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TODAY'S WEATHER .-- Pair and warmer

PORTLAND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

In the result in Multnomah County there is a lesson that is sufficiently ear. In a county where the dominant party possesses an ambitious, powerful d disgruntled faction that is ready at all times to combine with the oppo sition, it is the part of wisdom to pursue a conciliatory course toward such faction. The Oregonian suggested such licy, at the beginning of the contest for the nominations this year. It was not heeded. What has followed is matter of course. But the result is not disstrous. The two Republican members of the House of Representatives have en re-elected, and, though the status of the Legislature is not yet entirely ear, it is believed that some kind of a Republican will be or may be elected to the Senate. Whether these bickerings in the party will ever cease till there all be a smashing defeat in both state and Nation seems uncertain; but they ought to cease, for they are very tire-

In his denial that abandonment of th hilippines was ever advocated, Senstor Teller falls in most adroitly with the consistent policy of the anti-imperialist school. If facts are against you, mply deny the facts, and the thing

It cannot be said that the Boers have fought with any remarkable pluck or daring. They have not shown any very great individual nor even collective courage. Such feats of arms as they ve achieved have consisted in repuls of British columns stupidly thrown against impregnable positions; but they never have been disposed to fight in the open, even when their numbers exceed-ed those of the British, as they constantly did during the first months of the war. From their standpoint this oubtless was wise, for they could not afford to lose men. But their record for resolute courage has nowhere been conspicuous, and they permitted the little garrison at Mafeking to hold out seven months. In our war any Union or Confederate force would have taken such place quickly; if not otherwise, by assault.

Abandonment of the Philippines was preed by the Bryanites as long as we were considering their retention. Then next thing that seemed necessary to do. Whatever army was required to subdue the insurrection was too large. Whatever way we were doing anything was just the wrong way. About the only thing pending on the Philippine problem now is the Spooner bill. It is the Spooner bill, therefore, that the vials of their wrath are poured out. For the nonce the Spooner bill incarnates all that is evil in theory and pernicious in practice. Next week it will be something else. Find out what is necessary to do and you will know at once what is the sublimation of all infamles.

The aged wife of John Sherman, and his companion during more than half a century, lies on her bier in Mansfield, O., the place of her birth, as it will be of her sepulture. A gentle, womanly woman, a faithful wife though never a mother, Mrs. Sherman lived happily in the sunshine of her husband's political prosperity, and retired softly into the shadows of his political eclipse, without any show of disappointment, fully exemplifying the accepted idea of woman's lot without any of its modern intellectual embellishments. Another woman whose name shines by a reflected light, which is even now-so ephemeral is political fame-growing dim, lies on her deathbed in England. The nmes of Mrs. Gladstone and Mrs. John Sherman are spoken softly in honor of the unselfish lives which they represent and of the womanhood which these lives adorned. While not more worthy or tion than thousands of their sister men, who so far as the public knowledge goes were nameless, they attained to such prominence as the reflected luster of a great name can give, and adorned high social positions by such forces of womanhood as glorify alike the mansion and the cot. Since death is the logical end of life when its activities are ended and its part in the drama is worked out, grief will find no fitting place beside the bler of Mrs. Sherman, or, when her time comes, of Gladstone, Louisa M. Alcott, a faithful, tender daughter, as she was a mpathetic writer on life's commones, embodied this idea in a poem ten at the bler of her mother, say-

thought to weep, but sing for joy instead

Our British friends are by no means bey have often been taken for. They get up big steam of enthusiasm, to very pressure of ecstasy, when ere is occasion. Yesterday they all went wild, once more, over the fall of Pretoria. It was not so great a feat in itself; it was great only because the conditions were such that it required a great army to do it. The end cannot ow be far off. A considerable Boer That it has been dissolving

dent. The Boers are not a people of a character to keep up for a long period guerrilla warfare, nor are the conditions within their country favorable

TELLER IN HIS TRUE FORM. Teller's latest exploit is worthy of him. His tearful departure from the St. Louis convention and his touching appeal in the Senate for the man with the blistered hand fitly blazed the way for his masterpiece on anti-expansion

Teller has sense enough to see that the hole into which "anti-imperialism has deposited itself is very deep and He magnanimously underslippery. takes the task of rescue. Every position taken and contended for by the antis has been proven ridiculously untenable. The need of succor is immediate and severe. Teller will save the day. How does he propose to do it? This is his answer:

Nobody, so far as I know, has advocated abandonment of the Philip-

There are only two mistakes in this ssertion. One is that abandonment of the Philippines was urged by all the crowd, including Teller, as long as they could urge it in counte nance, and the other mistake is that Teller knows it very well.

When the necessity for our retention of the Philippines became manifest, every opponent of Republican principles began to oppose it. They contended openly and flatly for a grant of imediate independence to the islands Bryan declared we must not "deny the people of the Philippines the rights for which our forefathers fought from Bunker Hill to Yorktown." He resisted annexation and he opposed it up to the last minute, when he supported ratification of the treaty of Paris. Senator Daniel opposed annexation. "We are now asked," he said, "to sally forth 7000 miles from our native seat to grasp, against their will, millions of unwilling people, to seize upon them, to take them by force of arms, and deposit them, land and people, within the lines of the Constitution, under the American flag to make them an integral part of this American Republic."

It is possible Mr. Teller didn't know this was going on, but he cannot be presumed ignorant of what he himself wrote over his own signature. He opposed annexation. He favored Filiplin independence, and in support of it he said:

You will need over 50,000 soldiers, and in title while you will need more, for they are a great people. They are a people who know something of their rights. They are a people who know the people who are willing to contend for them; and I be leve it to be an axiom that people who wil fight for their liberty and who are willing to tle for it, are capable of maintaining it wh

Teller thinks he is a great man. He ooks upon his exit from the St. Louis convention as one of the tragedies of the modern world. He thinks that when he says anything from his august seat in the Senate it will fall upon the ears of an awestruck world like the oracle of a Delphic priestess. And when he says nobody so far as he knows has advocated abandonment of the Philip pines, he imagines it will be accepted without question. All of which shows the greatness of Teller's head and the sublimity of his self-sufficiency.

General Otis, having after several lays' detention escaped from quarantine, is ashore in his native land to say that "the Filipino war is practically ended"; that Aguinaldo's followers have lost heart and are deserting him rapidly, and that, as soon as the lives in general gain confidence in the riendly offices and the justice of the Americans, there will be little difficulty in bringing them to terms. This, as the view of a military man who has been long on the ground and is presumably well acquainted with the matters whereof he speaks, is entitled to the most respectful attention. It does not tally, however, with statements of happenings in the islands since General Otis embarked on the Meade, home ward-bound, which indicate plainly a state there that is not one of peace and security, or the immediate promise of

either. The Filipino problem, to the solution of which the United States Government was set by events growing out of the war with Spain, is a long and complicated one. Many factors enter into it which will have to be eliminatednot by the sword, except in an auxillary sense, but by processes of education. That the forces that make for peace and civilization are at work in the Philippines there is no doubt, have been planted there at great cost in plood and treasure, and they are there to stay and to operate. But they will be thrown many times against the bastioned walls of ignorance, of tradition of superstition, and many times repulsed, before the peace that has its surety in a contented people and wise civic rule will prevail in these islands

of the sea Aguinaldo is said to be still in flight though in what direction it is not easy to determine. From every direction ome reports of outrage and robbery at the hands of roving bands of insur gents, while Filipino bulletins continue to be sent out charging grave crimes upon the American soldiery. Time, superior military force, judicious management, just rather than partisar measures of government, and the ore useful in their day and genera- leaven of patience working through the whole, must bring order out of the chaos that was precipitated upon the Philippines through insurrection. Bu it must be said that proclamations of peace seem to be premature while these conditions of unrest and lawlessness

> MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. Murders and suicides are sometimes mysterious, but there was no mystery about the double crime that was committed here last week. The dead man narried the woman with full knowledge of her antecedents. It was not a ongenial match. The man had no brains, no intelligence, no self-respect, no moral sense to speak of, and prob ably no reputation in particular to pre-The woman was at least his serve.

equal in intelligence and morals, and

from this point of view, while it was

foolish, reckless marriage, it was not an unequal match. Of course, even a stupid man who makes such a marriage knows that it would naturally breed disaster. only possible hope for any other outcome would be for the man to drop all dissipation, and by living an industrious, quiet, virtuous and in every way exemplary life, win his wife's respecand affection, and persuade her to join him in the effort to put the evil past forever behind them. But this man rce is yet under arms, but must soon | continued in his old ways; he did noth ing to build up his own character and furing a month past has been very evi- restore his self-respect, and of course

his ineradicable weakness and worthseness educated the woman to view im with contempt.

Finally the end came; the man's noney was gone: he had wasted his youth; he had no aspiration to make a new career for himseft. Without hope, without sturdy health; with nothing to bind him to life strongly, he became filled with despair, and in its dark train came vindictiveness. He was ready and willing to step down and out of a pleasureless, hopeless existence, but before he went he would drag down to leath with him the woman who, had cut him off from her companionship. He meant that she should walk the plank with him, and pitflessly he executed his design.

There is no mystery in such a case Any other outcome to such a marriage would have been unexpected, if not un natural. The man really took his moral life and all his hopes of honor, happinees and usefulness in his hands when he married the woman with full knowledge of her antecedents. He knew exactly what to expect. He knew the natural outcome and explosion of such ill-omened marriages. He led a life af-ter marriage that was swept by no oral breeze, and finally he flew into a murderous and suicidal rage when he discovered that the woman did not behave like a heroine and martyr when she found that he was without ambition or humanity of temper and with no prospect of personal improvement or reform in his condition. A woman of this sort might perhaps be redeemed by a man who had forced her to respec him by his own reformed life, but no cheap, weak, worthless, thriftless ma can marry a woman of irregular habits and expect to lead her back to vir-

THE BOER APPOMATTOX.

The Appomattox of the Transvaal Republic has been reached, and further resistance in shape of guerrilla warfare in the mountains will be of short life. The easy occupation of Johannes burg and Pretoria was not unexpected. There was a strong peace party in Pretoria, headed by Mr. Eloff, son-in-law of President Kruger, a man of large wealth and possessed of great available capital. He and his party have been for some time engaged in urging the abandonment of the defense of Pretoria and bringing about complete submission to the British. Afrikander influence has been brought to bear from Cape Town to create a party hostile to Kruger's influence, both in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The common-sense argument used has been: "You have lost the battle beyoud the doubt; why should you insist upon a further useless loss of life and property?" A house divided against itself is not a place from which to de liver a "last ditch" battle, and, whether Kruger is a fugitive or still nominally in arms, he could not in wisdom persist in defending Pretoria with its influen tial publicmen unanimous for surrender The Boer War, which began with the invasion of Natal, October 12, 1899, folowing the issue of the Boer ultimatum of October 10, has lasted a little more than eight months, and has ended, as every intelligent man knew it would, in the conquest of both the South African Republics and their conversion into crown colonies of Great Britain, although it is possible that the Transvaal may be clipped of some of its territory to round out the boundaries of Natal The only sane explanation of the original declaration of war by Presidents Kruger and Steyn is the assumption that they felt sincerely confident that the Afrikander population of Cape Colony and Natal would toin in the revolt and that leading Continental powers of Europe would interfere in their behalf. From November 1, when Sir George White allowed himself with 13,000 men to be cooped up in Ladysmith, until Deeverely defeated in attempting to force the Tugela River near Colenso, the British arms were humiliated by a sucession of military disasters, suffered by Generals White, Buller, Methuen and Gatacre. These disasters were so clearly due to military incompetency that the home government ordered England's greatest soldier, Lord Rob erts of Candahar, to the scene of action Since the arrival of that great soldier order has been brought out of chaor, and his march, which began late in February, with the splendid stroke which relieved Kimberley, captured Cronie's army, obtained the occupation f Bloemfontein and forced the Boers to raise the siege of Ladysmith, has ended at Pretoria without any appreciable check, much less disaster. Roberts halted at Bloemfontein from March 15 until April 3 to accumulate upplies at his secondary base, remount his cavalry and renew his transportation. Since he began his advance from Bloemfontein his army has gone forward like a great tidal wave over the Orange Free State, over the Vaal to the gates of Pretoria.

No British General ever before commanded so many men in the field, about 200,000, including the troops of Hunter, Methuen and Buller. advance through the Orange Free State, counting out his garrisons and guards, Lord Roberts must have had on his front of 200 miles long nearly 125,000 men. To direct such a great force, with its columns separated great distances; to clothe and feed his great army by a single-track railway; make his movements so well timed and exact; to secure the successful coperation of his scattered commands from his extreme left, under Hunter and Methuen, in the Orange Free State, at the west, to his extreme right under Buller, in Natal; to advance so rapidly over a very difficult country against a very vigilant and skillful foe, and to have done it with very small loss, is a military achievement of the highest order of merit. The German and French military critics, bitterly hostile to England, speak today of Lord Roberts with profound respect as not only a very able General, but as a very brilliant soldier. They are right. He is the ablest soldier in the annals of England since Wellington. He is the ablest soldier Europe has seen since Moltke, and the saddest reflection for Englishmen today, in their hour of victory, is to reflect that, had it not been the stupid favoritism of Wolseley, which gave the chief command in South Africa originally to Bul ler, instead of to Roberts, who was easily the first soldier of the army, many thousands of lives, much treas ure and much transient loss of military and political prestige would have been

saved to Great Britain. The Boer War really has taught in elligent military men nothing that they did not know before; nothing that Lord Roberts did not already know. Had Lord Roberts adopted the stupid tactics of Buller and Methuen and

White, he would not today be in Pretoria, and the Boer army would still be in occupation of Natal.

The Oregonian would again urge upon the attention of farmers in Yam hill County the importance of the beetsugar enterprise now offering to locate at Newberg. Half of the 5000 acres desired to be pledged for beet culture have been obtained. The other half must by all means be arranged for Assurances have been given that the time requisite for maturing the beets in that section is ample. A flourishing and profitable industry can be established if this arrangement can be entered into, and trustworthy dependence added to the uncertain incomes from wheat, hops and prunes. The terms on which the interested capital is willing to go in seem very favorable, and again we urge consideration of the matter upon the farmers of Yamhill County.

Among those present on Memorial day celebration at the battle-field of Antietam were the survivors of Brockenbrough's Maryland Artillery, which distinguished itself on the Confederate side of this great battle. Major Brock-enbrough, who commanded this artillery, was for several years a resident Portland during his term of office as agent of the United States Land De partment, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland in 1885. Major Brockenbrough was severely wounded at the great battle of Fredericksburg. December 12, 1862.

The death of Stephen Crane cuts off in the morning of what promised to be an active literary career a very entertaining writer on matters pertaining to the current thought of the world. His railroad stories have fascinated thousands of young men, eager for an adventurous industrial career, while as a war correspondent, in which capacity he did some of his best work, he was widely read and enjoyed. The hardships incident to the latter vocation undermined his health and led to his death at the early age of 30 years,

The onerous duties that devolve upor the police in looking after political matters just prior to an election naturally absorb the energies of the entire force. Hence, no wonder a murderer well known to a number of men in the city frequented his old haunts unmolested by "detectives" from Thursday evening, when the crime was commit until Saturday evening, when, tired of lying around waiting to be taken up and flonized in the usual way, he secured the notoriety which he desired by committing suicide

The British casualty list up to May 12 shows 357 officers and 5028 rank and file killed in action and died of wounds and disease; 690 officers and 9440 men wounded; 181 officers and 4558 men prisoners and missing; and 54 men ac cidentally killed; total, 1228 officers and 19,080 rank and file. Invalided to England, exclusive of wounded, 416 officers and 7203 rank and file. Total estimated casualties to that date, including noncombatants with the army and civil ians in besieged towns, 46,727.

From the returns, it will not be doubted that Oregon is a Republican, not a Democratic, state. Oregon will go against the Bryanized Democracy in November by sheer momentum and force, if not another word should be spoken on the subject from now till November.

Tongue appears to have carried every county in his district, except Linn, and possibly Lake. Linn's majority for Daly will be less than 250. Tongue's majority in the district seems to be about 1800.

Surprising results in Moody's favor Oregon. His majority in the district may reach 7000.

The total vote of Seattle in the election of March last was 8839. The vote of Portland on Monday last was 12,592.

An "Itemized" Account.

New York Commercial. If the gorgeous Major Estes G. Rath-hone, late director-general of posts in Cuba, has been living up to a correct interpretation of an "itemized account," business men generally will have to ad-mit that they have long been following a cumbrous and useless method. From Sec-retary Root's report to the Senate we this "itemized account" of Major Rathbone's expeditures for the last year

Miscellaneous	\$ 40.544	
Salaries, Department of Posts	219,067	91
Salaries, clerks in Postoffice	35,672	20
Salaries, postmasters	57,364	39
Salaries, railway postal clerks	24,270	49
Salaries, letter carriers	17,927	24
Telegraph and cables	407	82
Printing and stationery		
Furniture		05
Rent	11,209	14
Light		59
Per diem	17,313	33
Bonds		
Carriages, etc.		200
Newspapers	41	57
Mail transportation		19
Mail bags		23
Letter balances and scales	354	00
Post-marking and rubber stamps		90
Street letter boxes		45
Bafes		77
Transportation		72
Building and repairs		40
Mail wagons		00
Star route contractors	14,400	53
Mall messengers		200
Exchange		10
Refund		00
	4100	40
Total	\$212 ens	17
Warrants refunded		
I actamin Transmired trees.	41444	945

Only for a part of these royal expenditures have youchers been furnished, so that a thing may appear on the records of the Senate as an "itemized account" which the ordinary business man would be apt to quibble at. It will be observed that Major Rathbone's "miscellaneous" item is the largest but two in the entire "Salaries, department of posts," and "salaries, postmastera" are the only two that exceed it. It would seem that in expenditures aggregating nearly \$50,000 there might have been an item or two of sufficient amount to warrant individual entry. This proposition, we think, would hold good in a majority of the counting-rooms in the United States, but under the Rathbone system of bookkeeping matters generally regarded important were brushed aside as useless details. On the whole, it is just as well that a check is put on the Rathbone system at this stage n order that an inquiry by disinterceted auditors may determine whether it is the right or wrong thing from a business

Chicago Tribune, Persons who have traveled Eastern Ore-gon and noted the stretches of alkali desert through which the Columbia River runs will be interested in the experiments runs will be interested in the experiments now being made by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, with a view to turning the whole desert into grazing ranges. The energy of the industrial part of the company is directed toward discovering, by practical tests, the proper grasses and forage plants to take the place of the native bunch grass eaten off by the cattle in years past. The Portland Oregonian says the experiment has now proceeded far enough to show that brome grass, bunch grass, blue grain grass, Turkgrass, bunch grass, blue gram grass, Turk-

stan alfalfa, Australian salt bush, and white sage will grow upon lands now re-garded as desert. The covering of the Co-lumbia River region with some or all of these forage plants will insure the reival of stockgrowing and the establish ing of dairy interests on a large scale. Al-ready the population of Eastern Oregon is growing more rapidly than that of West-ern Oregon. This is but one inciplent chapter in the really marvelous story of how Americans have made deserts to blossom and bring forth abundant fruits. The narrative of similar achievements set forth in William E. Smythe's recent vol. ume, "The Conquest of Arid America," is as interesting as a romance and much more important in the way it touches the life and comfort of the people. It is by the rehabilitation of the Western cattle range through scientifir methods like those of the Oregon experiment that we may ex-pect relief from the present shortage of sattle and from the consequent high prices

ECLIPSES AND CHRONOLOGY.

Past Records Can Be Verified by Astronomical Science. St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press. In nothing, perhaps, do the powers of the human intellect find grander illustration than in the exactitude with which the astronomer can predict the coming of an eclipse. He can set down not merely the hour but the minute and second when it will begin and end at any given point on the earth's surface; define the path of the shadow from the moment when it shall strike the earth until its pencilings shall vanish in the outer void; ell us the degree of obscuration which will be observed at places outside the limit of totality; and finally, with a certi-tude like that of a heaven-born-prophet, he can giance ahead through the centuries and tell us when and where and at what intervals the phenomenon will be re-peated. Looking backward, he can likewise tell when and at what points eclipses bave occurred through all the ages of his-tory. He may not, concerning far-off eclipses, be as exact to a minute in time or to a mile in space as he is with an eclipse of the present year; but still his science has attained such accuracy that, calculating backwards, there is no method of verifying chronological records so wholly to be depended upon as that by the testimony of eclipses. Let it be found recorded in some ancient tome that such and such an event happened concurrently with an eclipse of the sun; then if the astronomer finds, by his calculations, that the eclipse actually did take place at the time named, the historian is supported by evidence wholly beyond dispute. If, on the contrary, the astronomer does not find the eclipse, the narrative is discredited. So certain in its results is this application of eclipses to the verification of dates, that the author of a work recently published in St. Louis well named the eclipse

The Great Seal of Chronology."
The enormous difficulties attending the equisition of the data for such computaions become apparent when it is conidered that the pencilings of shadow, which are traced in an eclipse of the sun idered that the fall upon a body whirling with inconcely able velocity through spaces measurable only in millions of miles, that they are cast by another body—the moon—whose omplex motions at differing velocities it would seem impossible to reduce to an exact formula, and that the sun itself, whose rays are intercepted, is also in motion, carrying along the whole planetary system. To these complications, with the pull which the sun exerts upon the earth and moon, must be added the little pulls of the other planets, especially of Venus. Professor Newcomb makes the admission—that in calculating distant eclipses the astronomer may make an error of a minute in 60 years—with an air of defeat which seems really pathetic, so earnest are these astronomers in their pursuit of absolute accuracy. And yet it is seen that even with an error of a minute in every 60 years there would be a total error in time of only about an hour in 000 years; so that since history seldom uses a smaller portion of time than a day n its narratives, the reliability of dates ixed by eclipses remains unimpaired even by the possibility of slight error which wrings the astrone which is his dearest ambiti-

THE CANTEEN AGAIN. Some Misapprehensons Seeming to Need Continual Correction. New York Times.

The attempt to get a bill through Conare charged with the duty of looking out for the welfare and comfort of Uncle Sam's soldiers.

Secretary Root, in a communication to the House committee having the bill be fore it, declares that its enactment "would be injurious to the temperance, morals and discipline of the enlisted men of the Army." Adjutant-General Corbin asserts

The prohibition of the sale of beer in the coat exchange means an increase of whisk post exchange means an increase of whisky drinking and drunkenness, and the consequent necessity for medical treatment; an increase of the horrors of delirium tremens and insanity; an increased number of courts-martial and punishment and of descrition, to the scandal of the service, no less than a decrease of discipine, health and morals, and the consequendiminution of contentment, self-esteem and self-reliance on the part of the enlisted men, to say nothing of its effects upon surrounding

These emphatic utterances should be carefully considered by Congress before it yields to the petitions and representations of the people who are trying to have the canteen swept out of existence. It may be freely conceded that most of these remonstrants are sincere in their belief that the canteen is an evil. But not one in a hundred-probably not one in a thousand-among them knows any-thing by practical experience of the conditions which confront the Army au-thorities in their responsibility for the lives, health and discipline of 109,000 men, temporarily or permanently deprived of the restraining influence of home ties and exposed to the temptations of the dens of vice that are to be found in close proximity to all garrisons.

In the canteens only beer and light wines are sold under rigid sestrictions. With these institutions abolished it has been shown conclusively that it is impossible to prevent numbers of the men from pa-tronising resorts where the vilest grades of strong liquors are dispensed. Since it is out of the question to compel all the soldlers to practice total abstinence, is it not far better, from a practical and humanitarian point of view, to remove the inontives to drunkenness and disorder that exist where the canteen system is not in operation?

Will Women Become Mannish?

New York Press, Nothing can make a woman unwomanly vithout her own consent. Nor does the eligibility of women to official councils in church or state mean that any greater number of them will be speechmakers than at present. Ballots can be taken in any deliberative body as privately as a lady can draw her check or make out her deposit sip in the ladies' parlors of a bank if the members choose to adopt that kind of a rule. Rev. William Prall, of Albany, in his Baidwin lectures on "The State and the Church," before the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, held that the giving of suffrage to woman, whether in-dividual suffrage or a representative franchise, is a blow aimed at the stability of the marriage relation, and that it tends to divide authority and therefore to de-stroy it. "There is no inequality," says he, "between the man and the woman; the one is the complement of the other." The family being the typical form and the family spirit the ideal spirit of social

they went off to vote and attend board and conference meetings. But the very fact that woman's disposition is the com-plement of that of man, and that the ideal family is that in which measculine authority and feminine suavity and tact are united, receives a new application from the attempt to make the family spirit serve as a model for the universal social spirt. If a municipal or a church council is to be characterized by the family spirit in the interest of justice and peace, they it is all the more important that the it is all the more important feminine element of gentleness and sym-pathy and insight be combined with the measuring disposition to assert authority and to declare various kinds of war. And this need cannot possibly be supplied bet-ter than by matronly members who have brought up their children well and ar-ranged their homes so that they can be spared occasionally for public duties,

A Perfunctory Campaign.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

According to the present indications, the approaching Presidential campaign will the most quiet the country has for many years. The general belication shared openly by thousands of Democrats, that Bryan has no chance of eletion, will rid the contest of the ele-ment of anxiety that kept the cam-paign of 1896 keyed to such a pitch of intensity till the very end of it. The will induce the people to disturb the present prosperity or unsettle existing business conditions. So strong is this feeling that the faintest doubt which the ntry now views the contest with Republican managers felt at one time lest the Democrats might gain control of Congress has been dispelled. They now feel as sure of returning a majority there as they do of re-electing McKinley. It they do of re-electing McKinley. It would be a strange outcome were this not to be the case. Congress has done Like feelish puglists, who think they're is nothing that has excited serious popular dissent, and k has performed one great dissent, and R has performed one great act that entities it to universal approval and gratitude—in establishing the gold standard. So long as Bryan and his fol-lowers constitute the opposition, both z Republican President and a Republican Congress must be regarded as the nec-essary barriers to guard prosperity gainst the assaults of the mob. On such an issue as that there can be no doubt as to where the American people stand they are on the side of property. As Lowell says, "If history has taught us any other lesson than that nobody ever profits by its teachings, it is that property is always too much for comin the long run."

Habit and Its Moral.

Philadelphia Times. Those who have made it one of the ob ects of their life to oppose the use alcoholics and tobacco no doubt meet ma discouraging experiences. On the oth hand, it is equally true that they feel themselves fortified by their occasional victories over smoke and drink. As is but natural, they watch the papers closely, with a view to securing from their faithil mirroring of the day's events those ving arguments that bring home with olen force the impressiveness

seon they would teach. Perhaps this method is open to the objection that it is manifestly unfair to rea-son that because particular results have followed as the apparent consequence of a habit in one instance, a must necessor ily be the same in all. Such argumen Such argument is like assuming because a certain boy ad-dicted to cigarettes afterwards runs away from home to go West and kill Indians, that a similar unjustifiable thirst for the red man's blood is bound to characterize every lad who surreptitiously or otherwise delights his soul with whiffing at the cherished weed. And this conclusion brings up the matter of one Joseph McGrath, some facts concerning whom have just appeared in the public prints of New York, and have a decided bearing on the ques-

tion in hand.

While there can be no doubt the moral of McGrath's life as the evident slave of habit is free to all who care to make use of it as a warning or an example to youth, we believe that in particular directions it will be wiser not to so embody it. This es-toppel, moreover, seems to hold good norwithstanding that no later than last St day, McGrath, in a hilarlously healthful manner, celebrated his 163d birthday, of which period 85 years had possibly never seen a day without liberal indulgence in his bottle and his pipe,

War Lies.

Andrew Lang in Longman's. gress abolishing the Army canteen has one leason we might learn from the war, brought forth some vigorous protests from the lesson of examining evidence for state-the officials of the War Department, who out which one hears daily, even in a rural noise place, are huge and glittering. What must they be in London, where the stock exchange and the authors of newspaper placards are busy at work? The lies are accepted, as a rule, without hesitation. A General simply cannot march 20 miles through a hostile country in 20 minutes, yet people tell you news which could only be true if the march were practicable. To-day I was informed that A, commanding the B brigade, on the march through the dark to attack at Magersfontein, sent back his galloper to ask his commanding officer if he might make his troops advance in open, not in close order. The galloper rode back and returned with the reply that the troops must advance in close order. Now, where were the troops at this moment, and where was the officer whom the galloper had to consult? How long a ride had the gulloper to make, back and forward in pitch darkness, and what were the troops doing in the meantime? Were they going on or did they wait. These particulars were unknown. My informant was a lady, and her informant Was a lady, who had the story from an officer that was present on the occasion. The evidence does not appear absolutely trustworthy to myself; not that I dispute the accuracy of any of the three witness think one must suspend one

Honor Warps Poetleni Ability.

Providence Journal. Why should the mere fact that a man why should the mere fact that a man has been made poet laureate render him incapable of writing good poetry? Mr. Austin had done some creditable if not brilliant work before he was selected to succeed Tennyson. Perhaps it is assum-ing too much to assert that his new of-ficial position has had anything to do ficial position has had anything to do with his decline. Even poets of distinc-tion have been known to write themselves out. The long stience of Arnold, a man of the first rank, has never been explained. The laurenteship itself certainly never injured Tennyson; nor is there never injured Tennyson; nor is there good reason for saying that it had a bac effect on his great predecessors, Wordsworth and Son

For the Man Who Fails.

Paul Laurence Dunbar.
The world is a snob, and the man who wins
Is the chap for its money's worth;
And the lust for success causes half of the sine That are cursing this grave old earth.

For it's fine to go up, and the world's applaus

Is sweet to the mortal ear;

But the man who falls in a nibble cause

Is a hero that's no less dear.

'Tis true enough that the laurel crown For many a hero has lain him down
With nought but the cypress bough.
There are gallant men in the losing fight,
And as gallant deeds are done
As ever graced the captured height,
Or the battle grandly won.

We sit at life's board with our perves high

And we play for the stake of fame, And our odes are sung and our banners have For the man who wins the game But I have a song of another kind That breathes in these fame wrought gales— An ode to the noble heart and mind Of the gallant man who falls!

The man who is strong to fight his fight, the family spirit the ideal spirit of social relationship, it is supremely important to society that the family as an institution should not decay.

It would certainly be rash to encourage young mothers to leave households of lifting the children without maternal care while

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A good many candidates are suffering from acute dayafteritis.

The Boers are unfortunate in not having any tall timber to take to.

side.

Pretoria.

surely

The Lord is evidently not on Kruger's side. His side is too plainly the cold out

The Navy wante real ships for targets. Perhaps Abdul Hamid would like to supply it with a few.

Mayor Storey has probably learned that the way to men's votes does not lie

through their stomachs. The British are a brave people, but a state election will chase them off the

first page whenever it comes along. It is not reported that Roberts wested any time looking for the remains of Buller's Christmas dinner when he got into

Roberts-Go pick up that Boer shell and hrow it out of camp before it explodes. Subaltern-I don't like to, my Lord; I am afraid it isn't the right one.

Storey-Farewell, a long farewell, to all my

This is the state of man, today he blows his Hard-earned coin on boose, tomorrow follows
The route of the salcons and tanks up grafters;
The third day comes a frest, a killing frest,
And when he thinks-poor, easy mark-full

pers. Full many weeks upon my gall But clear outside my class; My high built At length went all to pieces and has left me

At length went all to pieces and has left me An also ran—a has been—at the mercy Of any guy who lost his boodle on me. Vain politics and other sure-thing games, I hats ye; I've been put wise by this jolt; oh, how easy Is that poor mark who looks for voter's favors. There is between that X we would aspire to

down More double crosses than a diplomat could give us. And when it's off it's in a thousand places-

And that's no campaign lie

People who are particular about what kind of a roast or what cut of steak they eat often have trouble in finding anything to suit them at their butcher's. Such a person stood looking over the display in a butcher's shop Saturday with a sort of disgusted fook on his countenance. "What will you have?" asked the butcher. "Oh, I don't know!" was the reply, "I want something nice, and I don't see anything I want." "Not hungry, are you?" neked the butcher. "No; how should I be? I have just eaten a hearty lunch." "That's all right," said the butcher, "I'll send you up something nice." As the man passed out the butcher remarked to a hystander: "I can always tell whether a customer is hungry or not. If he is not hungry, nothing suits him; and if he is hungry, anything is good enough for him." And he proceeded to remove the shoulder-blade from a quarter of lamb, "put a pocket in it" and wrap it up for the hard-to-please man. The moral is if you want to be easily suited don't call at your butcher's until you are hungry.

In hunting for a name for a strange new maindy recently discovered in California the doctors coined the word "topsyturvyopta." The case baffles explanation, Mary Terry, 7-year-old daughter of a Portuguese rancher in the southern part of the state, was born with some defect of the optical structure, which caused her to see everything reversed, precisely as mortals with normal vision see things in mirror. Little attention was paid to her peculiarity until she went to school. Though marvelously bright mentally, she could not make much progress, and her teacher was in despair. She learned to read with reasonable ease, but when came to writing the trouble became most prominent. She pensisted in writing all the characters not only hindfores but upside down. For a long time the teacher could make nothing out of her scribbling, but by accident she looked through the sheet of paper on which Mary had been writing and then the letters appeared in proper order and quite legible. Fruitless efforts have been made to correct her strange defect, and the child continues to see the world topsy-turvy.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

He-Yes, dearest, I have loved before we met but let us not dig up the past. She-Oh, all right, then; if you don't want to dig up the past, why, let's not dig up the future, sither.—

Ancestral-Mrs. Upperton-Ah! Is it you r your wife who is descended from King Al-red? Mr. Commonstale—Neither one of us. It sour daughter Heuristia and our son Percy. Didn't Know It by That Name,-"Didn't you

find the tipping nulsance particularly exasperating?" some one asked Uncle Jerry, who had just returned from his first visit to a fashionable watering-place. "The tipping nulsance" he said. "Oh. yes, there was always some idiot who wanted to rock the boat."—Chicage

Ostracism.—The Ordinary Society Woman met the Trust Magnate's Wife at the threshold. 'Buck!' cried the Ordinary Society Woman. 'I did not invite you! I am cetracizing you! The Trust Magnate's Wife drew a dofrom her bosom. "I have here," she said, "a mandamus from the Federal Court, directing you to cease estracising me, on the ground that in extracising me you interfers with in-terstate commerce." Thus again had Law operated to fortify Wealth in the hastions of Privilege.-Detroit Journal.

Logic.—"Here," said little Arthur's father, you've made a blunder in this picture. Your pures are well drawn, but you have made a orse with wings to represent Time. That en't right. The horse with wings is Pegasus, the steed on which the post is supported. Time should be represented by man with a scythe." "Well." the boy "people often say "Time files," don't "And then there's something ab 'taking time by the forelock,' lan't there? time isn't a horse with wings how can it fly and be taken by the forelock?"—Chicago Times-

Inanswerable. Washington Star.

Why is it that the wandering fly. Who might be happy in the gleam
of Summer sun, prefers to die
And thereby spoil the breakfast cream? Why does the hateful sparrow thrive

While song birds into silence sink?
Why does the paste brush still contrive
Samehow to get into the ink? Why does it rain each holiday,

And shine throughout the tollsome week'
Why does the freekle find its way.
Unerring to the fairest cheek? Why do the weeds displace the flowers?

Why does a discord drown the song?

In short, upon this world of curs, Oh, why does everything go wrong? A Kind Word for Money.

Washington Star.
They say that money is the cause
Of everything that's naughty. Yet money merits some applause, Oh, moralist, so haughty.

The man who elevates the race Or makes the world more sunny, Total on, in nearly every case, Because he needs the money.