office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 955,

Eastern Rusiness Office-The Tribune buildtng. New York city. "The Rookery." Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York.

For saile in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 746 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and at Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

TODAY'S WEATHER .- Occasional rain, with

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

IDLE TALK OF INTERVENTION.

From now there will be increasing talk of intervention in South Africa; but the talk will be confined to politicians and newspapers. No Government will seriously attempt it. It is beyond question that Great Britain will pursue her course and make the settlement in her own way. No nation will care to take a rebuff. These troubles in South Africa between British and Dutch have continued many years, with steadily increasing acerbity. Since they have culminated in so great a war, Great Britain will settle the whole business now. Her armies will go to Pretoria, and the conditions of peace will be dictated by the British Government. But beyond extinction of the Boer Statesthat is to say, beyond the annihilation of their claims to exist as independent and sovereign political entities-the terms of peace will not be severe. There will be no proscriptions or confis cations; and the Dutch Afrikander will be accorded all rights claimed by the British Afrikander. But British sovereignty will be established, and never more will be questioned. The result will be a federation in South Africa. in acknowledged allegiance to Great Britain, after the manner of the federations of Canada and Australia, No nation is prepared to dispute with

Great Britain her right to prosecute this war to a final settlement of the questions underlying it. Therefore no nation will interfere; no nation is likely even to offer a suggestion of mediation. The suggestion, if it came from the United States, would probably be courteously answered but positively declined: if it came from any power of Europe it might and probably would receive very curt reply and sharp repulse. This business already has been too costly to Great Britain to permit her to think of tolerating any interference with it. It is a struggle that has the general character of a civil war, and Great Britain will act just as any other great nation would act in her place. That is, she intends to see it through, to permit no intervention, and to settle a contention of long standing, once for all. She hasn't sent an army of 250,000 men so great a distance, put forth so great an effort nor done so much bloody fighting, to leave it an unfinished job,

In saying these things, The Orego nian merely states the situation as it is. It witnesses with regret the hard fate of the Boer Republics-though it believes British rule over the country will be better than their own. The Afrikander Dutch are of sturdy and independent stock, but out of touch with the movement of the modern world. It is a pity to see the whole fighting force of such a people, the whole body of its best men, destroyed; and it may be hoped therefore they will see the uselessness of the contest and sbandon it. Their fight is not for liberty, but for political independence. Liberty will be preserved to them, and it will become a fairer liberty than they ever have known; but their political independence is lost. It is a contest between two systems, and theirs must succumb. The result of a war on so large a scale as this, so strenuous, so exhaustive to the weaker party, will be radical and thorough. The Dutch man and the British man will change places in South Africa, Hitherto the country has been Dutch rather than British. Hitherto the Dutch man rather than the British man has held sway. But after this war the British man will have the leading place. Two men may ride the same horse. But one must ride behind. Yet, under the British system, the man who rides behind will have all the rights of the man who rides before. Under the Boer system his rights were not the same.

IS PROTEST USELESS!

The whole scheme of ship subsidies, as of all subsidies, is to give money men who are rich already. Poor men do not own these big transportation lines that are clamoring for subsidies; poor men do not build big ships and sall them over the seas. Poor men will not be enabled by this subsidy scheme to do it. But upon men already in possession of wealth, some of them enormous wealth, millions of dollars, drawn by taxation from the labor are to be bestowed every year.

Yet the ocean-carrying business without subsidies, is one of the most rofitable lines of business in the world. The bounty of the Government will simply be an additional profit to men already rich; for it will not increase of cotton produced by our labor. It will not reduce ocean freights, for the wners of vessels will still take all the traffic will bear. He who supposes they will not is much too fresh and green for this old world.

delusions can be forced for such duperles practiced. Even the Standard Oil of the Sir Francis Burdett faction; be Company is to have part of this bounty, It not already rich enough? Even the Carnegie Steel Trust may share in -using the money drawn from the reasury to build vessels to ship steel nome, while holding the home market to which he had been re-elected, was

for exploitation at top prices through violently thrown out of doors after a the other form of subsidy that pro-

tective tariff affords. This sort of policy, twinned with tariff for robbery of our new possessions, at the command of the sugar and tobacco trusts, will lay a burden on the Republican party which will make it sag with weariness and shake with fear, towards next November. The people will understand the purpose to be the creation of an imperial plutocracy, through commercial monopoly, supported by Weckly, per year 1 50 special legislation. To them it will appear that such policy must wrest national expansion from its true course and objects, and convert it into a cru sade of plutocratic imperialism. The best friends of the Republican party are those who warn it against these courses. No party ever made capital for its opponents faster than the Republican party has been making it during the past two months.

REFUNDING SCHEME WISE.

To that sterling publication, the Bankers' Magazine, we are indebted for explanation of the mysterious opposition of Wall street to the refunding scheme of the reform bill. The explanation is one that was resorted to by The Oregonian in default of any other, and it is that the refunding plan, once carried into effect, will almost certainy kill the scheme of bank notes issued against commercial assets. Students of currency reform and the better educated class of bankers have shown determination to secure change in our banking system. They view a system of note issues based on securities as unsound in theory and expensive in practice. They offer in its stead the Baltimore plan, the Fowler plan, and other plans, all more or less specifically calculated to replace our present secured bank currency by an asset currency. In the refunding scheme they see a perpetuation of our Government debt, and a practically permanent form given to the present system. If it prevails, it can only result in crushing these hopes and plans, perhaps forever. Their remonstrance has been rigorous and spirited.

Mr. Rhodes, in his Bankers' Magazine, rises above these fears and prejudices. The refunding scheme, he says, s wise, on its own account, because it will save the Government material sums in interest, it will fund the national debt in an ideal form, which is at interest rates that will fix the bonds approximately at par, so they can be retired readily by the Government upon occasion, and through the use of the onds as deposits for currency the Govrnment will avail itself of a legitimate device for adding to their value. On this general aspect of the scheme. John Jay Knox, Controller under Garfield and Arthur, is quoted as favoring just such a refunding of the national debt as has now been determined on, except that he proposed 3 per cent bonds instead of 2, as are now possible. the whole public debt," said Mr. Knox in his annual report for 1882, "were reduced to a uniform rate of 3 per cent, the present high premium on bonds would almost entirely disappear, and the volume of circulation would respond more readily to the demands of usiness. The temptation to sell such bonds for the purpose of realizing the premium would no longer remain."

by Mr. Rhodes incidentally must carry great weight to the reflective mind. One is that it is useless to contemplate speedy payment of the national debtand the other is that the advocates of banking on assets have so far failed to prove their case. It is not impossible that the political and economic revolution inaugurated by the destruction of the Maine includes among its effects a perpetuation of our national debt. We know how Britain's national debt has long been accepted as a perpetual burien, to be borne not only for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, but for the Empire as a whole in its farthest dependency. So It may be with us. The area in which we are responsible for good government has been vastly extended. The burden is onerous, and good government costs money. Nor do our demestic affairs give promise of speedy relief. The pension budget is as likely to grow as to decrease. The more we export and the less we import the smaller grow our customs revenues; and there is no way for a government to pay debts but through taxation. There is, therefore, no immediate prospect of payment of the national debt.

It is impressive to read in the Bankers' Magazine that the advocates of an asset currency have not proved their case. Once for all, the ardent reformers who seek revolution of our banking system may regard their cause as lost when this influential organ of banking opinion declares against them. Banking on assets alone, it says, is not safe. Some banks could be trusted, but there might be "a rush of new banks into the system which could not be so easily safeguarded." To raise a safety fund would only be to place a burden on the ound banks. Moreover, where are we to get prompt retirement of the asset currency, so as to secure "elasticity"! Mr. Rhodes says no provision for this essential feature of an asset currency has ever been offered. It is a withering commentary on the ambitious "re form" plans that have proposed radical econstruction of our banking system. It is well, after all, that theorists are compelled to submit their proposals to the adjudication of facts. It is well that a hard-headed world requires its reformers to go through the preliminary of election to Congress before they can enact laws. Otherwise Perasus would never be seen in conjunction with the load designed for his back.

HEREDITARY MILITARY TALENT. The Earl of Dundonald, who commanded the first troops of Buller's army to enter Ladysmith, and has been as onspicuous for brilliant military dash and skill as General French has been under Lord Roberts, comes of a Scotch noble family that has been famous for military talent for nearly 150 years. The family name of Earl Dundonald is Cochrane. Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, who was born in 1775 and died in 1860, was the most brilliant officer in the English navy in the Napoleonic wars, save Lord Nelson. He had Nelson's singular union of daring and prudence, but he had a passionate, Imperious temper; was a political radical in Parliament came embroiled in quarrels with the Admiralty, even as Nelson had at an earlier date: was expelled from Parliament, prosecuted by the government, sentenced to pay a fine and imprisonforeign countries and supply the ment; escaped from prison, and, attempting to take his seat in Parliament

pugilistic fight with the officers of the House. Having been dropped from the navy list, he took service from 1818 to 1825 in the navies of Chile and Brazil, and covered himself with glory. He served in the Greek navy during the revolution that ended with the erection of the modern Kingdom of Greece; was pardoned by King William IV, and restored to his rank in the navy and to his membership of the Order of Bath, given him for his service at Basque Roads in 1809. While he was the greatest name of the family, there were others of high distinction. Admiral Cochrane, uncle of the great Lord Dundonald, commanded the British fleet that co-operated with the army under General Ross, which captured Washington in 1814; and both the sons of this Admiral Cochrane were distinguished officers of the British The present Lord Dundonald has shown the superior natural talent, energy, enterprise and daring courage that has characterized his family for 150 years of English history,

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

The subject of the taxation of mortgages is under discussion before the York Legislature. It is a curious fact that in so enlightened a State as New York it should not be understood, without argument, that a tax on mortgages is a tax on the borrower and not on the lender-provided it is enforced. This economic fact was demonstrated in the State of Oregon, the State of Michigan, and many other States, years ago. We need not recount the experience of Oregon. But we find a recital of the experience of Michigan, which, even if it throws no new light on the subject, presents a great deal of cumulative evidence, which is worth attention. In 1887 the Legislature of Michigan passed an iron-clad mortgage-tax enforcement law, the purpose being to force the levy and collection of that tax on all mortgages on Michigan real estate, held by residents of that State, these securities being personalty and taxable only in the township or City of the holder thereof. Registers of deeds were required to make and keep lists of all mortgages of record in their offices, with the amounts, residences of mortgagees, locations, descriptions of property, etc., which data they were required to furnish by April 10 of each year to the assessing officers of each township and City in the County of the listing register; and to furnish furthermore, to the Registers of each other County similar data in regard to mortgages held by regidents of such County on property in the County of the listing Register, while the Registers so furnished with such information were required in turn to distribute it properly among the assessing officers of the Cities and townships of their Counties. No attempt was made in this statute-mortgages being personalty-to reach those on Michigan property held by non-residents. In spite of this ingenious attempt to secure the collection of the tax on all mortgages on Michigan realty held by residents of the State, the result was that the current interest rates for loans of \$500 to \$1000 for three years, which when the law was passed were 7 to 71/2 per cent, with money easily had, jumped at once to 91/2 and 0 per cent, with money difficult to be Two further considerations advanced had, though plenty could be had at the banks on good paper for sixty days at 8 per cent. But money could be borrowed a few months later on mortgages at 7 per cent from local savings banks, because it had been discovered that by reason of a loophole in the law savings-bank mortgages were not subject to the tax, and furthermore, mortgagees had learned through a system

Soon a strong demand went up from the mortgage-debtor class, largely workingmen owning homes bought on rtgage with small payments down, for the repeal of this "iron-clad" enforcement act, and quite generally for the repeal of the mortgage-tax law proper, which when enforced bore hard on the mortgage debtor, who often, though owning in reality only half the property assessed to him, was forced pay more than three-fold its assessed value. For while real estate-land and buildings-was assessed at a quarter to a third of its cash value, mortgages were generally listed at half their face

In 1891 the Democrats carried the Legislature and passed a substitute for

the law, which made the mortgage interest part of the realty and taxable in the City or township where the mortgaged property lay. Other provisions required the deduction of the assessed value of the mortgage from the assessed value of the encumbered property, thus eliminating, as was claimed, the double-taxation injustice, while at the same time relieving the mortgage debtor of the tax on the mortgage. The mortgagor was authorized, in case the ortgagee did not pay, to pay the ing made equivalent to the payment of so much principal or interest of the debt. But as in the case of the "ironclad" enforcement act of 1887, the first effect was to lift the interest rate 21/2 per cent, and soon after money could not be had on mortgage at all, because the new statute made it uncertain whether the mortgage interest rate could be legally increased so as to cover the mortgage tax; but in a test case the Supreme Court held the new tax law valid, and that "the covenant generally in existing mortgaes for the debtor to pay all the taxes on the encumbered property made him liable also for the mortgage tax; and, still further, that, although the aggregate of the mortgage tax and the interest exceeded 8 per cent annually, such excess was not a violation of the usury laws," So, as the borrower in every case was compelled to agree to pay the tax, the

lender was beyond reach, as usual. In 1893 a Republican Legislature returned to the law as it existed prior to the passage of the "iron-clad" forcement law of 1887, under which the great bulk of mortgages so readily escaped taxation that in 1897 Governor Pingree strongly urged the repeal of the mortgage tax, on the ground that it was practically a nullity; that it enhanced the interest rate; that it discriminated against resident lenders in favor of non-resident lenders; that, if enforced, it would drive capital out of the State and greatly increase the interest rate, and because it was double

taxation. All these expedients, wherever tried, only embarrass and burden the borrower. He must always agree to pay the tax or he will not get the money; or, if the statute specifically declares that the lender shall pay it, the rate of interest will be advanced to cover the

to be levied from year to year cannot e known, but only guessed at, the rate of interest will be advanced to a high figure, so as to provide against the unknown but possible quantity. If the question be asked, "What, then, are you going to permit the lender to escape taxation?" the simple and effective answer is that he escapes and will escape without your permission. No way ever has been devised to make him pay the tax on the money he lends, nor ever can be. Even if he be forced by "ironclad" legislation to make nominal payment of the tax, he recoups through advance of the rate of interest, and the borrower must accede to his terms or not get the money. Thus, every mortgage-tax law is a burden to those whom it is mistakenly intended to relieve. It is no credit to the intelligence of the country that this matter has to be tried over and over, and proved futile again and again; and still there are those who will not give up the absurd and impossible.

The word "about" precedes most of the statements in regard to the ages of the people enumerated by the census-taker in Puerto Rico-and necessarily so, it would seem. According to perplexed enumerators, who, having invented names for the father and mother of a family, ask concerning their ages, the latter will respond with a statement of the number of years that have passed since she pretty"-the particular time of life at which her beauty was conspicuous being left to the imagination of the man of figures. The father usually responds to the same question with a perplexed grin, or perhaps points to the omnipresent small boy, averting that "he was as tall as that boy at the time of the San Filipe hurricane." From such lucid data as this, the estimates of the census man in Puerto Rico are made up. the convenient "about" covering all de ficiencies of accuracy in regard to the respective ages of our new public charges and some time citizens.

The conflict over the reactionary tendency in the Episcopal Church goes on, with varying results. One of the latest instances occurred a short time ago in Jersey City. The rector of Grace Church introduced the confessional, and at once had such a contest on hand as can only grow up over creeds and dogmas. The vestry called a meeting and declared that, if the obnoxious High Church feature was not omitted, they would reduce the salary of the rector to a nominal sum and compel him to retire. The rector, to avoid trouble, presented his resignation to Bishop Starkey, who advised him to withdraw it and act in barmony with the vestry, who favor Low Church methods. The advice was accepted, and the rector informed the vestry that the confessional would be omitted.

One Wilbur Stewart, described as "a newspaper publisher of Mulian," tells the Congressional committee now investigating the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes, that one of the state officers of Idaho offered to have him freed from the "bullpen" at Wardner if assured that his paper would be "run on the side of law and order." The virtuous Stewart spurned so base an offer, and retained his comradeship with the murderers and dynamiters in the celebrated inclosure. No deadlier insult could be offered any of the patriots of the "bullpen" than a gentle hint that they ought to support law and order.

Newberg is a "dry" town, but nevertheless it seems that thirsty wayfarers manage to get what they want to drink, and that attempts to punish persons accused of selling liquor result in of assignment to Eastern trust compa- failure, through acquittals or "hung" that no ordinance or law can be enforced without a supporting public sentiment, and that any effort to interfere with what a man conceives to be his personal right to choice of food and drink will be defeated or circumvented.

> The crop prospect of the Willamette Valley, both in grain and fruit, was never better at this season of the year than now, though the wheat area is not, in some sections, equal to that of some former years. To the extent that this is due to diversity of crops, this will prove beneficial to farmers, and where it is due to fall weather conditions, it will be corrected by spring sowing, should the season prove favor-

> The agonized prayers of McKinley vorshipers that their god will move in the Puerto Rico matter and lead the cause of justice and humanity would be amusing if they were not so pathetic. The suppliants ought to know that President McKinley is not a leader, but a follower. Let him alone, and kick up all the row possible. Then,

> for immediate relief of Puerto Rico reveals a higher order of political sense than that party has been exhibiting for years previous to the present Congress. Mr. Richardson has abundantly justified the wisdom of his selection as eader of the opposition. This is another menace to President McKinley's re-election.

Evidently the British campaign will e delayed some time now through lack of adequate transportation facilitiesthat is, of animals for cavalry and draft purposes. If supplies of this nature were plentiful, the war could now be ended in a short time.

The Chicago Times-Herald professes to be a friend to the Administration, yet continues to say "Porto" Rico. Loyalty that falls on orthography is not very thoroughgoing.

An iron and steel trust, with \$1,000, 600,000 capital, is a Democratic argument, and will be as long as a protective tariff is retained on Iron and steel.

Tribute to Crouje's Valor.

New York Tribune. Beyond doubt, General Cronje is entitled to unstinted praise. His midnight march up the Modder River, from the point where he set a death trap for Lord Me thuen to that at which he found himself in such a trap, was conducted with great skill. Certainly it was not less creditable, perhaps more creditable, than General Yule's much praised march from Dundee o Ladysmith. As for his resistance Paardeburg-what shall be said of it? Surrounded on a practically open plain, with no cover and no chance to make fordications, by an army three times the size of his own, his camp the center of a circle of fire from guns of all types little more than a mile away, his position has aptly been likened to that in the cra-ter of a volcano. Six hundred British

brough a "valley of death." But this man and his comrades have been for a week encamped in the very heart of such a valley. Whatever he may have done before, and whatever shall be his ultimate fate, General Cronje has in this campaign shown himself a man, a warrior and a hero. Matched against one of the greatest soldiers in the world, he has shown himself a worthy antagonist.

WASHINGTON AND CATHERINE. Interesting Reminiscences Brought Out by Max Muller.

Chicago Tribune. The friendship of Russia for the United States has always been a puzzle to the world. Its origin has been traced to the romantic element in the character of the great Empress Catherine, whom Carlyle described as "the female Louis the Four teenth," by others designated the "Semi-ramis of the North." It is Max Muller who revived an episode in the relations of Cath-erins and George Washington which throws a curious and wholly charming light upon the beautiful and not puritanic ruler whose influence abides in Russia more universally than that of Peter the

Educated far in advance of her age by her pedantic German mother. Cathe drank of the cup of French literature deep-ly at the time when the personality of Washington constituted its most augufigure; when the heroic struggle of the revolted American colonies was the chief concern of Europe. Then the continent, so far as it thought at all, thought in French. French was the language of overy court, and, except in England, liberty was dreaming all over the world in French. Catherine differed from Louis the Fourteenth in at least one respect. She was a sincere student, not a mere appropriator of the gifts and achieve-ments of others. Mistress of the modern languages and acquainted with the classics, she applied herself with persistent liligence to the project of a uni For nearly a year after her actionary. cession to the throne she remained in se-clusion perfecting her plans and arranging for co-operation in carrying them out She had designs upon Washington should be succeed. That he might succeed she refused to abet England in suppressing the Revolution. Horace Walpole makes merry

autograph letter of George the Third to "Sister Kitty" proffering \$100,000 for troops to be dispatched to America. The King wrote to Lord North that the Empress had not even the civility to answer him with her own hand in giving a refusal more emphatic than polite. Catherine was at that moment engrossed chiefly with radicals and derivatives, with collecting vocabularies in all languages and dialects accessible to her friends and agents, and with a vast scheme which was, in fact, the foundation of the most modern of sciences, comparative philology. Her sympathy with Washington was double-political, more perhaps because she detested Eng-land than understood America, and philologic because she wanted him to secure for her verbal equivalents in the abovisinal languages and dialects of America. versatile Empress to be disapwas the versatile Empress to be disap-pointed. Habitually courteous and con-stitutionally grateful, Washington, when Catherine's list of hundreds of Russian words arrived, issued an official order directing Governors and commanding officers to forward to her Imperial Majesty the corresponding words in the American

dialects and jargons.

Autocrat she was in her own empire; but an accomplished and enterprising citizen of the republic of letters, Catherine laid the basis of the cordial kindness of Russia to this country which proved of precious value in the dire hour when dem-peratic institutions in a part of this hemsphere were threatened by a conspiracy of which England and Louis Napole were the organizers.

Other instances are not lacking to provhat the destinies of mankind have hung at times upon a woman's words. None other so picturesquely confirms the obiter lictum of John Selden that "syllables govern the world."

REAL AND PRETENDED LOYALTY. Correct Delineation of the Republican Party's True Friends.

Chicago Times-Herald. During the debate on the Puerto Rico sentatives from Michigan gave expression to some wholly false notions of party loy-They were satisfied with bill, neither were their constitutents, but they declared that they would stand by the ways and means committee and not aid the Democrats.

As a matter of fact, however, the sure way to aid the Democrats is by committing the Republicans to a mistaken pol-ley. The committee is not the party, and it would be far better to correct its errors now than to approve them and suffer them to become a campaign issue. In the former case the trouble would blow over in a few days. The most that could be said would be that there had been some difference of opinion and some personal humiliation. If the Democrats should harp on these facts it would do them little good after the Republicans, acting as a majority, had passed a free trade measure and sent it to the President, by whom it was suggested and who is, moreover, the head of their party.

But if the committee must be pro unced infallible when its fallibilit patent to the whole country, then the dif ficulty is just begun. At one point at least an aggressive campaign would be impos-The party would stand disarmed bereft both of the weapons of offense and of defense. A goodly number of Con-gressmen could not advocate the thing that they have denounced, and a verconsiderable portion of the press would be in the same position.

It is not as if the opposition had come from a small and selfish faction. The rebellion has been too widespread, and its son and the right. People who sincerely desire the party's success on many ac-counts would not embarrass it for an in-significant cause. They are prepared rather to sacrifice personal opinions is the interest of harmony, if this is advise ble, and as they would naturally be re luctant to criticise, the revolt itself is proof that a blunder has been made. Only the foolish consistency which is the obgoblin of little minds can impel the ommittee to persevere in its present

course, and that is a poor guide for a great political organization. Persistence in the wrong is not admirable, it is not even calculated to catch votes. It would lead inevitably to a costly day of reck-oning, which may be avoided if the proper strategic movement is executed now. Whether the Puerto Rican tariff is 25 or

per cent, indeterminate or for two years, makes not a particle of difference with its justice. It will not be acceptable to the American people because of the plea that it is such a little breach of "our plain duty." as acknowledged by President Mc-Kinley.

IRISH AS FIGHTERS. over 400,000 Killed in European Bat-

tlefields in a Century.

New York Tribune.

John O'Brien, of St. Louis, in speaking
of the Boer war, said: "The promimence of the Irish troops on both sides in the present struggle is in line with the prominence Irishmen have taken in fightng the world over for centuries. Both Kitchener and Roberts are Irishmen, and many of the greatest names in Europe are borne by descendants of Irishmen who fought and distinguished themselves upon the Continent in the 17th and 18th cer turies. Lecky estimates that no less than 400,000 Irishmen laid down their lives on European battlefields in the course of 100 years, and the Count Dillon, who commanded the French army in the reign of Louis XV, was an Irishman pure and fighting for fighting's sake the Irish combine a readiness for witty repartee unex-celled by the natives of any other country, An anecdote of this same Count Dillor tax. And, since the amount of the tax troopers won immortal fame by riding "The Irish troops, while cagerly sought

after in times of war, on account of their courage and dash were anything but a joy in time of peace to their employers, for they loathed the routine of bar-rack life, chafed at discipline and drills, and where no legitimate means of gratifying their love of fighting lay to hand, were prone to manufacture some in any way that seemed easiest. One morning Louis XV received a message from Marseilles to the effect that the Irish regiment quartered there had broken loose and made a rough house of that historic seaport. While still angry at the news he had re-ceived the King entered the room where he daily received those who waited upon him. The first person whom he encoun-fered was Count Dillon, to whom he testily

"What about this report I have just received from Marseilles, Count? Your Irish regiments give me more trouble and cause me more grief than all the rest of 'That, sir,' replied Count Dillon, 'is ex-

actly what your enemies say of them.'
"Thus was the royal wrath turned away by a ready rejoinder.

SILLY PROTEST.

The Purpose of War to Destroy or Capture.

Louisville Courier-Journal The New York Sun, which usually gives evidences of hysteria whenever the sub-ject of Great Britain is mentioned, has come to the conclusion that the South African war must stop because Genera Kitchener has caught General Cronje in a corner where he must surrender his army or let it be destroyed. The Sun can not endure the idea that the Boers are being shot down by enflading batteries using lyddite shell, though if General Cronje had the British in a like position i would shout "Lay on, Macduff!" lowing bit of tearfulness is taken from Saturday's London cable:

All Europe looks on in mingled horror and ad-miration at the magnificent but heartrending tragedy. Already a mighty voice of protest is rising up from one end of the Conti other. French and Germans and Russians unit in the cry, "These men deserve to be free Great Britain shall not crush such a nation of perces." England herself to aghast at the spe tacle. She suddenly realizes that she will have no friend left on earth, least of all America, if she permits the deliberate slaughter of these 8000 helpless patriots. No Boer victory, how ever great, could so damage the British cause in the eyes of mankind as the completion of this wholesale execution with lyddite.

General Cronje and his army are the victims of as scientific a bit of warfare as the world has seen in recent years. It is very sad that such a magnificent body of nen should be destroyed and all that, bu General Cronje did some scientific warfare recently himself. When he got the British nto his skillfully devised traps he had no esttation in slaughtering them merciless ly with his sharpshooters. The British at Magersfontein, at Modder River, at the Pugela and at Spion Kop were shot down by concealed riflemen without a thought of pity. Fortunately in these cases the ray was open for the survivors to retreat, and they did so.

General Cronje's case is an extreme of course, because he was skillfully penned up, and the British have been using a new and terrible explosive on them, though one authorized by interna-tional law. Still, whether it is the killing of one man or 8000, the principle of war 1 the same. General Sherman said expres-sively, "War is hell," and this being so the quicker it is over the better. Kitch ener is doing only what all other soldiers have done and will do, and what all rea son commands, though sympathy must be with the gailant Boers. If he destroys Cronje's army, regrettable as that so, peace will come all the quicker to the other Boers.
Admiral Montojo, in an address issued

after the battle of Manila, denounced the heartlessness of the American commander in bringing long-range guns and modern battleships with which to bombard his fleet of hulks, whih were unable to get within range. True, Dewey had the ad-vantage, and he pressed it mercilessly un-til the Spanlards surrendered, but he did what all soldiers must do. The aim of very soldier is to capture or destroy Cromwell destroyed every army against which he led the Ironsides. Kitche only maintaining British traditions. Klichener is

The Disappointed Burglar,

The burglar listened.

The family, at the supper table below did not suspect his presence, Cautiously he threw back the bedclother and opened the cornhusk mattress. "Shucks!" he muttered, huskily, extract-ing a roll of bills and a box of jewelry. 'I had got all ready to say 'Excelsior!'

Waste of Time by Single Women

Boston Transcript. Grimes—The chances are in favor of widow marrying again against a single oman getting a husband. Burns-That is because a widow is con tent to regard men as pretty much all alike, while a single woman wastes her time trying to find one who is different

Dream of His Youth Dispelled.

Indianapolis Journal. "What an unhappy expression young

Higby has."
"All his life he has looked forward to the time when his mother would lean or him in her declining years; but she has got to be one of those new women and won't lean."

Versatility. Chicago Tribune. Athletic Applicant-Do you need a strong

Manager (of a d'me museum)-No, I hav one. But I'd give \$75 a week for a good living skeleton. Athletic Applicant-All right, I can train lown to it in a month.

> Available Refuge. Chicago Times-Herald.

She-I suppose, Senator, you find the glare of publicity very annoying some-

He-Yes, I frequently become of it that I am almost tempted to run for the Vice-Presidency

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In the matter of the Philippine question Senator Hoar says he is not looking for anything helpful from the Democratic party. In this respect he has a striking intellectual advantage over his friend

Expenses Merely Nominal

Detroit Free Press. "Who defrays the expenses of the government of the so-called Filipino republic?" asked Spatts.
"There are none now," replied Bloo bumper, "except Aguinaldo's running ex-

> An Early Shade. Baltimore American

Mrs. Wunder-My dear, that plum-co ored silk you bought for me is not plum slored at all. It is green. Mr. Wunder-Oh, it's plum-colored all ight. It hasn't ripened yet, that's all.

"What's the difference between wit and "If a man says humorous things abou you, it makes you laugh; if he says witty things about you, it makes you mad."

A Willing Giver.

Chicago Record. "A burgiar got into our house

"Did he take anything?" "The children are all sick, and we hope he got the measies." NOTE AND COMMENT

Chicago is out of luck with a vengeance. She missed a convention in a census

The invasion of the Orange Free State can be left with safety to the Irish

Fusileers. Dr. Cyrus Edson might have added to his recipes for longevity, "Keep out of

Kentucky." Having weathered two cyclones, Kansas City is fully prepared for the Dem-

If Goebel had lived he undoubtedly could have secured a remunerative position taking the Scattle census.

ocratic convention

E. Atkinson, Boston: I report with regret that the tig is un. _ AGUINALDO.

The fortunes of war are usually realized by the sutlers, although beef packers sometimes get their share.

Boston has a society called the Holy Ghost and Us, probably founded on Emperor William's Me und Gott.

We are again reminded that Chile hates the United States. We can stand a little more Chile sauce, however, this kind of weather.

The Canadian Board of Customs is reported by the Imperial Institute Journal of Lotidon to have rendered a tariff decision, according to which elevators or floating dredges, used in mining submerged alluvial gold-bearing deposits, are to be admitted to the Klondike free of duty.

A cierical organ of Chile declares that the Chileans sympathize with the Boers, because they hate the United States. "Chile," it says, "has never been bullied or browbeaten by England, but the treatment she received at the hands of the United States in 1883 and 1891 cannot easily be forgotten, and it is not strange that a feeling should be abroad that the great powers of late years have been coming to feel contempt for the weaker countries, which exposes these small powers to humiliation, and even to oppression.

The Memphis Scimitar tells of a young man, fresh from college, who wanted to be a journalist, and "accepted a position" as a market reporter. He had been on the street only a few days when a fruit dealer received a consignment of the first crop of oranges. The fruit man told the reporter that they were of the navel varicty, but the name evidently did not suit the young scribe. In his market report the following paragraph appeared: The first umbilical oranges of the season were received by a local dealer today,"

> The balmy breezes whisper Among the leafless trees, From out the dusty hay-mow Come regiments of fleas; The purling brooks sing softly Their dreamy luliaby, And from some part of nowhere Troops forth the festive fly; There gleams upon the meadow The limpid morning dew, The cockroach from his burrow Stalks out upon the view: The glowing golden sunbeam Has kissed the waking plants, And in the kitchen window Parade the warlike ants; How sweetly in the forest The joyous robins sing: The hop louse, too, is happy, For this is vernal spring.

Poet Edwin Markham is critcised by the Times-Herald of Chicago for first identifying Abraham Lincoln with "the man with the hoe," and then exulting in his triumphant labors as a statesman and patriot. The close of the birthday "ode," this critic suggests, entirely ignores the purport of its opening verses, "For if true and its subject were a universal type, then the rall splitter must always have remained a rail splitter. He must per-

force have been dull, stupid, apathetic, and incapable of development, 'stolld and stunned, a brother of the ox.' And when his brutal forces were finally aroused, when the step of earthquake shook the house Wrenching the rafters from their ancient holdwhat would have been expected of him, secording to the poet's own formula, except that he should ald in the work of destruction?" Markham's "Man With the Hoe" is plainly at war with the "Ode," but the second poem breathes the better philosophy-the progress of man-in its tribute to Lincoln's rise and growth. The New York Times supplements the Chicago paper's criticism by asking Mr. Markham 'how he knows that 'the man with the hoe' may not be developed by circumstances into a higher condition as well as into a lower one." The poet-professor be unable to offer convincing response, in face of the world's knowledge of the sure progress and development of man,

> The Great Silver Lode. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It seems strange that the last 16 to 1 speech has been heard in the United States Senate, the silver stronghold for so many years. The antiquarian of the future will be amazed when he strikes the silver lode in the Congressional Rec-

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News. Lead me down to your land, my sweet, To your land of the Dreamy Way; shall follow the rhyme of your dans And the song of your heart of May. Let me have hold of your little hand, And let me look into your eyes, As we seek for the gold of the summery strand

Where the haven of childhood iles. Oh! far away, and well-a-day; To the rearing world, farewell! I am off with her, for the love of her, To the lanes of the dreamy dell. There shall not come a shadow gaunt,

Nor ever a weary care; There shall not come a grief to haunt, The land that is over there; The land that is over the hills of song And down in the valleys of blies, Where only the children of love helong, And the toll is a smile and a kies. Far away, darling, and two by two, Under the roses red.

This is the moment for me and for you,
Ere music and dreaming be fied!

Lend me down to the world that is light, To the meadows of mist and mirth, For, oh! there are beautiful things for the sight Of the weary-heart children of earth, Dear little hand in the hollow of mine.

Trust me to follow you, sweet,
Out of the shudder and shimmer and shine, The rumble and rear of the street

Swinging and clinging, glee unto glee, Blossom-paths stretching away; Oh! for the joy of the dreaming to be

The guest of a child at her play! Lead me and lend me, oh! blossom of life,

Faith of your faith in the sun Of the years that are flitered through toiling and strife Till the sands in the glasses be run. Lead me, as leaning to lips of your love, And songs of your heart. I may fare, Under the axure skies bending above,

To the May-scented Land of Nowhere. Oh! far-away, and well-a-day, To the roaring world, good-bye! Just so we go, where dream songs flow, My little girl and II