WISDOM OF CONFUCIUS

PHILOSOPHER'S IDEA OF PRESENT LIFE AND LIFE BEYOND.

Philosophy of the Oriental Still Wields a Mighty Influence in the Religious World.

Inscribed upon the page of history are to be found the names of many of the world's greatest and most likestrious men -men famed of wirdom, knowledge and -but in the estimation of million virtue—but in the estimation of millions of all nations and climes there is not one upon that roll of honor whose fame in this respect surpasses if it takes rank with that of Confucius, easy the Chi-

cago Chronicle. To vast numb vast numbers the sage of China is the ideal sage of the world. Unappre-clated while living, except by a rew, the name of Confucius is today revered and worshiped by a greater number of the earth's inhabitants than is that of any other being who has ever lived. To a thinking mind, therefore, the question naturally suggests itself, wherein lies the cause of this? Why this intense, devoted, unequaled veneration—one may almost say adoration—for the name of this quiet, unaddration—for the name of this quiet, un-obtrusive scholar and man? A name which has come down to us through all the ages, and which now, after 2400 years have rolled by, stands out as the pole star the world's moral and intellectual luminaries. There must be cause for this. It can not be accidental. History does not keep on recording, century after cen-tury, the names of mediocre men. In attempting to discover the secret of this nearly worldwide homage one must almost exclusively resort to the teachings and sayings of the man himself, very little outside regarding him having come down to us. Here, however, many think is to nd not only the solution of this problem, and the secret of his fame, but the material as well for forming a judgment respecting the man. Confucius was born 551 years before the

Christian era, or 2450 years ago. His parentage, though respectable, was not dis-tinguished for honor, wealth or position. His father was a soldier in the service of the government, and was noted for brav The son, when not teaching, was occupied much of the time in the employ of the Empire, first as storekeeper, and subsequently in more prominent positions. Under the government his abilities and faithfulness were appreciated, and later in life his counsel and advice were eagerly sought by his superiors in authority. While legendary tales are told of marvelous happenings at his birth, the same as in the case of the birth of every other enge who has ever lived, no claim of inspiration has ever been made for his teachings either by his disciples or admirers. He made no claim to be gifted above other men. He was plain Confucius-plain Kun-foo-tze or Chung-ne; a man represented to be of excessive modesty, making no profession of perfection, but constant-ly lamenting his shortcomings and want of ability. He was an earnest scholar, "constantly striving after the good and to know the truth." The wisdom and insight of which he was possessed were the same, he claimed, as all could possess by allowing their natures, through virtue, to unfold, and by keeping close to the laws of their being, differing, possibly in degree, but not in the nature or manner of equiring. His character is represented to have been one of exceeding humility. His great knowledge and learning, coupled with the consciousness of how little he knew in view of the vast volume of truth which he conceived lay beyond, which he could neither see nor catch a glimpse of, made it so. He is represented to have been a great lover of antiquity, and claimed to have been largely in its debt. With all of his great learning he seems to have lived much in the past. He is rep-resented to have been a strict observer of the ceremonies of his time, and of the rules of propriety as instituted in the country in which he fived; to such an extent that he may be said to have been almost a "stickler," even to the point of

Confucius is said to have had "no foregone conclusions, no arbitrary predeter- time), upward, for my teaching I have minations, no obstinacy, no egotism." His great strength and power, it must be admitted, lay where lay those of our own Washington, and where lie the strength and power of the highest type of all true greatness, in the moral element. While he is not accredited with having been the founder of any institution of learning, like Aristotle or Plato, he is accredited with having upon the roll of his school as high as 3000 students at a time. Appreciated by both scholars and disciples while living, to the mass of his countrymen he was practically unknown. This he is said to have felt keenly. Just before his death he is said to have repined that: "Of all the princes of the empire there was no one who would adopt his principles or obey his lessons," but before two centuries had passed he had become the idol of all China, and today his name is revered by more than one-third of the population of

Dr. Lagge, considered to be his best Eng-lish biographer or historian, tells us that "in China today, where education is wide ly diffused, and where the schoolmaste s no more abroad, it is Confucius in all the schools who is taught"; that "all who receive the slightest tincture of learning receive it at the fountain of this man." and that "in the Empire of China Confucius is the one man by whom all possible personal excellence is exemplified and by whom all possible lessons of social virtue and political wisdom are taught." Confucius did not claim to be a maker of knowledge. He did not profess to be a discoverer even-only a transmitter. while he disavows any pretension to au-thenticity in this respect, posterity dis-credits his protest and ascribes it to modesty and humility of character, for the rea-son that the names of none of those from whom he claims to have drawn his knowledge and wisdom has come down to us, while his own today, after nearly 2500 years, is a bright and shining light among

Confucius taught that the perfection of being, the perfection of manhood, was the true purpose of life. The seeking after happiness, which is a prempting of our natures, he considered a result proceed-ing from true being and not an end. He taught that the making of the perfect taught that the making of the perfect man, the superior man, as he termed it, is the chief end of life, and that this can only be reached through the practice of perfect virtue. Virtue, therefore, with him was the all in all, a necessity to the development of man spiritually. It is the atmosphere, he claimed in which man's atmosphere, he claimed, in which man's spiritual nature grows and unfolds, and the only atmosphere in which it can grow and unfold; it is to the spiritual what food is to the physical nature—that in which it finds nourishment. Without it, he thought, man could not unfold spir-itually, and with it there was no limit to his unfolding.

Confucius believed that while pleasure was to be derived from the gratification of the senses, happiness was only to be found in man's bringing himself into har-mony with the laws of his being—into harmony with the "will of heaven"—and that this can only be attained through the practice of perfect virtue. This attain-ment he considered the highest enjoyment of life, the summum bonum of human ex-istence, the thing to be prized above all else. To him there was nothing miracu-lous or supernatural about this. The law of the unfolding of man's spiritual naof the unfolding of man's spiritual na-ture was to him as natural as the law of the unfolding of the oak from the acorn, a provision of nature, innate, the same as is the full fruit in the germ of the seed. For this reason, therefore, he would seek virtue, because through it man can become godlike and without it it is as impossible as for the plant or tree to unfold upon an entirely barren

tree to unfold upon an entirely barren

and not in the acquirement of worldly possession (for their own sake). Conficting the source of man's truest wealth and highest happiness; this latter he considered came from within, not from without. Hence, according to his view, the avenue lay open to the poorest man upon earth to amass true riches and enjoy happiness equally with the man who might be more pientifully supplied with this world's goods; to the hod carrier equally with the man occupying more important position. With him there was no bar to any soul upon earth acquiring as much or as little true wealth and happiness as he or she might aspire to. The triviality of life and the accidents of existence were, in his view, mattery of little import, as the following will show: "With coarse rice to eat, with water to dr'nk and my bended arm for a pillow, I have still joy in these things."

whom men love, this is an outrage to the natural feelings, calamities can not fail to come down on him who does so.

He who recompenses injury with kind-ness is careful of his person."

Speculation upon subjects of which he could know nothing he considered profit-less and a waste of time. He says: "I

meddle with neither physics nor meta-physics." "I am not troubled to account for the origin of man nor do I seek to know about his hereafter." "I do not

speculate upon the creation of things nor upon the end of them." "Extraordinary

things and spiritual things I do not talk

Regarding his belief in a supreme be

ing, while infinity must, from the very nature of things, be incomprehensible to finite mortals, making it beyond their ken

finite mortals, making it beyond their ken to comprehend or realize the existence of an infinite being, he felt from the perfect wisdom which he saw everywhere manifest throughout the universe that there must be a supreme overruling power governing in all things, which power he styled, "The Will of Heaven." To this power he felt profoundly reverent and humbly submissive.

humbly submissive. Upon the subject of a future life Con-

fucius was what would be termed today

an agnostic, for the reeson that he could find nothing upon which to predicate a

belief. The future he considered a secret locked from finite mortals. While he did not disbelieve in a future state of exist-

ence, it was a matter which had not been revealed to him and of which he could have no knowledge, hence he considered

it idle to speculate respecting it. He was more concerned about the life which had

been revealed to him, and this he pro

fessed to understand only partially. He was content to let the future take care

of liself, entirely resigned to the will of heaven. There were in his days those who thought or felt that they could see farther into futurity then he. With such he did not dispute. "While you do not know about life, how can you know about days the state of the sta

death?" he asked. And again, "You need not wish to know whether the dead have

knowledge or not. There is no present

physical. His theory of how to acquire good government was to start with the individual. "Rectify the individual," he

yourself coverous, although you should re-ward them to do it, they would not steal."

Idleness Confucius could not brook. Life to him was earnest. Time he considered a precious legacy and its constant occupa-

have ever been found to call in question the consistency of his long and eventful life. His religion consisted in constantly

striving after perfection, constantly seek-ing after the good. With him everything

in nature was governed strictly and only

thing throughout the entire realm of cre-ation was planned and ruled by a supreme being. This being he conceived to be per-

fect in wisdom, power and foreknowledge, and being thus perfect could make no law which would not be, like himself, perfect

him inconceivable. He could not set the

say-so of any individual or of any number of individuals in any clime or age against

being to experience.

To Confucius no more pitiable or deplorable object existed, nor one more de-serving of real commiseration, than a hu-man being with the human almost entirely obliterated through overindulgence of the animal appetites or passions, or through grasping greed in the acquisition of world-by possessions. Confuctive blethest ideal of Groundwork of Truth.
Sincerity, faithfulness and truthfulness were the groundwork of all Confucius teachings. With him these virtues constiteachings. With him these virtues consti-tuted not alone the cornerstone, but the foundation stones in the building up of character. He could listen to nothing which bore the air of insincerity. For rules of the conduct of life and the regu-lating of intercourse between individuals, when asked if there were not one word when asked if there were not one word which would serve as a rule of practice for one's life, he said: "Is not reciprocity such a word? What you do not like when done to yourself do not do to others." When asked concerning the principle that injury should be recompensed with kindness, he repiled: "With what, then, will you recompense kindness? Recompense injury with justice and recompense kindness with kindness." "To love those whom men hate and hate those whom men love, this is an outrage to

therefore, everyone received reward or punishment at the time of commission for all deeds done, whether good or bad, those living in accordance with the laws of their being receiving noble character with contentment and happiness, and those living impressive style customary among tentment and happiness, and those living impressive style customary among the ancients of the East: "Since there upon the plane of the low and the animal, gnoble character with anxiety and unhappiness. This latter he considered a mission for the reason that by so living, porting and containing: he may be compared to heaven and earth in their sup-porting and containing; he may be com-pared to the four seasons in their alter-nating progress and to the sun and moon in their successive shining. Quick in ap-prehension, clear in discernment, of far-renching intellect and all-embracing knowledge, he was fitted to exercise rule; magmaning supersons benign and mild fortune for the reason that by so living, either through will or ignorance, the in-dividual debars himself or herself from the enjoyment of that patrimony for which he enjoyment of that patrimony for which he or she was created, and in this way suf-fers, in his view, the severost penalty for misdoing which it is possible for a human height to expect the severost penalty for magnanimous, generous, benign and mild, he was fitted to exercise forbearance; impulsive, energetic, firm and enduring, he was fitted to maintain a firm hold; self-adjusted, grave, never swerving from the mean and correct, he was fitted to command reverence; accomplished, distinctive, concentrative and searching, he was fitted ly possessions. Confucius' highest ideal of to exerc'as discrimination. All-embracing the lofty and grand in nature was the full developed man, such a being as he conceived the Creator intended. Why it the abyes: therefore his fame overspread should be so that some are born into the middle kingdom and extends to all har-

IP-NA-SAT-LA-TALK, THE LAST SURVIVING PUPIL OF DR. MARCUS WHITMAN. SHE IS NOW ON THE UMATILLA RESERVATION.

urgency upon this point. Hereafter you will know it for yourself." For him death had no terrors. He considered death an event in the course of nature, the same as birth and of no greater significance. When asked in regard to death he replied: "I prefer not speaking." He said, "The four seasons pursue their courses, and all things are being produced, but does heaven say anything?"

To those who were desirous of learning he was every ready to again but those ignoble, some into enlightened and others into savage life he could not know, neither did he attempt to speculate regarding it. He was content to know or to feel that the world is as the Creator intended it ing he was ever ready to assist, but those from the beginning, and hence is as it should be. To call this in question, he considered, would be to call in question the ing he was ever ready to assist, but those who manifested no disposition to learn he was impatient with and little disposed to aid, as the following will show: "From the man bringing his bundle of dried fish perfection of the Creator's wiadom in plan-ning, the perfection of his power in being (a medium of exchange in Confucius' able to execute his plans, and the persee the end from the beginning. Hence he up the truth to one who is not eager to up the truth to one who is not eager to get knowledge nor help any one who is not anxious to explain himself. When I have presented one corner of a subject to any one and he cannot from it learn the other three I do not repeat my lesson."

In the matter of government, Confucius considered moral forces to be more efficacious in the maintaining of order than abverse. His theory of how to accurre did not "murmur against heaven grumble against men."

Knew All Beliefs. He was conversant with the prevailing religious beliefs and faiths cherished in other parts of the world respecting the Creator, and while he was disinclined to eculate upon questions about which he could know nothing, and which he considered beyond the comprehension of finite being, he could not but look upon many of those beliefs as crude, puny and childish. Especially so did he consider those in said, "then this will rectify the state and the empire." When asked how to do away with thieves, he said: "If you were not which the great author and architect of the immensity of creation which he saw around, about and above him-embracing worlds upon worlds of which there can be no end, and in comparison with which ours is but a speck—is portrayed as appearing in person upon this little planet, walking hither and thither up and down thereon. tion to some good end an imperative duty.
"To be a gamester or a chess player is better than do nothing at all," he said.
In all that Confucius said and did he almed to be severely logical, and so closely did he keep to this aim few of his critics have ever been found to call in guestion. holding familiar intercourse with certain of its inhabitants and fraternizing upon an equal plane in the little temporal affairs ami concerns of their existence. These be-liefs seemed to him not only lacking in in-telligence and dignity, but tending to belittle and degrade rather than elevate the Creator in the minds of mankind. Equally so did he consider those beliefs which ascribe to this "being" the authorship of cer-tain written communications to certain in-dividuals or peoples at different periods in the world's history and in different parts of the world, communications in which the by unalterable law. The supernatural and miraculous he could not conceive of, and had no place for. Claims of this nature were to him not only impossible, but they were a contradiction of terms. He believed, as heretofore stated, that every-Creator is represented to have repented of past action—implying, as it necessarily must, disappointment upon his part over the miscarriage of his plans thus not only impugning the perfection of his wisdom in planning, but the perfection of his fore-knowledge as well in not being able to foresee, when made, the full operation of those plans—communications in which the which would not be, like himself, perfect and unalterable—making anything in the nature of error or change or mistake or regret or repentance or partiality or anger or passion of any kind absolutely beyond the range of possibility, hence he was unable to conceive of an occasion wherein the Creator could be called upon to arrest the operation or violate the integrity of one of his own laws, which would be tantamount to his violating the integrity of his own being. For this reason, therefore, the supernatural and miraculous were to him inconceivable. He could not set the Creator is represented as being moved to anger and compassion by finite being, thus impugning his character for unchange-ableness; communications in which the Creator is represented as selecting a certain few of the earth's inhabitants to be objects of his special favor and record objects of his special favor and regard with whom he covenants to bestow bless-ings and protection to the exclusion of the remainder of the human race, thus im-pugning his character for impartiality and justice. All these beliefs were, to his mind not only too small and too puerile to be held of the great Creator of the Universe by intelligent beings, but unworthy, in his conception, to be cherished respecting a

the integrity of the Creator. Confucius knew nothing of what is termed original sin. While he considered termed original sin. While he considered striving after perfection to be the true purpose of life, he did not consider that it could ever be reached by the finite. Perfection he ascribed to the infinite alone. He believed development to be the order or law of nature—that man was created to develop physically, mentally and spiritually—each essential to the other, but the spiritual the crowning manifestation of all. He did not consider this life probationary, that its purpose or object is preparation upon this plane of existence, for life upon another of which he could know nothing, but that its purpose is development upon this stage of being in accordance with the laws of our nature. He held that it is the duty of every individual to cultivate to the utmost his or her nature upon this line and to strive constantly after the perfect. Sin was to him the cultivation of one's nature upon the plane of the small, the away, dying calmly and peacefully without a regret or a murmur, entirely resigned to the will of heaven.

Max Muller, in speaking of this man in 1872, after describing him as "one of the most remarkable men in the history of the human race" and after counting from the human race," and after quoting from the topics Confucius made the basis of his teaching, "Letters, Ethics, Devotion of Soul and Truthfulness," says: "If we read his biography we can hardly understand how a man whose life was devoted to such tranguil pursuits and whose death searce. how a man whose life was devoted to such tranquil pursuits, and whose death scarce-ly produced a ripple on the smooth and si-lent surface of the Eastern world, could have left the impress of his mind upon millions and millions of numan beings—an impress which even now, after 2423 years, is clearly discernible in the character of the largest amples in the world." sin was to nim the cultivation of one's nature upon the plane of the small, the mean, the selfish, the animal man. This he considered, might be due largely, if not mainly, to heredity—to the accident of birth or environment or education or is norance, over which the individual may have had no control, and for which he or the might not be accountable. the largest empire in the world."

While Confucius was not appreciated by the mass of his countrymen while living he was venerated in an extraordinary degree by his pupils and disciples, as the following culosiums will show. Upon a chief of one of the states of the contra stockly. one of the states of the empire speaking deristively of him and claiming to be his superior, one of his disciples replied: "It is no use doing so. Confucius can not be reviled. The talents and virtues of other nen are as hillocks and mounds, which can be stepped over. Confucius is the sun or moon which it is not seed that the description of the can be stepped over. she might not be accountable. He be-lieved that every act in life carried with it its own compensation, no less inevit-ably in the spiritual than in the physical world; that the individual received the penalty for violating a spiritual law at the time of its infraction as uncertainty at fer-

anobling surroundings and others into barous tribes. Wherever ships and car riages reach, wherever the strength of mar penetrates, wherever the heavens over shadow and the earth sustains, wherever shadow and the carth sustains, wherever the sun and moon shine, wherever frost and dew fall, all who have breath and blood unfeignedly honor and love him, thence it is said he is the equal of heav-

"In the book of poetry are 300 pieces, bu the design of them all may be embraced in that one sentence—have no deprayed

thoughts." "Fine words and insinuating appearance are seldom associated with true virtue." "To be able to practice five things every-where under the heaven constitutes per-fect virtue-gravity, generosity of soul, sincerity, kindness and earnestness."

"Hold faithfulness, truthfulness and sin-cerity as first principles."

"Is he not a mar of complete virtue who feels no discomposure though men may take no note of him—only the sage is equal to this," "Perfect virtue it in retirement, to be edately grave; in its management of busi-

ness, reverently attentive; in intercourse with others, to be strictly sincere." "Virtue is not left to stand alone; he who practices it will have neighbors."
"To be true to the principles of our nature and the benevolent exercise of them

o others-this and nothing more "When a man holds fast to virtue with-out seeking to enlarge it, and believes in right principles, but without firm sincer-ity, what account can be made of his ex-istence or nonexistence?"

"The superior man is satisfied and com-osed: the mean man is always full of dis-"What the superior man seeks is in him-self: what the mean man seeks is in others."

"The superior man has neither anxiety nor fear. When internal examination dis covers nothing wrong, what is there to be anxious about—what is there to be anxious about—what is there to fear?"

"The superior man is disturbed by want of ability: he is not distressed by men's not knowing him."

"Riches adorn a house and virtue adorns the person—the mind is expanded and the body is at ease."

body is at case. "The way of the superior man is thr fold, but I am not equal to it. Virtuous, he is free from anxieties; wise, he is free

from perplexities; bold, he is free from "The sage and the man of perfect vir tue, how dare I rank myself with them? It may simply be said of me that I strive

to become such without satiety and teach others without weariness."

"In letters I am, perhaps, equal to other mon, but the character of the super-or man-carrying out in his conduct what he professes—is what I have not yet at-"I am not one who was born in the pos-ession of knowledge; I am one who is

fond of antiquity and earnest in seeking When one cultivates to the utmost the principles of his nature and exercises them upon the principle of reciprocity he is not far from the path."

"Have no friends not equal to your "Between friends frequent reproof makes the friendship distant."

"If the scholar be not grave he will no call forth any veneration and his learning will not be solid." "The scholar who cherishes the love of mfort is not to be deemed a scholar." "When you know a thing, to hold that you know it, and when you do not know

a thing, to allow that you do not know t—this is knowledge." "When you have faults do not fear to abandon them."
"See what a man does, mark his motive, examine in what he rests; how can a man conceal his character?" "What truly is within will be manifest

practice they get wide apart."
"A man can enlarge the principles which
he follows: these principles do not enlarge

without."

"If a man take no thought about what is distant he will find sorrow in store."

"Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous."

"Wealth gotten by improper ways will take its departure in the same way."

"What is the good of being ready with the tongue? They who meet men with smartness of speech for the most part procure for themselves hatred."

"To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage."

want of courage."
"Benevolence is to love all men-knowledge to know all men."

edge to know all men."
"Ornament is as substance and substance is as ornament. The hide of a tiger or leopard extripped of its hair is like the hide of a dog or goat stripped of its hair."
"Do not be desirous of having things done quickly. Desire to have things done quickly prevents their being done thoroughly. Do not look at small advantages."

"Men of principle are sure to be bold, but those who are bold may not always be men of principle."
"The holding of thoughts an

tainties is worse than useless." "The superior man has dignified ease without pride; the mean man has pride ithout dignified case."

"He who speaks without modesty will find it difficult to make his words good."
"The ways of heaven and earth may be completely declared in one sentence: They are without any doubleness and so they produce things in a manner that is un-

fathomable."
"I will not be afflicted at men's not knowing me (personally). I will be afflicted that I do not know men."
"I am not concerned that I am not known; I seek to be worthy to be known."
"At 15 I had my mind bent on learning. At 30 I stood firm. At 40 I had no doubt. At 50 I knew the decree of heaven. At 60 my ear was an obedient organ for the reception of truth. At 70 I could follow what my heart desired without transgressing what was right."

GOOD FOR M'KINLEY.

He Has Recently Made Three Very Good Appointments.

w York Journal of Commerc The President has made three admir-able appointments in connection with our Dependencies, not including the Schurman Commission, which consisted of the five best men in the country for the task assigned to them, but whose duties were the collection of information and not the administration of government. The three appointments are General Wood, Govern-or-General of Cuba; Judge Taft, head of the new Philippine Commission, which has governmental functions, and Mr. Al-len, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who has been appointed Governor-General of

Puerto Rico.

Whether our acquisition of the islands shall be justified and whether our admin-stration of them shall be creditable to us depends entirely on the men we send to govern them. There is a good deal in the free and easy way in which we select men to govern ourselves, and in the susceptibility of Presidents to the efforts of politicians to get offices at home or abroad for their own gratification or the payment of their political debts which not unnaturally aroused fears as to the sort of colonial governments we should set up. These fears have been in a great measure allayed by the fine judgment and the high sense of respon-sibility with which the President has selected governors for Cuba and Puerto Rico and the head of the administrative commission for the Philippines. If the President and his successors shall con-tinue to fill the offices in the Dependencles with such men as those who have been chosen, the American flag will be a blessing to the inhabitants of the islands

blessing to the inhabitants of the islands, and their happiness and prosperity will be an honor to the flag.

General Wood very early showed talents as an administrator, and for that reason was appointed Governor of Santiago. There he proved the possession of the qualifications of the best type of colonial governor, and he was promoted to be Governor-General of Cuba. In this selection for fitness and promotion for success lies the promise of American honor in the government of the islands that have fallen to us. In character and that have fallen to us. In character and temperament and attainments no one su Wise Aphorisms.

The following are a few only among the equal to him could have been found in the time.

The United States. Assistant Secretary cessful in private and public affairs, entirely free from vulgar self-seeking and possessing a high sense of honor. It is quite certain that he will perform his duties with a sole regard for the wel-fare of the Puerto Ricans and the honor of the American Government. There is no danger that he will regard the office to which he has been appointed as an opportunity for adding to his fortune or opportunity for adding to his fortune or promoting the interests of his friends or advancing anyone's political ambitions.

These are appointments which it would have been easy for the President to bestow unworthily. There are plenty of politicians around him who would have been glad to get them for themselves or their friends and who would have been grant to be a set of the control of the set of the control their friends, and who would have been enger to prove that their services in se-curing Mr. McKinley's election entitled curing Mr. McKinley's election entitled them to this reward. In turning away from these claimants, or men who would have been claimants at the slightest indication that the President was looking about for candidates, and in appointing without regard to political influence the very best men to these responsible positions, President McKinley has rendered a great public service both to the people of the islands and to the people of the United States, and he has set a standard of action below which no successor can of action below which no successor can

The Speed of the Steamship.

Leslie's Monthly. Twenty-five years ago the Engineer, of London, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to steamship naviga-tion, made the prediction that the crossng of the Atlantic Ocean by steamship at the speed of 25 miles an hour was one of the things impossible of accomplishment. At that time the Atlantic had never been rossed by a screw steamer at as high a speed as 15 miles an hour; the Cunarder Scotia, the last of the big sidewheelers never doing better than an average of 14% knots. Therefore the prophecy of the En-gineer was not at all a wild one. But today there are steamers that have reached the speed of 25 miles an hour, and others are in course of construction which are expected to surpass it. The fastest liner of today has done more than an average of 25 miles. Her enormous engines and powerful propellers, mighty powers of pro-pulsion, have forced her through the oughest waters of the Atlantic at an av erage speed of 21 knots, which is a frac-tion over 25 miles in the hour. The dis-tance of the Southampton-New York route is 3000 miles, which she the average, in 5 days and 17 hours, con the average, in a days and it hours, con-siderably over 25 miles an hour for the entire trip; her mighty engines—that throbbing, thumping heart down below— revolve about 30 times per minute, or about 672,000 revolutions to cross the At

The Simple Explanation.
Chicago Times-Herald, Rep.
The market for steel rods, wire and nails
has been steadily advanced until the consumers either could or would not stand doubled prices. They have, therefore, stopped all building, repairing and buying except what was absolutely necessary to protect their property and fences from solve to ruin. going to ruin.

Bishop Mulien Dend. ERIE, Pa., April 22.—Right Rev. Bisho Mullen died tonight. He was 82 years of

Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It curve painful, smart-ing, nervous feet and ingrowing salis, and instantly takes the sting out of come and busines. It's the greatest control discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new abose feet easy. It is certain cure for sweating sallous and hot, tired, abring feet. Try it ropar, Soid by all druggless and shoe

sirable-Submarine Boat Holland -Portland Women From Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-We are learning something every day in naval war-fare, and reports which have been received at the Navy Department indicate very plainly that the monitor type of naval vessel is not an available craft in the latitudes like Manila and South America. A Captain who commanded one of the monitors at Manila has recently returned, broken down in health. He says that he lived all the while on board his ship in a room where the temperature was 90 de-grees. The monitors are so constructed that the quarters of the officers and men are necessarily very near to the boilers, and there is no opportunity for them to get any benefit of the air that is stirring. This Captain said that all the officers had to sleep in these hot rooms and they had to resort to the use of electric fans in their rooms. The result was that the men were subject to colds running almost into pneumonia, and also that heart troubles pneumonia, and also that heart troubles were often contracted by the excessive heat. These steel monitors resting in the warm waters like Manila Bay are kept in a constant heat, even if the boilers are not going all the time. It is evident that the monitors shold be used for coast defense vessels or that they should not be put into commission except when wanted for actual war purposes. It is more than likely that the monitors will be withdrawn from Manila and light-draft vessels substituted wherever they are available. stituted wherever they are available. The Double Turrets.

We have heard a great deal lately about the double turrets of the new battleships It is an interesting fact that Rear-Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor, who has been right on nearly every question coming be-fore the Navy Department, was and is still very much opposed to the double tur-rets, believing that they are largely ex-perimental, and will not be satisfactory in time of battle. At the same time he was overruled, and the double turrets were adopted for several of the new battleships, notably the Kearsarge, which is the only ship that has thus far made a test of them. Having had a personal opportunity to see the Kearsarge and to go through her turrets, it is my opinior that the view of Admiral Hichborn is well founded. There is too much machiner, connected with the double-turret system Two 13-inch guns in one turret, and then immediately over it two more eight-inch guns is too much, and calls for too much machinery in the way of operating and in the ammunition up-hoists. It has been demonstrated that in case a single thing in the turret should get out of order, four guns would be put out of use immediately. This is too great a risk, and the naval board has determined not to adopt double turrets for the other battleships now under construction. The advantage of the double turret system is that it gave a powerful armament at both ends of the ship erful armament at both ends of the ship in a more compact form than would have been possible by mounting the eight-inch guns in other parts of the ship. The tur-ret system has been demonstrated as the best for handling heavy guns, as the guns themselves are absolutely protected, and are subject only to the possibilities of dis-arrangement of machinery inside. Submarine Boats.

The Secretary of the Navy has also been compelled to reverse the Naval Board and sustain Admiral Hichborn in the matter of the Holland submarine boat. At the various trials which have taken place previous to this winter, many naval officers have been present. There has been a dis-agreement as to the advisability of accepting the Holland boat as a part of the naval establishment. This came up before the Naval Board, and five officers sided against Admiral Hichborn and condemned the boat. The owners of the Holland brought her to Washington and took the naval committees of the Senate and Hou and members of Congress and others to see what she could do. On every trip she demonstrated that she could do just was represented, that is, go beneath the again, turn and be operated without diffi-culty. Success was so apparent and pres sure got so strong that Secretary Long decided to reverse the former action of the department, and has now come to the the department, and has now come to the conclusion that two boats of this character should be placed in every harbor of importance as a means of coast defense. The opinion is almost unanimous in favor of the Holland, and many experts say that no warship would dare enter a harbor where this little submarine marvel with her torpedoes is located. Every ship would be certain to risk destruction by the submarine boat, which is out of danger than the submarine boat, which is out of danger than the submarine boat, which is out of danger than the submarine boat, which is out of danger than the submarine boat, which is out of danger than the submarine boat, which is out of danger than the submarine boat, which is out of danger than the submarine boat, which is out of danger than the submarine boat. the submarine boat, which is out of dan-ger while it performs its work. Now that it is accepted by the Government, it is probable that many improvements that the inventor has not yet found will be suggested, and it will revolutionize naval construction as the Monitor did after the

What the Holland Can Do.

The Holland, often called the "Monster War Fish," "Uncle Sam's Devil of the Deep," the naval "Hell Diver," and the like, is, strictly speaking, a torpedo; but a torpedo controlled in all its workings a torpedo controlled in all its workings by human agency inside the craft, instead of being automatic in its operations. The ordinary torpedo, by an arrangement of springs to counteract the water pressure, is made to go through the water at any depth set for it. It has to go in a path fixed for it beforehand. When it has run its course it comes to the surface or run its course, it comes to the surface of sinks, in accordance with a predetermined plan. The Holland has men inside it to control it at will, from moment to mo-ment, and with additional power to discharge at will automatic water torpedoes It can go 1500 miles on the surface with-out renewing its supply of gasoline. It can go fully 40 knots under water withou coming to the surface, and there is enough compressed air in the tanks to supply a crew with fresh air for 30 hours, if the air is not used for any other purpose, such as emptying the submerging tanks. onds. It can stay at sea, under emergency, for a week. It is 54 feet 4 inches long, 10 feet 3 inches diameter, and it displaces, when submerged, 75 tons. Its armament is an expulsion tube and three Two Oregon Travelers

Mrs. Edyth Tozier Westherred and Miss Evelyn M. Steel, of Portland, Or., were in Washington last week, and took in the city as a part of a tour they have been making for two or three months. They have been doing the Southern States pretty thoroughly, visiting New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, St. Augustine, Pensacola, Tamma and Charleston. Being ladies of Tampa and Charleston. Being ladies of an investigating turn of mind, they have seen much of the quaint and curious of those old Southern cities, and talk most entertainingly of the South and of the conditions and customs existing in that section. Mrs. Weatherred has been giv-ing especial attention everything coming under observation, with a view to writing her impressions. Both ladies had an opportunity to see the capital just in the early Springtime, and under favorable conditions. Senator Simon acted as a guide, showing them the principal points of interest in the Capitoi building. They also went to the top of the monument which affords a splendid view of the City of Washington, Arlington and the Poto mac River, and surrounding country; the saw the magnificent Library building the very best in the world, and visited each of the different departments. Mrs. weathered says the two most beautiful sights she has seen were Palm Beach. Fla., which seemed like heaven, and the new Library building, which was her idea of the House of Gods. Mrs. Weatherred and Miss Steel will visit New York, Boston and other Pastern points before roots.

back to Portland. Mrs. Weatherred ex-pects to return to the East during the Summer, and will possibly go to the Paris

Observations in Cuba

Mrs. Weatherred and Miss Steel did not confine their observations alone to the United States, but they went over to Havana, to see what was of interest in I learned a great deal while in Havana, ald Mrs. Weatherred, "and was especial been growing up since the Americans have occupied the island. It is evident the Cubans are entirely dissatisfied with the nanagement of affairs by the United States. Their idea of independence is to have control of the island and plunder the people who have accumulated prop-erty, and be unrestrained. They say that the war has been of more benefit to the Spaniards than to the Cubans, and that the Spaniards, who are now on triendly terms with the United States, are much petter off than when they were under the rule of Spain. There is less oppress and the Spaniards have no fear of the customs which deprived them of life and liberty under the Spanish rule. Instead of the island improving under the rule of the United States, it seems that it is going the other way. Capitalists have become discouraged, and, wherever they can, are turning their possessions into cash, and withdrawing it from the island. The determination of the United States to give the Cubans independence may account for this, and the capitalists, no doubt, fear that their properties would be of little value if the Cubans gained control. The present uncertain conditions are causing the people to lose money on all investments they have there, and the people with money will try elsewhere to use it to advantage. There is a great deal of red tape in Cuba. We have to present certificates and give our personal history, show our vaccination marks, and otherwise be identified before we are permitted to go about the City of Havana. There is a deal of 'officialism' which is very annoying to people visiting Cuba. Now there is a rigid quarantine in force, We left on the last boat that was allowed to land without going through the usua term of quarantine at sea. Hereafter all

Strike of Small Cattle Butchers. NEW YORK, April 22 .- A strike of the small cattle butchers in the employ of swift & Co. has been declared.

ersons coming back to the United States

authorities are satisfied that no yellow fever is aboard." A. W. DUNN.

ust be duly delayed until the health

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, April 22, 8 P. M.-Maximum temperature, 55; minimum temperature, 42; river reading at 11 A. M., 10,0 feet; change in last 24 hours, -.1; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., 08; total precipitation from September 1, 1899, 32.61 inches; normal precipitaton from September 1, 1890, 40.73; deficiency, 8.12; total sunshine April 21, 1900, 1:45; possible sunshine, 13:52. WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

A high pressure area of considerable strength is central off the Washington Coast. Its presence insures fair weather in the North Pacific states for Monday and Tuesday. No rain of consequence has occurred in this dis-trict during the last 24 hours. It is slightly cooler than usual in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and frosts are indicated for these states onight, warnings of which were issued Sunday

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Western Oregon-Fair; probably light frosts Monday morning; warmer Monday afternoon and Tuesday, northwest winds. Western Washington-Fair; probably light frosts Monday morning; warm Monday after-

noon; northwest winds.
Eastern Oregon—Fair; sharp frosts Monday
morning; warmer Tuesday; northwest winds.
Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho— Fair; probably frosts early Monday morning; warmer Tuesday; northwest winds. Southern Idaho—Fair in west and light rain or snow in east portion; cooler in west portion with frosts in early morning; west winds. Portland and vicinity-Fair; probably light frosts in early morning; warmer Monday afteron and Tuesday; northwest winds. EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORDRAT'S THEATER— One week, commencing Sunday eve, April 22, Matinee Saturday, the Great BARLOW MINSTRELS, HARLOW MINSTRELS, HARLOW MINSTRELS, BARLOW MINSTRELS, Management Harry Ward, 40—WHITE ARTISTS 40 2—BRASS BANDS—2 See the street parade,

Regular prices. Best orchestra scats, 50c; oge seats, 50c and 75c; box seats, \$1. Matince 25c, any part of the house except loges.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At 72 Seventh street, corner Oak, at 10 A. M., T. Wilson, auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES,



OREGON COMMANDERY NO. L.
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
-Special conclave on
Monday evening, April
28. 8 o'clock. Important business. Full attendance is requested.
C. V. COOPER.
Em. Com.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAP-TER, NO. 14, O. E. S.—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening at a o'clock. Social. M. HOWATSON, Secretary.

HARMONY LODGE, NO. 12, A. F., & A. M.—Stated communication this (Mugakay) evening at 7.30 o'clock, Work. By order W. M.
A. J. MARSHALL, Secretary.

TAYLOR—In this city, April 22, 1900, Annie Laurie Hayes Taylor, beloved wife of B. L. Taylor, aged 30 years, 2 months and 14 days, Notice of funeral later.

VINCE—At the Fanny Paddock Hospital, Ta-coma, Wash., Sidney, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Vince, aged 18 years and 9 months. Funeral notice later. EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th

assistant. Both phones No. 507. J. P. FINLEY & SON, Undertakers, Lady Assistant. 275 Third at. Tel. B.

Floral pieces; cut flowers. Clarke Bros. 280 Morrison. Both phones.

NEW TODAY.

MORTGAGE LOANS proved city and farm profesty.
R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark &

THOS. SCOTT BROOKE REAL ESTATE—LOANS

ROOM 16 CONCORD BUILDING.

FOR 2 HOUSES AND LOT 50x100 on 22d, near Kearner, An immense bargain. C. H. KORELL, 235 Stark st. \$3700 FOR 2 OF THE CHOICEST lots, 190x100 feet, in King's Second addi., on Kearney at, near 24th. For an extraordineat. All street improvements made.

C. H. KORELL, 235 Stark st.

Mortgage Loans

7 Chamber of Commerce.

IRVINGTON. PRICES OF LOTS REDUCED.

The undersigned is now prepared to build houses in Irvington. Portland's most desirable suburb, on the installment plan, whereby the monthly payments will be ACTUALLY kee than rental charged for similar residences.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.