The Oregonian.

red at the Postoffice at Portland, Ore TELEPHONES. ms....166 | Business REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

day, per year.....

lly, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted.15 lly, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuels, and cannot undertake to re-Purpose.

Puget Sound Bureau—Captain A. Thompson,
office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 955.

Eastern Business Office—The Tribium 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, 766 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and at Goldsmith Bros., 226 Sutter street. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 317 Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER - Showers, probably followed by clearing weather during the after

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900

COLOSSAL FRAUDS.

Shall we tell the secret of the subsidy bill? Then it is this: Ship construction is booming. Let us hurry up and pass the subsidy bill: then we shall say to the people. Behold what the Resublican party has done for our merchant marine, with its subsidies! for McKinley and all the rest of us Republicans.

Shall we confess the motives behind the Puerto Rico infamy? Let us pass this bill. Then we can go before the Protected Interests and say, Behold your friends! Then we can go to the labor vote and say, Behold your fortress and high tower!

As to the subsidy bill, haste must be ade or it will be too late; for almost every day the news comes of keels laid, contracts signed, trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific lines organized, warships ullding in American yards for everywhere. To claim this present activity for a bill to go into effect next January will be a work of extreme hardi-

As to the labor vote, it is doubtles sufficiently informed how large a part of the tariff goes into its wages, and ow much it achieves through its trades organizations. Then if we deduct the labor vote that will go for Debs as a socialist, and that that will go for Bryan or McKinley anyhow through partisan predilection, the game to be had through the Puerto Rico trap

s not very promising. As to the Protected Interests, they are, apparently, well served, and have no excuse for displeasure. But have they all the votes worth having?

MIVART AN OBJECT-LESSON.

Mivart died in good time. His pass ing completes the hurried but immortal drama of his last few months. In his protest against ecclesiastical interfernce with questions of positive science and in his tragic taking off at the supreme moment of the controversy he has achieved fortuitous fame such as his laborious life-work never could have brought him. He did not, like Dewey live on until idolatry faded upon see ing its object in his human frailties Like Lincoln, he died just in time to make his place in history steadfast and serene. A lucky chance has enrolled him among the martyrs.

At the grave of the Mivart contro versy, stilled summarily by a ruling from which there is no appeal, two things are to be said. One is that the church can only a little longer presum to sit in judgment upon the facts of the material world. It is the custodian of spiritual truth, but not of science or history. What the Bible says or councils decree concerning the primeval for est or the cataclysms and fires of the planet's infancy, the firmament or the great deep, the burden of Tyre or the gardens of Babylon, may be inter esting, but it is not authoritative. The history of creation is not in Genesis, but in the rocks beneath our feet, in the light that streams from sun and star, in the laws that have been uncovered by astronomy and chemistry The history of man is not in Hebrey nanuscripts so much as in the unim eachable records left in languages and In the silent but eloquent testimony of the human structure. The facts of scince must be passed upon by science the religious needs of man must be met by religion. The soundness of Mivart's position was that while he insisted on physical evidence for physical facts, he clung to the church for spiritual truth To the soul hungering for God and righteousness it is as vain to offer blind chance or purposeless law as to neck in prayer and fasting the origin of the Psaims or the true history of reactionary legislation has been enact.

Abraham. "Render unto Caesar the ed, but by the action of Lord Salis things that are Caesar's, and unto God

the things that are God's." The other thing that needs to be said is that Mivart's fears for Catholicism are probably baseless. If the church continues to insist on deciding matter of scientific truth or historical record, closing the door of investigation to active minds, the fear of Dr. Mivart was that it must "sink by degrees into an effete and insignificant body, composed of ignorant persons, a mass of women and children, and a number of mentally effeminate men." But the condition upon which he hangs his conclusion is almost impossible of realization. The Catholic Church has been slow to yield to the encroachments of science upon its prerogatives. But so has the Presbyterian Church. The more rigid the traditions of a denomination, the more centralized its controlling power, the harder is the task of modification. But we must remember that the discoveries and the hy potheses of science are taking hold upon the young men of all denomina-tions. The young men of today are the church of tomorrow.

When the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Portland, in 1892, the chief subject of controvers; was the Briggs case. Throughout that en and excited struggle young men fresh from the seminary or their first pastorate sat with set teeth and blanched countenances as they realized the determined stand of the veterans to resist the conclusions of science a applied to creation and to the text of the Bible. They were voted down. They had no show. But thirty years from now those young men will be in the saddle. They will be the church.

Thirty years from now the young Cath-

olles who are imploring the dignitaries of their church for instruction in modern science will be in control. They will be the church. There is no denom inational restriction of the truth that-

> -Through the ages One increasing purpose runs.
>
> And the thoughts of men are widehed With the progress of the suns.

It is as true of the Old Church, as of all the new ones, that in the time to come, not in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem, not in set formulas nor yet in iron-bound creeds on pain of anathema, shall ye worship the Father, but unceremoniously in spirit and in truth.

IRELAND'S PROGRESS UNDER VIC-TORIA.

When Victoria with the Prince Conort visited Ireland in 1860, she was received with a degree of enthusiasm that drew from her statesmanlike husband the following utterance in an addres which he delivered in his capacity as president of the Royal Dublin Society: It is impossible not to feel deeply the marks of enthusiastic attachment which have been displayed to the Queen and myself by the warm-bearted inhabitants of this, beautiful island, and I most sincerely hope for an early termination to those sufferings under which the people have so immentably and yet with such exemplary patience labored. If the Prince Consort in 1860 felt sym-

pathy with the past misgovernmen and misfortunes of Ireland, we may be sure that Queen Victoria did too. The Prince always spoke authoritatively on such occasions for his royal wife; their marriage was a love match on her part and to the day of his death she accepted his opinions with reverence and shared all his personal sympathies with the cause of humane government within her dominions. The sympathy that Queen Victoria felt for Ireland in 1860 she doubtless feels today; the warm welcome that she received from Ireland in 1860 she deserved then and no less deserves today. Oueen Victoria was not responsible for the cruel misgovernment of Ireland that was executed under the reign of George III and his contemptible son, George IV. When George IV visited Ireland in

1821, he was most warmly welcomed by the people, high and low, in spite of the fact that he always cast his personal influence in favor of the crue misgovernment of Ireland. When he was Prince Regent and pretended to be a Whig, he broke faith with his own party because its leaders insisted upon the reform of Catholic disabilities. He broke faith with the English champions of Catholic emancipation as unscrupulously as George III did when he refused to carry out the promise of Catholic emancipation which William Pitt had been authorized to make to the Roman Catholic members of the Irish Parliament to secure their votes for the act of union in 1801, which extinguished the home rule government obtained by Grattan. When George IV became King, he was bitterly hostile to George Canning, because Canning, the political pupil and admirer in his youth of Pitt, was sure to favor Pitt's policy of lic emancipation at the first opportunity. George IV had always pre ferred the renegade Irishman, Lord Castlereagh, to Canning, because he was a bitter, despotic Tory in his misgovernment of Ireland. George IV therefore deserved no kindly welcome from Ireland, for he fairly earned by his treatment of Ireland Byron's de nunciation of him as "the fourth of fools and oppressors called George."

sixty-three years has been marked by no reactionary policy toward Ireland, even under circumstances of transient excitement caused by the crimes of Irish Nihilists and Fenian pirates. The record of the reign of Victoria is that of steady advance in the matter of irish governmental reform. Early in her reign came the extinction of tithes. The personal friendliness of Queen Vic toria, and her sympathy with the distress of Ireland was always eloquently acknowledged by O'Connell, the great Irish liberator, who, while he was per sonally hostile to Prime Minister Peel never falled to express his admiration and respect for "the lovely young Queen" and loyalty to British Constitutional government as he construed it In the stupid, short-lived Irish rebellion of 1848 its leaders were the recipients of the clemency of the Queen, for though Meagher and Mitchell were con victed of treason, their sentences were commuted to transportation. In 1866 when Victoria visited Ireland, Irish reform had clearly made stendy progress and since that date until the present it has made comparatively rapid advancement. Under Gladstone's firs ministry of 1868-1873, the Irish Church was disestablished and educational re-

But Queen Victoria's whole reign of

orms initiated. Gladstone passed the Irish land reform legislation of 1881-82, and subsequently with the aid of Parnell, he accomplished further reforms. While Glad stone was finally defeated in his efforts to enact complete home rule for Ireland, nevertheless under the Salisbury Conservative Government not only no bury's Government the cause of Irish governmental reform has been ad vanced beyond the legislation of Glad stone, for the county governments in Ireland are substantially today in the hands of the people through the most recent Irish reform act. Irishmen to day have little or no cause to complain of discrimination in England's mode of government. Irish independence is a political pipe opium dream, but home rule was defeated by Irish religious prejudice and internal political dissension Parnell was not thrown down as a leader by Giadstone's own desire; he was thrown down by the Catholic clergy of Ireland, who sutvoiced the English dissenters in clamoring for his discrownment as leader of his party. Queen Victoria's reign has stood for govern mental reform in Ireland, and she de serves a respectful welcome.

INSUFFICIENCY OF LAW. The wisdom of attempting to enforce norality by special statutory enactment has become a subject for fresh discussion before the New York Legislature through the introduction of a bill making adultery a misdemeanor. The argument for this bill that the ab sence of the punishment for adulters made New York State "a place of resor for men" from other states where adultery is punishable under the statute was answered by the statement that there is scarcely a pretense of enforcing the law against adultery in other states. Massachusetts has such a law but there is no exodus of adulterers from Boston, where the offense is rela tively as frequent as it is in New York The criminal punishment of adultery

indictable that the laws against it amount to nothing. Adultery is doubt-less prevented and punished through moral, social and religious law, but its legal punishment is seldom enforced and, as a measure for the promotion of good morals, the making of adultery punishable as a misdemeanor has had small success in any of our states. The states with laws to punish it are mos notable for its frequency. The laws are practically unenforceable and a dead etter. This is due to the fact that social and religious sentiment only can

oppose immorality effectually.

The church has power to punish adultery in its own members with ecclesiastical penalties. When a divorce is obtained in violation of the Episcopal canon, and the parties or either of them marry new mates, they are living in adultery in its view, but practically this church law against them is a dead letter. The clergy of this church are conspicuous advocates of the criminal punshment of adultery, despite the fact that they do not enforce the church The opponents of the bill ask law. "If practically the church law against adulterers is largely a dead letter, what reason is there to suppose the civil law would do any better? In England adultery is not indictable under the common law, but exemplary civil damages are generally promptly awarded.

VALUABLE DATA.

The quality of interest which the re cital of the common incidents of the pioneer era will excite a few yearssay a quarter of a century-hence is foreshadowed by the close, almost reverent attention which the public of the present day gives to a simple statement of the every-day routine that made up the lives of the settlers of territorial Oregon fifty years ago. The details beginning with the snail's-pace journey with ex teams across the continent, that covered a period of six months' continuous travel between the Missouri River and the dalles of the Columbia, and ending with a description of the beautiful wilderness of the Willamette Valley upon the possession of which the footsore emigrants entered with joy and thanksgiving, are of absorbing interest even now; later they will possess all the charm of romance through which the thread of realityjust out of sight-runs, giving substantial fiber to the product.

There was published in the Eugene Guard a few days ago, and republished in The Oregonian Sunday, a simple recital of the incidents of a journey by ox team across the continent in 1853. There was nothing remarkable in this journey at the time. Hundreds of people made it. Men did not hesitate to cut loose from civilization, and, with no better protection from the savages who swarmed the country than that afforded by an old-fashioned rifle and a few rounds of ammunition to each man, plunge into the wilderness with their families, with, if all went well, the certainty of a six months' journey through a region barren of supplies be-

A later generation has censured these men as reckless. In point of fact, they were ignorant of the risks of starva tion, disease and savage onslaught which they ran. Ignorance stood them in the stead of courage, but when ignorance was dispelled by knowledge and the stupendousness of the task was revealed to them, courage was not wanting to meet the exigencies of the situation. The simple recital above mentioned differs but little from that which any ploneer of the time of which it deals would give if asked, and yet, no doubt, thousands have read it with interest who knew not one of the persons mentioned as belonging to the ney, while the surviving few who from association have a deeper interest in the story read it with eyes moistened by the sacred dews of memory.

That which was commonplace fifty years—forty-five years—forty years ago has become heroic new; later it will become marvelous, and later still it will challenge belief in vain, unless the oral in these recitals gives place while yet there is time to the written. There is a certain charm about folklore, but it becomes babble, so far as duly accredited fact goes, in a few generations at farthest. Measures should be taken to make these matters his tory. Tedious detail is not necessary neither is it desirable in dealing with the pioneer era. But better transcribed garrulousness which can be sifted and condensed by the historian a few years later than a barrenness of detail concerning pioneer life that will invite invention whereby to adorn the tale. The work of the Oregon Historical Society in collecting data for the history of th pioneer era is likely to prove of incalculable value. It was delayed longer than it should have been, but our touch with the middle years of the century is still sufficiently close to give to the data collected a quality of truth that determines the value of historical

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The present military policy of the Boers is to delay Lord Roberts' advance and make it difficult by cutting off his advanced posts and breaking up his communications by suddenly concentrating upon them with superior forces, exactly the same kind of tactic that were employed against the com munications and detached posts of the Union forces by the Confederate Gener als at the East and the West during the Civil War. This kind of warfare was successfully practiced by the Con federate mounted riflemen under Stuart and Mosby in Virginia, and under For-

rest and Wheeler in Tennessee The disaster to the British detach ment of two regiments of cavalry and two batteries under Colonel Broadwood cost the English a loss of 350 men, in cluding 200 prisoners and seven guns. It is the old story of military carelessness that was illustrated by Genera Gatacre near Stormberg Junction, De cember 10, and by General Buller's Chief of Artillery before Colenso, December 15, when eleven guns were lost. There is no excuse for a good cavalry officer being caught, as was Broadwood, in a so-called "trap" set by the Boers. His scouting was not thorough y done by a competent officer or the "trap" would have sprung before his wagons and guns entered the ford, If the banks of the ford had been searched by shell fire, the Boers would have been flushed from their cover but, on the contrary, the wagons and artillery were pushed forward without any proper examination of the ford, and the only wonder is that any of the guns escaped capture. The fact that a is so rare in the states that make it

aution the whole disaster could have een avoided.

Lord Roberts will be joined soon by

the Eighth Division, which, as soon as it arrives at Cape Town, will be met by orders to proceed at once to the front. With this reinforcement of 10,-000 men, Lord Roberts ought to be able to make his railway communications cure. When that is done, the quickest way to recall the Boer forces from raiding would be to push forward with the main body. Lord Roberts has not nounted men enough to beat the Boers in their own peculiar tactics, but the march of his infantry through the Orange Free State into the Transvaal would soon compel the Boer commander to call in his detachments and concentrate against invasion.

The enactment of the gold-standard bill savs the New York Independent "had been so long foreseen that the final vote and approval of the act by the President excited but little public interest. And yet this signal vindica tion of American honesty and intelligence might appropriately have been celebrated on the 14th of March by the ringing of bells and the roaring of canion throughout the land." It migh have been more properly said that the enactment of this bill excited little public comment. It is putting it too strongly to say that it "excited but little public interest," since intelligent men, business men, men of finance and of affairs the Nation over felt an interest in the passage and approval of this bill that mere words and a multiplicity of noises could not express. It was for this reason possibly that such demot stration as is furnished by public joicings and the ringing of bells and not follow the enactment of this most

important bill. The transport Sheridan reached San Francisco from Manila Sunday, a veritable hospital-ship. A total of eightysix sick soldiers, fourteen sick sailors and eleven insane makes up an allotment of wretchedness sufficient to cause the most valiant to long for the close of the war in the Philippines. The disease aboard was fortunately nothing more contagious than typhoid fever Though there are few maladies that subject patients in confined quarters to more pitiful sufferings than this one, it is yet possible to be on the same ship with typhoid and not contract the disease. It may be hoped, in humanity's name, that the necessary detention of the transport in quarantine will be brief.

It is said that the British Ministry believes the amount of the debt reduction in England in the past twenty-one years will be offset by the cost of the war in South Africa. The expenditure at the present time is about \$50,000,000 a month, which is not far below the highest outlay of the United States in the War of the Rebellion. Wars are the most costly of enterprises, and the tendency is constantly upward. The increasing cost of war will doubtless uitimately be one of the strongest influences that make for peace, the pocket nerve of the nation, like that of the individual, being an exceedingly

The course of Lentz and Sulzer in the Coeur d'Alene investigation is directed and pursued in conformity with one of the cardinal principles of the Chicago platform, that there must be no interference with mobs engaged in destruction of property. But Governor Steunenberg didn't see it in that light,

An interesting sketch of General Macdonald's career, printed in The Oregonian yesterday, is of value to those who have supposed no chance exists for a man to rise from the ranks to high position in the British Army.

Again the preponderant valor and strategy of the Boers have achieved a military triumph. That is to say, the British have fallen into another trap.

A MILITARY PROPHET.

The Changes Produced by Modern Conditions Foretold.

writer for the Westminster Gazette collects from M. Bloch's book on future war-a book published a year or two ago, and several times referred to by The Oregonian-the following predictions about strategy and tactics, every one of which has been fulfilled with more or less precision in the South African War: That the war of the future would be a way

periority in numbers, and that it would therefore, seldom be resorted to.
That with equality in numbers, modern wars
would last longer than past wars.
That decisive victories would be rare, the

eaten side immediately taking up fresh posi-ions to the rear, which would be prepared in That artillery would be put out of action

sharpshooting riflemen, who would kill off horses and men.

That adequate reconnoissance would be almost impossible, and that an enemy's position would only be revealed by the volleys from their

That even then, owing to the use of smoke less powder, it would be impossible precisely to locate them.

to locate them.

That attempts to surprise an enemy would often result in counter-surprises.

That intrenchments constructed for protection against modern artillery and rifle fire vould be invisible

That the loss in officers would be abo That ambulance work, owing to the great range of modern weapons, would have carried on under fire, with the result of cal accusations of abusing the Red Cross flag. In the Saturday Review (London) there is appearing a series of articles by a Brit ish officer, signed "Grey Scout," on the difficulties and surprises of the present war in South Africa, which seem almos a development of Mr. Bloch's proposi tions. In one of his articles the write dwells on the ineffectiveness of shell and shrapnel fire against concealed riflemen and the impossibility of getting near enough the latter to dislodge them without losing horses and gunners by rifle fire. This was demonstrated on the Modder and on both sides of the Tugela The next article points out that every disastrous frontal attack in South Af rica would have been inevitably success ful with traditional armies and weap ons. The latest article deals with smoke less powder and scouting, of which the writer seems to have had personal know! edge, since he took part in some of the operations be describes. This confirms every assertion made by Bloch from the ory. The British army has been scolded by arm-chair critics for neglecting recon noissance and falling into surprises "Grey Scout" points out that successfu scouting is no longer possible. elaborate intrenchments are invisible a short rifle range, and smokeless powder

picked off long before they can find out anything, and they do not know whether it is done by pickets of an ermy. All the survivors can report on their return is

NEW YORK RAPID TRANSIT. Beginning and Significance

Underground Tunnel. New York Journal of Commerce.
The ceremony in City Hail Park Saturday afternoon was amply justified by the occasion. It might even have been more imposing, more elaborate, and yet have been scarcely adequate to the importance of the occasion. The commencement of the occasion. of the occasion. The commencement of the underground rapid-transit system is one of the great events in the history of New York, not unworthy of companion-ship with the construction of the Crotos aqueduct and of very much more importance than the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island. The concentration of business is abso-

lutely essential to its transaction on a modern scale and by modern methods. ome reached an immense expansion, but most of its business was small and sub-divided, for the business section and the residence section could not be separated by a long interval, and houses and shops alternated much as they do in our country towns. In such a city business on a mod-ary scale could not be done and in the ern scale could not be done, and in the modern world the growth of great cities has followed pretty closely along the line of the means of intra-mural transit, be-ginning with pavements and then passing from tracks for horse cars to elevated tracks and cable and electric traction. After 10 or a dozen years of agitation, liscussion and tentative movements the city has now embarked upon a system of transportation that goes as far beyond the electric car as that went beyond the omnibus. The individual merely regards the unnel road as the promise of a unnel road as the promise of a more rapid pd perhaps a more comfortable way of etting down town than he now enjoys, ut to the municipality it means much hore; it means the possibility of concentrating more business than ever before the people to carry it on can be brought from greater distances within the necessary time. The need for this has been created by the modern system of constructing office buildings. The archi-tect and the manufacturer of steel beams have already combined to superimpose two or three times the rumber of persons who nust be brought to business in the morn ing and taken home at night. The streets are already as full of surface and elevates roads as they can be without impeding business instead of accelerating it, and depreciating property instead of advancing its value. Nothing remained but the tun-

The tall building, then, and the under ground railroad are the conditions with-out which no very great additional de-velopment of the city was possible. New York would grow without them, but it would grow slowly. Its business could enlarge, but only by spreading over more pace, where concentration was essential. Following the tail building, which trebles or quadruples the floor space in the business section, comes the underground road which will carry to a more distant residence section the additional population needed to do business on that increased needed to do business on that increased floor space, and the ceremony of Saturday afternoon marks the beginning of an improvement which will permit the vast commercial expansion of New York during the 20th century.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION. These Are the Words About Whiel Controversy Is Now Raging.

"By the decree of God, for the manifes-tation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everiasting death. These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and un changeably designed, and their numbers is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished.

"Those of mankind that are predestin-ated unto life, God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to His of the world was laid, according to His eternal and immutable purpose and the secret counsel and good pleasure of His will, hath chosen in Christ unto everlasting glory, out of His mere free grace and love, without any foresight of faith or good works, or preseverance in either of them, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving Him thereas conditions or causes moving Him there unto; and all to the praise of His glorious grace

As God glory, so hath He by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto. Wherefore they who are elected being fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ, are effectually called unto faith in Christ by His Spirit working in due assetor, are institled adont. working in due season; are justified, adopt-ed, sanctified and kept by His power through faith unto ealwation. Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified and saved, but the elect only.

'The rest of mankind God was pleased The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of His own will, whereby He extendeth or withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, for the glory of His sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the pass of His electors trustee? praise of His giorious justice."

Plain Duty or Plain Perfidy.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep. Republicars in Washington still prop-"compromise" with Puerto Rice put forward various schemes to silence the prot s's of the prople on the one side without offending the sugar and tobacco lobby on the other. Not one of these chemes is more than a political expedient Not one of them pretends to be more. Yet as political expedients they are all bound to prove absolutely futile

"Cur p'ain duty is to abol'sh all cus oms tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her free access to our markets," said the President on December 5. Those words have been im-printed indelibly on the National conscience. They cannot be wiped out by any trick or subterfuge or expedient. They mean that Puerto Rico must receive absolutely "free access to our markets," without halt or hindrance, or "plain duty" must be flouted.

There can be no middle way, no compromise. Either the Republicans in Wash ington break faith or keep it, fulfill their promise or repudiate it, hold fast to their platform or desert it.

That is the naked truth that no pre tort. On it, the Republican party will be approved or condemned next Fall, and all he words that can be spoken will not bury it out of sight.

in duty or p.ain perfidy-which shall

Tommy Atkins. A British army chaplain, the Rev. E. Hardy, has published a book on "N Thomas Atkins." In it, the origin of the sobriquet is given: Thomas Atkins was the name of a sentry who, when the Europeans in Lucknow were flying for the Residency, from the mutineers, refused to leave his post, and so perished. After that it became the fashion to speak of a conspicuously heroic soldier in the fights with the rebels as "a regular Tommy Atkins." The British soldier has every reason for pride in his nickname. Thomas is a first-rate hand at inventing nicknames, several pages of which are given in this book of Mr. Hardy's. The Grenadier Guards were nicknamed "The Coalheavers." because they were at one time heavers," because they were at one time allowed to work in plain clothes at ode jobs for private employers. The Seventh Foot were the "Elegant Extracts," be-cause at one time all their officers "had cause at one time an their corps." The Forty-sixth owed their name of "The Lacedemonians" to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans, many other regiments, "The Gallant Fif-tleth" received several nicknames—"The Blind Half-Hundred," from their ophthalmic troubles in Egypt, and "The Dirty Half-Hundred," because in their Peninfound a ford unoccupied by the enemy shows that with any decent kind of erately heavy dropping fire. Scouts are

entipedes." The Twenty-eighth were lied "The Fore and Afts," because, anding back to back, they repelled a out and rear attack before Alexandria 1868 The Cheshire Resignent has been The Cheshire Regiment has been cause "in the Irish maneuvers of 185

ing a night march."

Chaplain Hardy has many stories to tell, among them that of a Tommy who, deserting from his hospital, in the blue flannels of a patient, "stripped a scare-crow in a potato field, and gave it my blue things in exchange." It was a thoughtless custom for a regimental band to practice the "Dead March" whenever it was seen that a patient was beyond t was seen that a patient was beyo hope of recovery. Among regimental pets, the goat of the Welsh Regiment is renowned. The Rev. Mr. Berry narrates the story of a goat who, when on the march, "used to be drunk three or four nights in the week." Tommy had not the heart to stop Billy's liquor, and Billy's life was cut short in consequence. The Seaforth Highlanders' custom of bringing in the new year is appropriate and pic-turesque. At five minutes to midnight the oldest man in the regiment, arrayed as Father Time, is played out of the bar-racks gate, to the tune of "Auld Lans Syne." After the clock strikes, comes the youngest drummer boy, as the New Year. "Who goes there?" says the sentry. "The New Year," replies the small boy. "Advance, New Year; all's well," is the sentry's response. The boy finishes at the officers' mess, after which the fun After the clock strikes,

An Easter Problem Solved,

A curious question has arisen in England about the date of Easter day this year. The rule laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, which is the authority there, is as follows: "Easter day is always the hrst Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday. Easter day is the Sunday after." The hours of sunrise and sunset are different in England from the United States, except on the two soulesses. States, except on the two equinoctal days, England being in a higher latitude than any part of the United States. The hours of the changes of the moon are also dif-ferent. In the latitude of Baltimore the full moon, which happens on or next after March 21 this year, is on April 14, at 8:02 P. M. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in the United States and in all coun-tries of the same latitude, April 15 is East-er day. But in England the full moon happens on Sunday, April 15, at 1 o'clock A. M. Therefore, according to the strict rule, Easter day there should be April 22, and that would be a different Easter from ours. The question thus raised in England is of business as well as of religious im-portance, for Monday in Easter week is a bank holiday, and no uncertainty could be allowed. The attention of the Cabinet was called to the matter, when, as a correspondent of the New York Sun states, he Attorney-General solved the difficulty eclaring that the Parliament had onacted a law in former years fixing the paschal full moon for the year 1900 on April 14, in defiance of the calendar and the actual fact. The same question, the Attorney-General said, had arisen in 1818 noon became necessary to prevent having different Easter days in different parts of the United Kingdom.

The Same Old Bryanism.

New York Tribune. Bryanism in 1900 means just what it meant in 1896. That is the salient fact of the Nebraska Democratic platform, which has been put forth with Mr. Bryan's full approval. It is true that on some ques-tions the quondam "boy orator" trims and nedges. Such is the case particularly in respect to issues that have arisen eince 1896. But after all, the pith of the matter is indisputably contained in the opening paragraph, which says: We, the Democrats of Nebraska, in conven-

We, the Democrats of Nebrasia, in conven-tion assembled, do hereby reaffirm and indorse, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic Na-tional Convention held in Chicago in 1896. That is sufficient. It establishes beyond

all doubt or question the fact that Mr. Bryan stands this year, as he stood four years ago, for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, for a Socialistic income tax, and for packing the Supreme Court of the United States for political purposes That is what Bryanism meant is what it means in 1900. It is the same old Bryanism.

According to the Wheeling Register there is a renewed demand for the iron-cut nail as against the wire nail, which has for years been displacing it. "It ap-pears," says the Register, "that experience has proven that the wire nail is sadly lack-ing for certain purposes; at least, it does not supply the place of the cut nail, and the building trade is generally recognizing the fact and returning to a greater or less degree to the use of the iron-cut nail. All of which is of special interest to Wheeling, once the home of the cut-nail industry. The demand has grown so strong that there is some difficulty in sup-

The Disgusted Citizen.

PORTLAND, April 2—(To the Editor.)— Disgusted with the President, Senate and politicians, the undersigned would like to say for the privilege of voting for Roose-velt and Oiney, or Oiney and Roosevelt; I will pay \$25 toward a campaign fund for the honor. I have spoken to six men today and five of them said they would do

the same.

It would be a good joke on the pell ticians, who look on all citizens as suck-ers, to have the big daily papers take this up and get about 1,000,000 men to subscribe. I believe it could be done. W. C.

"I've called," said the patent-medicine man, who was after a testimonial, "be-cause I understand our tonic did you good, and—" "Yes," the victim interrupted; "it did me

good and proper. Two more bottles would probably do me completely. What! going? Good day."

It Is a Corker. Boston Herald.

One difficulty the Democrats are going to have in trying to make a campaign issue out of the Coeur d'Alene trouble is that Governor Steunenberg, who assumes the responsibility for calling in the troops, is a Democrat. This fact is something of a corker.

Superstitions Collide. Indianapolis Journal.

"A horseshoe, you see, got wedged in the switch."
"Did it derail your car?" "Not much. My care was No. 13."

Inexpensively Managed. "Your capital is not large." "But quite sufficient. You see, our busisitute any evasion of the laws."

> The Perverse. Post Wheeler in New York Press. Silently I sit. Soberly I walk.

Banished from her talk! Could I jest or sing. Or forget a while-Could I tell her anything That would bring her smile!

It was murder red,
It was murder white,
Those few bitter words I said. On that bitter night!

'Twas a devil lay Curled within my soul! I would give my life awa To take back the whole

It is mine to weep,
It is mine to bow,
But the devil in me deep Will not let me now.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

April weather came in on schedule time The Marquis of Queensberry rules do not apply to the Chinese Boxers.

It is now up to the powers to hold a piece conference to determine the manner of partitioning China.

Hanna advises the party to stand by the Administration, but he fails to include directions how to find it.

A case 102 years old has just been settled in the Court of Claims in Washington. The leading lawyers on both sides must have been on a vacation

It is reported upon good authority that a Salem business man, upon having pre-sented to him a bill for \$5.21, spent 15 minutes getting a nickel changed so that he could pay the exact amount, When he at last found the pennies, he remembered that his creditor once got the best of him by 1 cent in making change and refused to pay more than \$5 22. The credttor did not spend any time disputing over the matter.

The Summer resort business is a leading industry of New Hampshire, and the State Labor Commissioner fittingly treats of it as of any other large financial and commercial enterprise. He finds that \$10,442,-000 has been invested in Summer-boarder property, and that the number of visitors to the state during last season was 174,280. Each one of this number only had to leave behind him an average of 310 above cost of keeping to net 17 per cent on the property said to be invested in the business. That is way ahead of farming or cotton manufacturing or almost any other New Hampshire industry could be named.

Spots o' rain, Flowers bloomin' Down the lare, Birds a singin Here an' there, Biomoms fallin Everywhere. In the branches Specks o' green Where the leaves can Just be seen, Drops a gleamin Shine like diamonds When you pass, Fragrance floatin' On the breeze, O' bugs an' been, Sleepy feelin' Out o' town The saucy, pugnacious British sparrow

has few friends, but is, generally speak-

ing, pretty well able to take care of himself. Once in a while he gets a well-deserved drubbing, to the delight of all beholders. An incident of this kind occurred out on Nineteenth atreet recently. A number of blackbirds nest in the trees on some of the double blocks in that section. and are made pets of by all the residents, and feel very much at home there. Several of these beautiful birds, with their glossy plumage glistening like a black jug in the sunshine, were strutting along the street and enjoying themselves in a dignified way, when a sparrow alighted near them and began jawing at and abusing them. The blackbirds paid no attention for a time, but as the noisy nuisance kept following them up and becoming more abusive, one of them finally turned suddenly and gave the sparrow a prod with his bill which knocked him off his feet. As soon as he got up the blackbird went for him again, and despite all his screeching, knocked him over into a puddle and continued to peck at him. The noise attracted a number more blackbirds from the adjacent grounds, and they heartly applauded their champion, and some of them lent a beak at pummeling the poor sparrow, who continued screeching and put up the best fight he could. plumage was so bedraggled and he had been so roughly handled that he could not fly, and was very glad to escape under a gate into an adjoining lawn and seek refuge in a prickly shrub where the blackbirds could not get at him. They walked around the bush for a while and finally flew away. The sparrow then came out and sunned himself in the sun, and then with a "who cares a d-?" expression, went off to engage in another row with some one of his own size.

Game Warden Quimby calls attention to the fact that most of the farmers do not need education to know that the insectivorous birds are their best friends, but the expansion of agricultural education is impressing this fact to the degree of importance it is entitled to. Recently two quall were sent to the Agricultural College of Michigan by a farmer who wrote that he killed them because they were eating his grain. He wished an examination made of the crops of the birds, which was done and the result made public. In neither crop was found any grain, but in one of them was found 4500 seeds of the false nettle, a very troublesome weed, which goes to show clearly, as most of the farmers know, that the quall, instead of being an enemy, was really a great help. Professor Barrows, of the Agricultural College of Michigan, says that the quail and other birds eat of very large variety of noxious weed seed, besides grasshoppers, chinch bugs and other injurious insects. He recently examined a quail's crop and found it full to its utmost capacity of span and measuring worms, both of which are among the farmers' numerous enemies.

Sometimes the fruit farmer is inclined to shoot the birds in his fruit trees, but those who have made a study of the subject contend successfully that the farmer can well afford to raise fruit for the birds in order to compensate them for the service they render to him. This department is endeavoring to give all the assistance it possibly can for the protection and preservation of insectivous-birds, be they game birds, song birds or others. There have been but a few convictions in the past year for the killing of these insectivorous and song birds, and still greater pains are to be taken in the future for the enforcement of a wise and just law, looking to the safe-guarding of our birds

Josiah Wink in Baltimore American

Luzy, lazy, lazy!
Hit's de springtime comin' sho'.
Hit's put de tiah'dness in mah back, Twell I cain't wuk no mo'. Lazy, lazy, lazy!
Twell I cain't abovel coal,
But Marfy do de washin'
For de white folks, bress 'er soul, Lany, lany, lany! Want to git out in a boat En' watch de co'k a-bobbin', En' jes' lay dah en' ficat. Tiah'd tiah'd, tiah'd!

Hit mus' be in de aih. En' Marfy-she'd be lazy. Ef she had de time to spath, Lazy, lazy, lazy!

Jes' es feeble es kin be.
I's mos' too tlah'd to eat de stuff Dat Marty cook foh me.

Tinh'd, tinh'd, tinh'd. I jes' cain't draw man breff, When Marty done dat washin' She o'n take hit home huhse'ff