The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

TELEPHONES. Editorial Booms166 | Bu

REVIEED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To City Subscribers-

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories rom individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this

purpose. News or discussion intended for publication in 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 Oregonian." Puset Sound Bursau-Captain A. Thompson, office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Box 955, Tacoma postoffice.

Tacoma postoffice. Tacoma postoffice. Eastern Business Office-The Tribune build-ing. New York city: "The Rockery." Chicago: the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper. 746 Market street, near the Palace botel, and al Goldamith Bros. 236 Sutter street. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., Bit Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair, with northwes-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

The British war loan has closed with over-subscriptions nearly \$50,000,000 in amount, and it is fair to assume, on Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's recent announcement, that the \$50,000,000 subscribed in this country will receive favorable consideration. The total amount of the loan is \$150,000,000, so that United States capital will get about a third of it. A single life insurance company takes \$10,000,000, and a single New York bank as much more. The transaction is suggestive in many ways, least of which, probably, is the indication of friendly feeling between the two countries. Then there is the natural reflection that we are gradually passing from the status of debtor to that of a creditor nation. This loan affords tangible evidence that by the amount of \$50,000,-000 our debt to Europe has been reduced, through sale of products thither. More important is the bearing of the transaction on American finance and currency. The conclusion is irresistfble that this investment is more desirable to the capital concerned than anything this country has to offer. The consols pay but 2% per cent interest, and the issue price being 1½ per cent below par, they provide an investment at not to exceed 3 per cent a year, though of the safest possible character. The inference is fair that our industrial securities, though paying large dividends and apparently assured of a prolonged period of confidence, are deemed inferior, for careful investors. to a 3 per cent bond, perfectly secure. Of still greater interest and pertinence is the question why these British bonds are preferred to United States bonds. The answer is not in the simple comparison of nominal interest

rates, though on that basis the advantage is clearly with the British bonds. But the fact is that accumulation of capital in this country has grown to a point where competition for investment is most keen and almost destructive of profit. That is, we seem to be fast approaching a condition like that of Europe. An influential difference between the British bonds and ours is ours run for thirty. Hence theirs sell

a premium. If the British bonds ran

with \$300,000 worth of jute and burlaps. This is "the first bulk shipment ever tions will fight and endure most herosent out by direct steamer from Calcutta to Philadelphia." The Press says this voyage "is the beginning of a di-and have been already arranged for.' The Alton is an English vessel.

without the help of the Government.

The accounts of building operations Duily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted life in American shipyards seem to answer Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c conclusively the contention that we conclusively the contention that we annot build vessels in competition with foreign industry. Our shipyards secure contracts for warships in open compeition with European firms, and there is no reason why we should not do the same with merchant vessels. The subsidy bill is consistent with the programme of surrender to the Protected Interests, so distinctly revealed in the reciprocity and Puerto Rico questions.

wind. THE PROBLEM OF ARMY REFORM. To Colonel Edward E. Britton, late of the New York State National Guard, has been awarded a gold medal for the best essay answering the question, "In what way can the National Guard be modified so as to make it an effective reserve to the regular Army in both The committee of war and peace?" award included Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; that very able and accomplished officer, Major-Gen-

eral Thomas H. Ruger, of the retired list of the regular Army, and Major-General Joseph W. Plume, of the New Jersey National Guard. At the outset of our war with Spain the President directed his call for

troops to the Governors for quotas apportioned to their respective states. The National Guard organizations being considered as ready for service, request was made that they be given the preference. This expectation of readiness for service was not realized. A liberal percentage of the men of the existing National Guard was rejected as physically unfit. There were neither arms, equipments, uniforms nor equippage enough to go round, and what ambitions is the wreck of her own life there was included many varieties of patterns and much that was become and the ruin of her father's happiness. The artist has taken an irresistible imobsolete and unserviceable. At the outpulse, and leads it along with consumbreak of the war the states had an aggregate force under arms of nearly 114,mate skill to tragedy. This is art, but it is not truth. 000 officers and men. Of the 124,804 volunteers in service at the end of May, Why the old home of severity and restraint is not the thing for today would 1898, under the President's first call of April 23, for 125,000 men, more than perhaps be a bootless quest. Perhaps it is that in the evolution of the race half had had no previous military training whatever, not ever even havthe child is older than he used to be. ing fired a gun. In other words, at the Perhaps it is that the maturity and outbreak of the war we were utterly precocity that demand companionship without an army able to resist the inand equality instead of blows and imvasion of a disciplined, thoroughly prisonment and the chastening frown, trained and equipped enemy. This perare only incidents of the advancing llous military situation was due entirely stages in the mental equipment of the to the prevailing militia system, or race. A man used to be young at 30, rather lack of system, and not to any now he is worldly-wise at 25. However this may be, the wise parent recognizes lack of patriotic spirit or warlike hardihood on part of our people. The purthe fact that the period of adolescence

form in our militia system that will ness, strategy instead of direct assault. make the recurrence of our wretched The modern youth of both sexes are military condition in May, 1898, imposarmed by advancing freedom with smokeless powder and magazine guns Instruction in manual drill and movements in an armory do not go far to method of attack is outdated. They fit a soldier for active service. The may be out-generaled, but they will not militiaman needs to be taught how to be overpowered. The home that is a take care of himself in camp and on the prison or a convent will not hold them. march, in order to endure military faleads not to ruin of self or sacrifice of tigue and stand off disease. He needs to become an expert marksman, to unothers. The boy that can't abide his that they run for only ten years, while derstand how to take care of his rifle and his whole personal military equip-

which must be put into the field in the

War of 1861-65.

militia.

pose of Colonel Britton is to urge a re-

sions of our shipping facilities continue that of a warlike but not of a military among considerate, enlightened people people. We are a nation of traders, like A word to the wise is sufficient. That word has been sent out by the bac-The large steamer Alton has just England; and, like England, we have no military ambition beyond self-deteriologist of the Agricultural College fense at home and abroad. Such naically when war comes, but it is almost impossible to teach them the importance of preparation in peace for war. So hopeless is the National militia of any real reform that the best we could

do would be to make the regular Army as strong as possible numerically, provide officers enough for a skeleton army that could be rapidly expanded in the face of war. This, with the enlargement of West Point, and the multiplication of schools and colleges, where military drill and discipline are scientifically taught by a regular Army officer, detailed for that purpose, is about all we can do in the way of correcting the evil consequent upon the existence of a militia that has always been worthless in war time, and is likely to be for the future.

A FEW WORDS TO GIRLS.

Two popular plays of the modern stage deal with an interesting problem of young womanhood. They are "Magda" and "The Dancing Girl." In each of these pieces the heroine is distracted in girlhood with the severity and repression of an old-fashioned home, and seeks her own life in the freedom of the outside world. She can't stand the quiet and restraint of her old father's house, its absence of gayety, its rigorous morality, its stern discipline. So she leaves home, and the next time we meet her she has gained her freedom and lost her virtue. The true solution of this difficult problem is given in neither of the plays referred to. In "Magda" the erring daughter, it is true, is made to see herself the cause of her poor old father's death of a broken heart, but meanwhile the high-spirited creature's chafing at restraint and at the real or supposed injustice of society, has been so presented by the dramatist's consummate art that she gains the sympathy of her audience. Her grievances, we are given to understand, are just. but for all that her redress of them is calamitous. And so in "The Dancing Girl," the only outcome conceived by the playwright for the young woman's

at Corvallis, who, reporting upon the tuberculous condition of the fowl submitted to him for inspection, said: "Everything showed that the disease had been contracted from germs swallowed in the food." The statement of William Redmond,

the Irish agitator, that Queen Victoria was not entitled to an address of welcome from the Corporation of the City of Dublin, because "the record of her reign has been one of unparalleled disaster to Ireland," is historically untrue, for since 1837, when the Queen succeeded to the throne, all the great reforms in the English government of Ireland, save Catholic emancipation, have been obtained. The government of Ireland at no time since 1837 has been as oppressive and cruel as it was previous to her reign, and since 1868 there has

been a steady enlargement of liberal government in Ireland. Since 1868 there have been many long forward steps and no backward steps. The leaders of the Irish rebellion of 1848, Mitchell, Meagher and O'Brien, did not suffer capital punishment, but were transported to Australia, where they were so loosely guarded that Mitchell and Meagher easily escaped to the United States. O'Brien was pardoned in a few years and returned to Ireland. Charles Gavin Duffy rose to be a distinguished figure among the colonial statesmen of Australia, was knighted, and in his old age returned to Ireland. It is historically untrue to pronounce the reign of Victoria "one of unparalleled disaster to Ireland," in face of the fact that it includes the disestablishment of the Irish Church under Gladstone's first Premiership, and the important land reform legislation of his second. After Gladstone was defeated in his effort for home rule, no reactionary legislation was attempted by Lord Salisbury. On the contrary, the most recent step in Irish local reform legislation was proposed and enacted in a Parliament that had an overwheiming Conservative majority.

The death at \$1 years of age of Andrew Bolter, of Chicago, America's most noted entomologist, closes a life of extraordinary industry in the pursuit of a special object. Though Mr. Bolter had been an enthusiast in the insect world from his early boyhood, he has not left a single book illustrative of his explorations in this wonderful realm. He has left, however, the finest collection of insects in the country, and through this collection-an object-lesson of great interest and value-his industry and zeal will be represented to future generations. There is something refreshing in the modesty of a man of science who did not carry his findings as a student of nature during a long life into print, but after all the world is the loser in such a case, and can but deplore its loss.

Prudent people will give prompt attention to the suggestion of the City Physician in regard to vaccination. While Portland has been signally favored as regards smallpox-a disease that has been for months prevalent to a greater or less extent in the country of liberty and discernment. The old as well as in the cities and towns to the south, east and north of us-it has been owing to the most unremitting vigilance that but very few cases have developed here. At present there are but But there is a way for escapes that two cases known to exist, both of which are receiving treatment at the smallpox hospital; yet it is manifest that father's excessive restraint may make this condition of immunity may not a man of himself in the outside world. and indeed is not likely to continue. close to par, while ours are already at ment. He needs to be of the kind of And it is supremest folly to teach that Hence the urgency of Dr. Wheeler's stuff that will not shrink from severe the only escape for a girl from parental plea for general vaccination and the duty of our citizens to heed it. The reason why the Legislature 1897 did not organize, and why Mr. Mitchell failed of re-election, is perfectly well known, and it is needless to multiply words about it. Personal controversies over it are altogether useless; and The Oregonian doesn't like to be made the vehicle through which participants in this affair may express their opinions of each other. It has, however, given Mr. Simon space and it has given Mr. Mitchell space, and now it gives Mr. Corbett space. This completes the trilogy; and it trusts it will not be called on for space to continue a controversy which has been largely personal, and which from the nature of the case would be wholly so if pursued further. The announcement made from Pre toria that the Boer losses prior to the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith were, from battle, accidents and disease, 4351, means that their total losses to this date cannot be less than 10,000 men, for Cronje surrendered over 4000 men, and his killed and wounded were not less than 500. The Boer losses in the last fighting before Ladysmith were severe, doubtless not less than 500 killed and wounded. The whole British loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is about 15,000. The Boers cannot replace their losses, so that a loss of 10,-000 from the ranks of their army is a very serious calamity.

ing any voice in the Government. The English in the Transvaal only asked to be allowed to participate in the administra-tion of the republic by means of a parof the fox' tail, to spoll the charm which

liamentary vote, because they considered that they were badly governed, and were consequently dissatisfied both with their own condition and with the authorities to own condition and with the authorities to where rule they were subject. We Eng-lishmen in America are perfectly satisfien with the system of government that we find in the United States, and are content to comply with all the faws and usages to comply with all the laws and usages of the land, without desiring to modify them in any way. In fact, there is no reason why we should wish for any change. We have not the slightest obpeople in all of those countries.

ection to being governed by native-born American citizens; and as for those emi-

Infant Industries Make a Stand Against Reciprocity With France.

nent American statesmen, legislators, judges and bosses in general who are of Irlah birth-well, we English have long been accustomed to be ruled by the Irlah. CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. If in Force, So Are Concessions From

Guatemala and Honduras.

New York Journal of Commerce. Senator Mason has offered a resolution calling for state papers concerning the Ciayton-Bulwer treaty, most, if not all, of which has been issued by the Department of State within a month, and the terms of the resolution imply that the treaty is no longer in force, and that it was violated by Great Britain. All this was implied by Mr. Hepburn in his report was implied by air, Hopburn in his report on the canal bill. As the House of Rep-resentatives is not a part of the treaty-making branch of the Government, Mr. Hepburn's argument, addressed to the House, that the treaty was no longer in existence was irrelevant, not to say im-pertinent. Mr. Mason is a part of the treaty-making branch of the Governm but for that very reason he ought to be better informed than he seems to be. His ideas regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are so common in the House of Representatives, and among newspapers that plume themselves on their Americanism because they are ignorant of everything foreign, or because their managers brought their European politics with them when they came to this country, that it is important to present the truth.

Senator Mason's resolution calls for all expressions of Secretaries of State on the validity of the treaty. the British replies, "and the violation of the terms of the treaty on the part of Great Britain which have been held by the Government of the United States to have operated as an abrogation of the treaty." Since the time of Secretary Blains a good deal has been heard about England's violation of the treaty having abrogated it, yet Mr. Blaine did not hold the treaty to be abrogated, but asked for certain modifications of it. The idea that English action had destroyed the agreement was based upon the English occupation of Belize and certain British claims upon the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Coast. As to Belize the treaty was signed by Sir Henry Bulwer with a special reservation that the treaty did not apply to the British metilement at Honduras, or its dependencies, and this was acknowledged by Secretary Clayton who made a written memorandum "ac-knowledging that I understood British Honduras was not embraced in the treaty." The Mosquito Coast and the Bay Islands gave rise to much correspondence between the two governments, but in Decem-ber, 1950, President Buchanan's message to Congress announced that "the discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two governments, which at different periods of the discussion hore a threatening aspect, have resulted in

a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government." Nothing, then, could be more baseless and improper than for any American to attack the treaty on the ground of British action prior to Decem-ber 3, 1850, and no one has accused England of any act since in violation of the

trenty. The trenty has been assumed to be in full force and effect in official documents by Secretary Seward in 1895, by Secretary Fish in 1877, in 1881 by Secretary Blaine, who asked Great Britain to concede cer tain "modifications of the treaty," the rest of it to "remain in full force"; by tain Secretary Frelinghuysen in 1882, who held hypothetically that the treaty was void-able, not that it was void; in 1895 by Secretary Olney, and in 1900 by Secretary Hay, It is in extremely bad taste, therefore, for any Senator to raise a question as to the present existence of the treaty. If the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be in force

nised to bring forth a shining vir-

The full importance of this curious trait can only be gauged by gaining the Mohammedan point of view, as found in any compend of the Holy Law now in use in Mohammedan countries. Only by actual study of the books can one get an idea of the deadly earnestness of such expositions of the Divine Will. Yet these books today form the foundation of the ological and legal education as well as of aspiration in the hearts of the common

PROTECTED INTERESTS AROUSED.

Chicago Tribune.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, says that if the provisions of the reciprocity treaty with France "were understood by

the interests to be affected by it, there would be a thousand manufacturers here in less than a week protesting against it." That is not impossible. On previous oc-casions the overprotected manufacturers of Dirac and a second casions the overprotected manufacturers of Rhode Island have protested against the slightest abatement of excessive pro-tection. But if the provisions of the irealy were understood by the farmers and most of the manufacturers of the West, they would serve notice on their Senators that a failure to vote for the ratification of the treaty would be taken as an unparfoundable offense.

as an unpardonable offense Senator Aldrich is against the treaty because it will reduce the duty on knit goods from over 54 per cent ad valorem, which is practically prohibitory, to 51.5 per cent ad valorem. The Senators from New Jersey oppose the treaty because the duty on silk goods, which averages 53 per cent ad valorem, will be reduced to a triffe under 50 per cent. Possibly these Senators are acting as their manufactur-ing constituents wish them to. If so, those constituents are scandalously greedy. Senator Aldrich is against the treaty

when the Dingley tariff bill was framed some of the duties were made higher than they were in the McKinley law, so as to have something to trade on when recihave something to trade on when reci-procity treaties were negotiated with France and other countries. Apparently the manufacturers who are the bene-ficiaries of those abnormally high duties

do not wish to see one jot or title of them abated. The French Agrarians charge that the

The French Agrarians charge that the treaty sacrifices French interests. A small group of American manufacturers say it will do infinitely more for France than for this country. The reverse is the case. The average reduction of duites to be made by the United States is less than the average reduction of best than the second states is less than the average reduction to be There by the Child States is less than 7 per cent. The average reduction to be made by France is 48 per cent. If the treaty is ratified, as it should be, there will be a small increase in the imports of some French entry. some French cotton, silk, and glass goods. There will be a great increase in Ameri-can exports to France of provisions and breadstuffs. Of American meats France

bought only \$3,900,000 worth during the last fiscal year. The treaty reduces the duties on hams and bacon 50 per cent, and on lard 37½ per cent. The Western manufacturers of agricultural implements can appreciate the value of a reduction in the French duty of 41 per cent. Month before last the exports of wheat and flour to Great Britain were valued at \$5,500.00. and those to France at \$5,59,000, wheat from the United States pays a higher duty than that from any other country. Under the treaty there will be no discriminations and France will buy American cereals.

more freely. The treaty as it stands is of much value

to this country. It does credit to the perseverance and skill of John A. Kas-son, who negotiated it. Nevertheless, the indications are that it cannot com two-thirds vote in the Senate. An effort is being made to get from France a year more of time in which to act on it. that year is gliding by a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of French cotton

hosiery and knit goods will be kept out of the United States. Millions of dollars' worth of American breadstuffs, provision and manufactures will be kept out of France. This New Jersey-Rhode Island-Connec-

ticut dictation is becoming offensive to Western producers. It is intolerable that they should be denied access to French markets in order that a few mill bosses may remain protected by duties ranging from 50 to 129 per cent ad valorem. What are the Senators from the Middle West thinking of that they are not laboring to secure the ratification of this French

New York Sun,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Bryan will be wise if he comes to Oregon to bury free silver, not to praise it.

It is hard to lose the sunshine, but the average precipitation must be kept up if it takes all summer.

When the seat of war is shifted to the magazines, the commanders will have a chance to get back at the military experts.

The daughter of the Sultan of Turkey has eloped with a poet. It wasn't Austin, however, so Abdul Hamid may be placated.

When Editor Sheldon has finished reforming journalism in Kansas he will find a wide and unworked field in California.

A Willamette Tilley farmer says that McBride should not insist upon maintain. ing a vacancy in the Senate for another six years.

The Chicago Record says that the Demo-

crais will cetain silver. It forgets that they are going into the hands of the Kansas City hotel men.

A dramatist wants \$50 damages because his play was produced by amateurs. It must have been an unusual amateur company to inflict only \$50 worth of injury.

The Empress Dowager of China offers a reward for the assassination of reformers. That is undoubtedly the way Richard Croker feels, but his is a limited monarchy.

Dunraven is forming a Sharpshooters' Club to send to the Boer War. Dunraven is a thoroughbred sport and a fine fellow. but he has a habit of being just a little behind the game.

Luccheni, the murderer of Empress Elizabeth, is again in solitary confinement, He tried to stab the superintendent of the prison where he is confined with a sharp instrument he had made out of a can-opener. The reason for the attack was a refusal of unusual privileges.

The Republican National convention will meet in Philadelphia, June 19; the Populist National convention in Sloux Falls, S. D., May 9; the Middle-of-the-Road Populists will meet in Cincinnati on the same day; the Prohibitionists in Chicago, June 27, and the Democratic National convention in Kansas City, July 4.

Waiters in restaurants, from having to deal with all sorts and conditions of people, frequently become apt at repartee. An illustration of this fact was furnished yesterday morning, when a man went into a restaurant and said to the walter: "Give me some horse feed." "Rolled oats for a mule!" shouted the waiter, in a voice heard all over the place.

At the recent annual town meeting of Northfield, Vt., a resolution was passed which provides that all persons procuring liquor at the town liquor agency shall have their names printed in the local newspapers at the end of each month, with the quantity procured, the purpose for which it is obtained, and the amount paid. This resolution is possibly a trap to catch a number of nominal sunbeams of the prohibition cause.

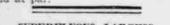
Isnac N. Stevens, of Colorado, vicechairman of the National Silver Committee in 1896, announces his return to the Republican fold. Silver has been eliminated from the campaign as a leading issue, he says. The Silver Republican can didate for Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado four years ago has also abandoned Bryan and Teller, and will now follow McKinley and Wolcott, J. D. Vaughn of Denver, chairman of the state Republican Silver convention at that time, is another to return to the regular ranks The story has currency that the late Edward J. Phelps would have been made Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Cleveland, on the death of Judge Waite, had it not been for the antagonism of the Irish-Americans, who were bitter on account of his unfriendly attitude toward the home-rule agitation while Minister to England. It is said that when Patrick A. Collins heard of Cleveland's intention he told the President that the then forthcoming Democratic convention at St. Louis might as well not be held. Accordingly the appointment was mers not made. Mr. Collins refuses to confirm or deny the truth of the story.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, JUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900.

The attitude of the majority in all these matters is suicidal. It is sowing the

for thirty years, it is not improbable we should see them taken up at figures netting between 1 and 2 per cent to the holders. The new United States 2 per cents are quoted in advance at from 6 to 7 per cent above par, and the old bonds have risen correspondingly until they are now salable at a price to yield the purchaser hardly more than 1 per cent. No investment institution can, accordingly, afford to keep these bonds when it can easily do very much better, and the British war loan offers a most favorable substitute comparatively, notwithstanding the fact that the British bonds will be subject to American taxation, while our own are not.

Incidentally, attention may be drawn to the bearing of the bond affairs on the volume of our currency. As was pointed out by The Oregonian long ago, any expectation that low interest-bearing bonds will afford basis of extravagant note issues is foredoomed to disappointment, because the more serviceable they are for currency, the higher their price will be in the markets and the lower, consequently, the profit on the resulting circulation. A 2 per cent bond can very readily reach a price where it will be of no more service to a bank for note issues than a 5 per cent bond at par.



SUPERFLUOUS LARGESS.

Perhaps the most effective argument against the subsidy bill is the simple two weeks' duration. The War Departarray of activity in American ship-yards generally. A dispatch to the campment a body of regular troops, Boston Transcript is an extremely good advertisement, or else shipbuilding is a good business. It says the vast plant beyond the space and sanitary fitness, of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden is approaching completion. There will soon be thirty feet tional Guard is but \$27 10 per man, or of water along a frontage of 2000 feet. In the yard "many labor-saving devices are to be used, and in this respect the new yard will be far ahead of has already been increased from \$3,000,-000 to \$6,000,000, and "there is practically unlimited wealth at its command." Contracts enough to keep it busy for a year after it is fully opened ton would replace the law of 1792 with are already in sight.

This activity is general. Within tw months Maine yards have ladnched 10,000 tons of shipping, and they expect to launch 5000 tons a month for the rest of the year. Not only are many huge schooners being built, but the vessels a chance in competition with tramp steamers that they have not had

for years. The present contracts of the Bath Iron Works would keep 1000 men at work for two years. Arthur Sewall & Co. are to build two four-masted steel ships larger than any they have thus far built. A shipyard at New London, Conn., is to build for the Pacific service of the Great Northern Railroad two steamers 700 feet long, 75 feet beam and 30 feet draft. Chicago shipbuilders are now figuring on two steamers to have a guaranteed speed of 18 knots; they will be 470 feet long and 50 feet beam.

It should be noted, also, that through tion can hope fully to cure, and that is employment of foreign vessels exten- the temper of our country, which is

exertion outside of holiday parades, tyranny is to become the mistress of some rich roue. There is greater free-Colonel Britton holds that the present system of electing officers by the rank dom for the woman who is alone in the and file is most pernicious, since it world than ever before, but this fair makes every regimental officer, save chance does not mean looseness and to the Colonel commanding, dependent on teach that it does is a perversion of the votes of subordinates for promo truth. The plays we have spoken of tion, with the result that popularity must sometimes be won at the expense of discipline. Efficiency and discipline can never be obtained as long as the elective system prevails. The active militia of the states should be made the great popular training school of soldiers to furnish from its ranks or its graduates, instructors and officers for every turn. the masses of raw levies of volunteers

err in this, that they offer the ambitious young woman no choice between being crushed at home and ruined abroad. The true course is one of selfrespecting independence. The young woman who adheres to this will find herself secure from injury or insult, and will meet honest hands to help her at

A TIMELY WORD.

calls for skill, instead of simple firm-

event of serious war. The number of men liable to military duty in the The consoling feature of the discovery United States is upwards of 10,000,000. that chickens may and do contract In an army of 500,000 men there are consumption is in the fact that their 20,000 regimental and company comflesh is always thoroughly cooked bemissioned officers, and about 105,000 fore eating, and thus far tuberculous non-commissioned officers. Give to conditions have not been discovered in these officers previous military train-OCKS. The discovery of triching in ing and experience, and in thirty days some years ago was rendered your raw lump of volunteers can be doubly alarming because of the very leavened into a fairly efficient military prevalent habit among certain classes force. The Seventh New York Regiof eating smoked cured meats in a ment furnished over 700 skilled officers raw or slightly cooked state. Though for our volunteer armies of the Civil warning was sounded by physicians and the public press, several years

The essential education of line and elapsed before it reached the ears of staff officers and men lies in the camp those for whom it was more especially of instruction, and its field maneuvers, intended. Accounts of whole families which should be annual and of about perishing from the disgusting disease contracted from eating raw pork conment should encamp with the state entinued to be published, and American pork was for a time seriously discred-The encampment should be a working ited at home and abroad. In the meancamp, with no advance preparations time preventive measures, which consisted chiefly in rigorous supervision of The total appropriations of the states the food of swine and insistence upon and of the United States for the Nathorough cooking of the product, reduced the danger to the minimum, alat the rate of less than 5 cents per anlayed the excitement and restored pork num per head of population defended. products to favor among our own peo-The cost of the maintenance of the volple. "Diseased meat" is, however, the unteer organizations of Great Britain is plea by which Germany still discrimisome of its competitors." The capital upwards of \$4,000,000 per annum, about nates against American pork, and 12 cents per head of the population to though, as all intelligent people know, be defended. It is hoped that Congress this is but an excuse to hide governwill henceforth increase the annual apment opposition to the American prodpropriation to \$1,000,000. Colonel Britucts, the action continues to justify itself in the plea.

a new National militia law, under The prevention of this disease was which the militia would be divided into found to be a simple matter, but one the active militia, known as the "Volrequiring intelligent vigilance in reunteer Militia of the United States," gard to the food of swine. Poultryraisers will be able to overcome this consisting of the organized and uninewly developed disease in chickens in lish here in the United States. If we do formed military forces in the different states and territories, and the reserve the same manner. Fowls, like hogs, price of coal is giving square-rigged militia, consisting of all those liable to can be kept in clean quarters, fed clean service but not serving in the active food and given pure water to drink. This is the whole preventive process,

The provisions of this proposed law not only as regards trichina and tuare all excellent. They provide for the perculosis, but of other diseases that inspection of the militia by experienced reduce the profits on hog and chickenofficers of the regular Army; for the raising. Nothing more is required to appointment and examination of its ofprevent the introduction of diseases ficers, for arming, equipping and drillamong these creatures, not overnice in ing the men after the pattern of the the matter of eating, and nothing less regular Army of the United States. So will suffice. A full understanding of far as wise legislation can correct and this fact ought, on the simple basis of self-interest, to stamp out, through reform our present militia system, Colonel Britton's recommendations are these simple and sufficient means, the sound, but the chief difficulty in makdisease which disgusts and alarms the ing our National militia a body of efconsumers of poultry products, and which will, if it progresses beyond the fective soldiery is one that no legislaocality where the discovery was made,

A correspondent at Corvallis writes: When Mr. Simon spoke in the Senate on the legislative hold-up in Oregon and attributed it to Mr. Mitchell, he their conduct toward allens, even when did not make it sufficiently clear why they themselves would like to forget it and how it was due to him. This gave Mitchell his opportunity for rejoinder." The point is well stated. The reason The point is well stated. The reason eyes. A blasphemer (kiafir or giaour) is a blasphemer. Wherefore ask whether remarks. He thought, perhaps, he he be American or Spaniard? It leads ought not to go into explanatory de- also to endless confusion in the tails, or that it was unnecessary. was necessary, however, if for no other reason, in order to preclude reply. to the Mussulman from what it means to reason, in order to preclude reply.

Americans in England.

Forum. The majority of Americans in England are perfectly satisfied to be governed by English laws, and by English authorities. without any wish to interfere in their adnot seek naturalization, if we remain true to the old flag, it is because we feel that we can do so without giving offense to our American friends, and, above all, without any conflict with the obligations which are imposed upon us by the hospitality which we enjoy here. We are not treated like Uitlanders, but with the same degree of cordiality and friendship that Americans invariably meet with in England. There is so much sympathy between our wo countries, so great an analogy between their institutions, the system of law and justice being almost identical, that it is possible for us Englishmen in America to remain loyal to our Queen and to fulfill our duties of-well, let me call it-honorary citizens of the United States at one and the same time. If we do not apply for naturalization, it is because we do not feel the need of franchise, and if we do not want the franchise, it is because lessen greatly the demand for them we do not experience the necessity of hav- fruition, like the alchemist's suggestion

its of the Hay-Paurie treaty?

tion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty v not leave the whole subjet open and free to be considered do revo; it will simply leave our canal compact with England in full force and effect. In its report on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the Senate committee on foreign relations makes the fur-ther point that the abrogation of the unexecuted parts of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty "would leave Great Britain in pos-session of the rights she has acquired in her treatles in Guatemala and Honduras the territory of those states, and it would leave her in enjoyment of her treaty rights, as to the canal, that are granted her by Nicaragua in the treaty of the 28th of August, 1890. These cights the 2sth of August, 1889. These lights are identical with those acquired by the United States in the treaty with Nicar-agua of June 1, 1867. . . The identical treaties . . . provide for the protection of the canal and the companies of construction by the governments, with the use of military or civil instrumentalities." Therefore, Great Britain would still have rights in the Isthmus if the Hay-Paunce fote and Clayton-Bulwer treatles could be eliminated.

Mohammedan Peculiarities.

Henry O. Dwight, in the Forum, Mohammedans differ from the rest of mankind even in regions inhabited by wild tribes alone. A long and somewhat intimate acquaintance has given me ad-miration and respect for many Moham-medans as friends. Many of their finest qualities may be traced to the teaching of that religion. But dealings with Mo hammedans sooner or later bring one in ontact with their essential pecu They cannot avoid regarding others from a religious standpoint; and they cannot set neide permanently the fact that God

has commanded them to subjugate or exterminate all who refuse to believe in Mohammed. This divine command shapes believe in It classes all of allen faith as blasphemers and this fact once being fixed, inquiry as to minor detail is needless in their It words of ethical importance. Not only the other party to a reconciliation, as will be seen below, but such words as "hon-esty," "kindness," "pliy," and "plety," do not, in the mind of the Mohammedan, have the sense which the Christian gives

Sultan Haroun el Raschid, of Sulu sems to have liberal views. Apparently likes the Americans with whom he has had dealings. Perhaps he is as hones and magnanimous as his great namesake of Bagdad. Yet we cannot forget that for purely selfish reasons, Haroun of Bagkilled his best friend, the Vezir Jafright and wrong. If not the same vast power, as the Callph of the eighth centhe "thus saith the Lord" of their law book applies to acts so much more frequently than to principles. A better un terstanding of doctrine is contrary to th whole spirit of the system. And so, whatever their personal geniality or amiabil-ity of disposition in dealings with allens, the divine command comes into the minds of Mohammedans, at the very moment of

treaty, or those who will support that treaty only with the Davis amendment, have no ground to stand on. The rejec-A Duke, but Not a Gentleman To Queen Victoria personally, the Duke of Orleans, like his father the Comte de Paris, his great-grandfather Louis Philippo and all members of his family, is under deep obligations not merely for hospitable entertainment in England for more than 40 years, but for countless private kindnesses. When a French comic paper

some time ago published disgusting cari-catures of the Queen's person, the Duke of Orleans thought fit to write from Eng land a letter of approval to the caricatur-ist. The latter was unable to keep the news to himself, and French newspi commented on the fact that the letter had been written. The Duke of Orieans thereupon categorically denied that any such letter existed, accused the caricatursuch letter existed, accused the carlcatur-ist of lying and left England for the Continent. Thereupon, the facsimile of the let-ter in Monseigneur the Duke of Orlean's unmistakable handwriting was printed by his indignant correspondent.

Royal Irish Guards. London Times.

The creation of an Irish regiment or regiments of Guards, as a correspondent points out in our columns this morning, yould be a permanent recognition of the services of Irish soldiers in the war. There are English Guards and Scots Guards. Why should there not be Irish Guards as well?

Department Store Atrocities. Chicago Tribune.

"A ploce of furniture like that," the de-mure young woman remarked, "hallways looks well in a house, don't you think?" "Yes, ma'am," answered the solemn

'Anything of this kind hatracks a good deal of attention."

Not All in Bringing Up.

Boston Transcript. Hicks-So far as my observation goes. everything depends upon training. Wicks-Not everything. There's that clerk of Wiggins. He was taught upright

penmanship at school, but, notwithstanding that, he has turned out a forger.

Not 50 Deep.

Baltimore American. Miss Gushy-Ah, Professor, it was easy to see that your singing was from the

Professor Von Growle-No, madame, id iss vrom der diaphragm. Der tones iss nod goot ven dey vrom der heart iss.

Puerto Rico's Plen.

New York World. The people of our new possession send to Congress a plea for untaxed trade which is eloquently summed up in its closing words: "We ask bread as a right from our mother. Do not, we pray, give us

Vermont and Its Sons.

Boston Herald.

It is a rather odd circumstance that of the two ablest and most eminent Ver-monters of this generation, one has just died at his home in New Haven the other is living in Philadelphia.

A Cynic.

Washington Star. "He is very cynical in his comments on some of the most successful historical characters."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "to him the corridors of time represent a grand over-crowded rogues' gallery."

We've been huntin' you, McKinley, but we

don't know where you air; When we clap our fingers on you, why we find you're never there.

When we hunted through the tariff, in the place you'd ought to be, you wasn't 'round there nowhere, least as far as we could see. Why you

In this Puerto Rico thingumbob we thought

we'd find you sure; When we got there you'd been trekking, like the smooth and wily Boer;

So we asked the gold supporters if they thought

we'd find you there. And they said they guessed so, some place, but they didn't just know where. Alger said he hedn't seen you, and he shed a

bitter tear When he said you'd gone an' left him like a sinking ship last year. When we visited Mark Hanna, who was busy

countin' pelf.

Why, he said he couldn't tell un, fer he didn't know hisself.

So we've just kep' on a huntin' till we're nearly petered out,

And, although we thought we had you, now we find we're still in doubt. If these lines should ever reach you, and you'd

write us where you be, You'd confer a good-sized favor on your friends, the G. O. P.

Corrymeela.

Moira O'Nelli.

Over here in England I'm helpin' wi' the hay. An' I wisht I was in Ireland the livelong day; Weary on the English hay, an' sorra take the

wheat! Och! Corrymeels an' the blue sky over it.

There's a deep dumb river flowin' by beyant the heavy trees.

This livin' air is moithered wi' the bummin' o' the bees;

I wight I'd hear the Claddagh burn go runnin' through the heat Past Corrymeels, wi' the blue sky over it.

The people that's in England is richer nor the

Jews. There's not the smallest young gossoon but

thravels in his shoes!

I'd give the pipe between me teeth to see a barefut child, Och! Corrymeela an' the low south wind.

Here's hands so full o' money an' hearts so full o' care. By the luck o' love! I'd still go light for all I

did go bare. "God save ye, colleen dhas," I said; the girl

she thought me wild. Far Corrymeels, an' the low south wind,

D'ye mind me now, the song at night is mortal hard to raise.

The girls are heavy goin' here, the boys are ill to plase; When one'st I'm out this workin' hive, 'tis I'll

be back again-Ay, Corrymeela, in the same soft rain.

The puff o' smoke from one ould roof before an

English town! For a shaugh wid Andy Feelan here I'd give a

allver crown, For a curl o' hair like Mollie's ye'll ask the

like in vain, Sweet Corrymeela, an' the same soft rain.

stone." fer. And the crime neither disturbed his own conscience nor stained his repute with the people for justice and piety. The Moro Sultan has the same standards of tury. For moral conduct has small room for change among Mohammedans, because