THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

COMPARATIVE STUDIES

BY HON, FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

The early years of this century gave n mint, save to the most prophetic, of the mechanical prodigies soon to transform the world. The mariner, who waited on tides and winds, and took reckless chances in the lottery of storms, was still the most progressive and venture-some of men. In America, the more alert of the few newspapers of 1800 were en abled through co-operation of the fleet-est packets to announce as special features the publication of European news "only 60 days old." There was not a steamship or a mile of steam railway or electric telegraph in the world. Eight cents was the postage on a letter 100 years ago, and it has been estimated that during the first few years of the century each adult in America sent on

an average only one letter a year, tive state. New York was as far from Washington then in point of time as Washington now is from San Francisco. Communities had more of a distinctive character then than now, for they were less often invaded by strangers, and when these strangers came they were looked upon with wonder, and their tales of other lands, and even other cities not ote, were listened to with The character of men's thoughts and methods of doing bustness must, in



an age not equipped with time-saving veniences, have been necessarily slow Men must now do in an instant and by instinct, almost, what in 1800 they did only as the result of long reflection.

Ambassadors at foreign courts carried on negotiations from one to six months behind the progress of events at home. or, when confronted by emergency, protheir governments to ratify their acts. tween France and America in 1900 the anti-expansionists of that day might have thwarted the purchase of Louisiana. The commissioners Jefferson sent to Paris were authorized to offer \$2,000,000 for an outlet to the Gulf. The First Consul dazzled the envoys by offering them the whole of Louisiana for 80,000,000 francs. They were not empowered to make this purchase, and they could not communicate with Washington, but with charac teristic American daring they closed the bargain with the great Corsican. If the great Atlantic cable had then bound the continents together that vast domain west of the Mississippi, from which so many rich states have been builded. would yet be a French province, or pos-sibly, indeed, another British Empire.

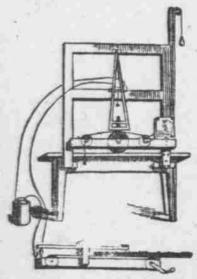
When nations were at war armies at the front continued to battle long after statesmen at home or diplomats abroad had signed conventions of peace. The treaty of Ghent was concluded on Christmas Eve, 1814, but 49 days were to pass before the good news could reach the American capital. In the meantime the war continued, and New Year's day, 1815, found Jackson's army knee-deep in the bayous of the Mississippi, fighting the triumphal battle of New Orieans-a vic tory that cleared a path for Jackson to White House. The news that Madi-had been chosen President did not reach the citizens in Kentucky until three nonths after his election.

The people of New England, who had

vowed that if the Potomac site for the Federal capital were chosen their representatives would resign rather than up dertake the perilous journey through wil-derness and morass to the sent of gov ernment, opposed also the building canals and turnpikes to connect the East and West. Too many people had already passed beyond the Alleghanies, they said the Eastern seaboard would become de populated; the exodus to Western from tiers threatened the stability of the Re public. Even Jefferson believed that the fantic and Mississippi confederations. Few people believed that representatives the distant "Stony Mountains" Louisiana would ever tak seats in the Capitol a

take Washington. And yet thehe came a time when at the darkest hour in all our history the building of transcontinental railroads was advocated as a means of binding the East to the West; and we this day have witnessed the marriage of these great sections by the strong nds of steel which span the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Extry in the century, amid the clamor-ing for better highways, there were the demonstrations and prophecies of a few men of genius who had dabbled in steam and felt the throb of the power that was to horness the world's traffic



The original telegraphic instrument.

to elemental forces, overthrow the customs of centuries and nations closer together.

If this were an account of the development of transportation, rather than a general review of the growth of means and metohds of communication, more particular attention might be paid to the achievements of Oliver Evans, who de-voted a lifetime of unappreciated effort to the proposition that steam might be made to furnish motive power for bonts and wagons; to John Fitch, who propelied his steam craft on the Delaware; to Robert Fulton and Stephenson; but only incidental mention can be made of the building of ranways and steamships, in these days of marvels. Within a few smudges,

although they are perhaps the most im portant element in the system of OF TWO CENTURIES

unication. There were serious doubts in many minds even at the beginning of the present generation that the barriers of mountains, swamps and rivers could be overcome. Daniel Webster, despite his owers of prophecy, vigorously opposed he absorption of Washington territory into the Union, contending that the term of a representative from that remote region would expire before he could reach the National capital.

The building of railroads progressed rapidly in the United States. In 1828

Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid the first rail of the Bultimore & Ohio Railand the Prince of Wales pressed the instrument, and the simultaneous click way. In 1830 there were 23 miles of rail-road. Today, 70 years later, there are enough miles of railroad in the Republic, the receiver told that the message had: been to Teheran and back. Through the improvements made by Edi counting terminals and sidings, to build a track from this planet to the moon, with 6000 miles left over. It is difficult on, 72 messages can be sent sim ously over the same wire. Typewritten pages are now reproduced by telegraph, and, wonder of wonders, science has seized to realize what this enormous mileage of railroads means. It has opened up in-accessible forests, which in their turn upon the circufamblent air, and without the aid of wires man is able to com have given way before the ax of the hus-bandman, and where once there were wil-dernesses now there are vast fields of pre-

ceipts for the carriage of all kinds of mail

matter now aggregate almost \$100,000,000 a year, and it spends a little more, for the

effort is to provide means of quick com-munication between citizen and citizen, rather than to make the service self-sus-

taining. There are now about 75,000 post-offices in the United States, and the serv-ice has more than 200,000 employes. It handles approximately 7,000,000,000 pieces

of mail matter every year, of which 3,00),-

has witnessed a marvelous growth. It is a reflection of the no less wonderful development of the United States. The

sheet of expenditures and receipts for a

whole quarter of a year showed an aggregate of \$3,000, which is the expenditure

In this day we do not wait for the slow stage coach of our ancestors, carrying the

if today the ordinary service, rapid as it is, is not sufficiently swift, we are permitted the convenience of special deliveries, by which, upon the payment of a small fee, our own little affairs receive particular care by the Government.

But marriel as we may at the com-

But, marvel as we may at the cor

pleteness and efficiency of the present postal system, compared with that of the

early days, there are still greater won

ders. Prior to 1800 a few scientists in Europe and America had caught scattering sparks of the power that was in the twinking of an eye to flash human thought around the world. Le Bage, in Geneva, and Betancourt, in Spain, had sent fluttering measures over with with

sent fluttering messages over wires with power furnished by a battery of Leyden jars. Then, in 1809, followed Volta, who

won the plaudits of Napoleon and 2009

crowns by demonstrating the use of his galvanic pile. From this famous scien-tist of Pavia to Samuel Morse the history of electrical inventions, improvements

and discoveries is brilliant with illustri-

ous names, many of which, like Ohm, Ampere, Ocersted, Faraday and Henry have been incorporated in the technical

language that has grown about the bat-

tery and the dynamo. Among all these there is no greater name than that of

Morse, on May 27, 1844, the first intelligi

ble communication sent over a considerable distance was flashed from the American capital to Baltimore. The dots

sage sent by the Morre system and preserve at Harvard College.)

and dashes of the mysterious system tha

versal alphabet of mankind. Still great-er wonders were to follow than the es-tablishment of the electrical telegraph as

a means of communication between dis

tant points of land. In 1863 Morse mg gosted the possibility of connecting Eu-

rope and America by cable. The work of Cyrus Field in accomplishing this stu-pendous achievement is within the mem

ory of most of us. The first cable me

sage between the Old World and the new will ring forever in the ears of man-kind—"Glory be to God in the highest,

and on earth peace and good will toward men." The most implous cynic of this century has been so thrilled by the thought of human messaga finshing to and fro where the "shell-burred cables creep" that he has written:

Hush! Men talk today o'er the waste of

ultimate slime, And a new word runs between: Whispering

Without the cable and the telegraph the

daily paper, such a marked feature of

withstanding both telegraph and cable tolls

of necessity remained at a high rate for a

nuber of years, the press early seled up-on this wonderful means of speedy com-

For a time cable tolls between London

and New York were fixed at \$100 for a

meant that no message between England

and the United States could be sent for less than \$100. Today an intelligible mes-

sage may, by the use of code words, be

passed between England and America at a

cost even to individuals not exceeding 75

cents. The newspaper rate is still less, and the news in detail of operations in

foreign countries is now an important part 4

of the daily paper. It is interesting to note that the first news dispatch from

Europe to a New York paper cost \$4000, and it is further of interest that this

first dispatch from the Old World con

tails of a prize fight.

nually into the millions.

isted of a political speech and the de-

When Lincoln signed the emancipatio

ington was so ented at ms success in get-ting a preliminary outline that he began his message to his New York paper with four stenses of the old hymn beginning "We are living, we are dwelling in a grand and awful time." He received an intima-tion that if he found it necessary to drop

into poetry it would be better to win

simply the number of the page, as the home office had a hymn-book of its own.

The present newspaper outlay for telegrams by land and under sea reaches an-

Few stop to realize the wonderful ra-pidity with which business is accom-

plished by the electric telegraph and cable

ngton was so elated at his success in

roclamation a correspondent at Wash-

message of 20 words, or under,

modern life, would not be possible.

unication.

spelled the famous message, God wrought," have becom

和明明 明明 110年歌

have become the un

of every six hours now."

cate long distances.

If Edison's prediction be true that the 20th century shall eclipse the triumphs dericases now there are vast noted of pre-cious grain. These hundreds and hun-dreds of miles of steel rails have pene-trated in every direction, and so have brought the people of the United States closer together. Their primary influence is to weld the community into one cohe-sive mass. They beget interdependence of the 16th more signally than this century has eclipsed any previous see, wire less telegraphy will be only one instance where man shall have conquered the mys-terious elemental forces and harnessed them to his purpose. It is easy to be-lieve, with Edison, that "we are only at the cock crow of civilization," but it so that the manufacturer of the East looks to the agriculturist of the West for is also fitting to say, in the words of those reverent messages of the telegraph his bread and meat, while the farmet looks to his Eastern brother for the shoes and clothes he wears. They know each other through their respective prodand cable, bringing man closer unto man. "What hath God wrought," "Giory to ucts, and they read each other's minds in quick exchanges of thought, by the telegraph, by letters and the public press. God in the highest, and on earth peace and The postal establishment has grown from almost nothing to be the greatest pushess concern in the world. Its re-

Frank & Vanderling Treasury Department, Washington.

nessages to Havre by way of New York

without an instant's delay. On the New York stock exchange from three to five

minutes is the maximum time consumed for a message to London and return. At

a recent electrical exhibition in New York

a 30-word message was started on a clear circuit to San Francisco, theree to Van-

couver, thence to Nova Scotia, under the Atlantic to London and back to New

York. Before one operator had cease

sending the telegram another operato across the room began to redeive it from

London. Some time ago in the Albert Hall, London, connections were made with

the cable in Germany, thence across South Russia, Caucasus, Armenia and Persia to Teheran, where the line was connected

with a second line of the Indo European

Telegraph Company, returning to London by the same route. The lines were clear,

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Dr. T. L. Eliot's Calm Reflections or the Subject of "Urn Burial."

The recent organization of an associa tion in Portland for the procuring what is sometimes called "urn burial" the simple and swift resolution of the dead body into ashes—causes consider-able interest; and learning that Rev. Mr. Eliot, while in California a month since, made some study of the process. and regards incineration with favor, The Oregonian ahs asked from him an ex-pression conterning the subject and views entertained by those who coincide

figures above given are incomprehensible, and hardly to be believed when comparison is made with the postal service 100 years ago. "When Timothy Pickering served as Postmaster-General in Washington's Administration," says Postmaster-General Smith, "his balance wheel of expenditures and receipts for a ith by him. Dr. Eliot said:
"I have for many years felt that 'in humation' as it is sometimes called-the ordinary burial—must give place, sooner or later, to some method at once nobler and more in accord with progressive civilization. In my college days I read an old classic, Sir Thomas Browne's Religio Medici,' the creed of a physician, to which later was added a chapter on 'urn stage coach of our ancestors, carrying the fortnightly mails, but even in the rural districts there are daily deliveries of letters at the very door, and in the cities there are hourly deliveries. Fast mail trains have succeeded the old coach, which lumbered over cordurary roads, or was delayed long hours in the mire, and if today the ordinary service, reads on the contract of the coach. burial.' The work was originally pub-lished in 1642 and soon after translated

into five languages.
"A case of cremation occurred in St.
Louis when I was a young man, the discussion of which in my hearing went for commend the method, especially as on after I passed through two seasons of cholers epidemic-during which there was serious talk of burning bodies of the numerous pauper dead. Several small cemeteries were at that time abandoned by law, and I once witnessed a ghastly spectacle of the contents of several hundreds of graves, dug up indiscriminately, thrown into wagons and carried off as rubblish. I may say that in these ways my mind was accustomed to look for a time when a wiser disposition of bodies, conforming to enlightened sanitary law, might be devised; some method that uld also satisfy religious and human sentiment. But many years passed be-fore I heard of established crematoriums,

as they are called.
"I may refer to one experience, which has 'obsessed' my imagination ever since. In pursuance of my profession, I was called upon to officiate at a sec burial, the former cemetery having been abandoned. It was necessary for me personally to verify the face and body of my friend. After that experience, my thoughts were turned to this whole matter of burial as a subject for reform, it on no other ground than of a nobler sentiment and pure contemplative memo

"While in San Francisco lately talked with many persons and found that the method of incineration was rapidly being adopted. I found people who had been hitherto opposed or prejudiced were converted by witnessing the cere-mony. I questioned wives and mothers as to their subsequent feeling or imagination, and they said the thought was one of consolation and spiritualized their con-ception of the after life. Of course there remains to many people the unreasoning power of custom. The new method em-phasizes the inevitable dissolution of the ody, and for a very few there may be e lingering superstition that 'In the cult for divine power to restore ashed beauty and form, than moldering owever, dissolve at a touch of commo sense and purer religious faith. hodies of departed friends are sacred in-deed, but themselves are no longer there in the muddy vesture of decay.' This atfords just the reason for a speedy reduc-tion to elemental matter, and the pure fire only accomplishes in 60 minutes which the chemistry of Nature, baffle and delay it as we may, accomplishes in a

dozen or fifty years. "By appointment with the superintend-ent of one of the San Francisco associations, I witnessed an incineration in de-tail. There was a digpliy and order ob-served which was highly impressive. Nothing can mitigate the pain of parting with those we love; but since that partemoved from sight, the method which in a short time places their pure asher in our keeping seems to me an emandpation, and strengthens the confidence in immortality. These ashes we may place, if we choose, in the niche of a columbarium, or they may be buried in the old way in the ground, or scattered reverently in some garden bed of flowers, or as with one of my friends, far out at see. This whole sublect is one which This whole subject is one which should be freed from nebulous fancy and superstitious, unreasoning prejudices 'Our imagination,' says Pope Clemen XIV. 'is often our greatest enemy. am striving to weary mine, before I act. If we must imagine, let it be on constructive lines, in accord with science and enlightened religion. A very little amou

cation by fire the universal method of disposition of the dead." EVERYBODY GO.

of clean, resolute thinking, and spiritue

confidence, should suffice to make purifi

Special excursion to Bonneville, Sunday. Good music. Adgle and her lions, vaudeville performance, dancing, specialties. Leave Union Depot, 9:30 A. M.: 16 cents round trip. Performance free.

They Learn the Use of Smudges, New York Sun.

A curious bit of adaptation to circur stances may be seen in Summer among the cattle of the swamp lands along the Mississippi. From July to mid-September blood-sucking insects-mosquitos, flies gnats and so oh, are so bad there eattle are sometimes in danger of their lives So are people, unless they make smudge—that is to say, fires so thickly smothered they fill the air with clouds of spoke and thus drive away the pests. The cattle soon learn the use and value of the

der can seil a cargo of wheat in London. Brokers in London frequently, finding the cables across the channel congested, send

LowiCharacter of the Delegates Gen erally-The Convention's Chief Lesson.

TRIP OF MASSACRUSETTS DELEGA.

TION TO KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, July 4-(Special to th New York Evening Post.)-Ih re are time when it becomes the duty of an independent newspaper to tell some unpleasant truths of a personal nature. Such an occasion is supplied by the Massachusetts delogation to this convention. Their appearance and conduct on the way out and since their arrival here constitute a dis-grace to the old state which even Bryan-ism does not fully expiain or sufficiently

Nor aresthese doings outside the con cern of the decent citizenship of Massa-chusetts, for even of other states. This delegation contains the men who are managing the Democratic party, and in the improbable event of its success, the ones who would stand before the country for the old commonwealth. They would pre-sumably fill the Federal offices at home, and represent the Nation abroad. Hence their deportment becomes of the mos-wital public interest.

This Massachusetts delegation left Bos-ton, as is generally known, at noon on Satunday. The haggage-car was stocked with beer, whisky, and other alcoholics. With exceptions which are numerically trifling, the whole party promptly proceeded to get drunk, and in this condition not a few have since spent most of their time. One of the half-dozen mem bers of the party was badly "loaded" be-fore the train had been out half an hour and a little later was severely afflicted with an acute attack of names. A disthe party, for which an opportunity was afforded by the charge that the Vermont delegates, who had a car attached to the same train, were helping themselves too generously to the Massachusetts refresh-ments. This charge was defiantly hurled back, and in words on both sides that could not be mistaken for even brutal

Breekfast was provided Sunday morn ing at Toronto, for the party went by the Grand Trunk, and those who were able to get up at all had sobered off enough to pursent a fairly decent appearance. They soon diagraced themselves, however, by marching about the railroad stathe disgust of the courteous and hospita-ble Canadians. In fact, when the Canada linetwas reached, one member of the party was apprised of the fact that he was in the Queen's dominions, which iden as affected him that he hunted up one of the train flags, of a green tint, and rolled himself through the train, waving his flag and cheering for the Queen. On the first night out, only one man fell out of his berth, but as this was an upper one, it r sated some commotion, and his restora to place taxed severely the ingenuit the party. This served as a warning to the others, who thereafter hugged the wind-sw side of the sleeping places, and so specessful were they that no other occasion for calling for a derrick arose. The er sineer may have been warned to go slowly around curves!

At Nisgara Falls nothing of moment occurred. The stay was short, and the great display of water, coming as it did so much in the nature of a novelty, entime. There were several women in the party, wives of delegates, but they found it less shocking to their sensibilities to report to the staterooms, and keep very

The full delegation, as generally published in the printed lists, did not actually make the trip. At least four delegates, and they were among the best known and most respectable, stayed at home, while quite a number of alternates were missing. Besides that, Jerry McNamara got left for the train, but overtook the party at Niag ara Falls. He had arranged to have band escort him to the station, and this

On arrival here, George Fred Williams met the party at the station, and accom-panied them to the Balti-nore Hotel, where propriate speeches were exchange of the party, who occupied one-ninth a room opening out on a balcony over the main entrance, went out there and with out waiting for the formality of an in-troduction began to address the crowassembled below. He said he had co bring the greeting of Boston to Kan s City. He referred to McKinley's ma jority in Boston four years ago, but told his audience he could guarantee a 10,000 majority for Bryan this time. They cheered lustily. He went on to added flights of eloquence in praising free silver and berating imperialism, when suddenly to the surprise of his hearers, he shifted his ground by telling them that he was speaking just to introduce a new cur

No great pretence is made of attending to convention work or of knowing any-Fred does all that. He did order a dele gation meeting at 5 o'clock Tuesday after-noon, but when that hour had arrived ost of his following had gone to a base ball game. On their return many of them were so well "loaded" as to be pugnaclous, and an attempt to transact bust ness was soon ahandoned. Your correspondent called at the dele

gation headquarters Wednesday morning, and was informed by Delegate Foley that certain lines of social cleavage had already shown themselves. "The fellows who come in here full at 5:30 in the morning," said Mr. Foley, "look down on them that come in full at 5, and call them burns." This is an invidious distinction The rooms give little evidence of being ecupied in the early half of the night but are well tenanted in the forenoon. It is, of course, true that, in a party approximately 60, there are some men who behave themselves. Nobody needs to be told that Robert T. Paine, Thomas J. Gargan, John M. Hayes, D. W. Logan and perhaps four or five others, observed these proceedings on the train, and here with undisguised disgust. It is the dele gation as a body that must be considered however, and, as such, stand or fall. Not all the invited guests, whose names appear, came on the trip. The Hon. P. J. Daly, who had been invited, stayed at home, but sent his bartender instead, who

acted as commissary.

Nor should it be understood that the Massachusetts delegation here occupies this bad pre-eminence alone. The delega-tion, from every Northern state east of the Missouri River is distinctly lower in tone and caliber than at any Democratic the threat of free silver drove out a good share of the decent elements of the party and the Chicago convention was pretty seamy in its personnel. But four years of Bryan domination have hastened this work of demoralization. It is hardly to be expected that men of character and standing would go into caucuses and struggle for the honor of coming out here to nominate Bryan and declare again for the discredited doctrine of repudiaion. The good citizenship of the coun try have stayed out, and the results clear ly show it. And yet it is from the gang collected here that the managers of the campaign will be chosen, and subsequent-ly the prominent Federal office-holders

In the event of Bryan's election.

No phase of the Bryan movement is more serious than the personal one. It may be caddishness or one of those unwarranted conventions of society. But the fact remains that many people do no regard bartenders and pool-sellers as has the best material from which to select three builders. Shakespeare evidently had this enddish streak in his make-up when he put into the mouth of one of ery serves me faithfully;

"But if such actions may have passage free Bond-slaves and pagens will our ristesm Bryan's election would mean the turn- outsiders,

Populists of the West, and the only say ing element in the combination would be the South. This is the great lesson of the Kaneas City convention, and one that every visitor has taken to heart. I know several men who came here intending to vote for Bryan because of the intensity of their anti-imperialistic views who are going away vowing that they would not do anything to put this outfit into power even if McKinley was a confessed dicta-tor and emperor, instead of being merely charged with tendencies in that direction charged win tendencies in that direction. Kannas City has learned this lesson, too, and this convention here doubtless adds 500 votes to the McKinley column. The total-abstinence sentiment of Kannas is strong, and its people do not wholly apreclate a city full of drunkards, billiardhalls everywhere converted into bar-

MAKES THEM STARVE.

rnment at Washington.

Natives of India, With Millions Cattle, Dare Not Eat Beef.

Cyrus C. Adams, in Ainslee's, In large districts of India today mil-ions of cattle could not be sold for 50 ents a head. The country, yellow and parched, has been turned into a desert by the fallure of the monsoon rains. There are grass lands and fodder in other parts of India, but the poor animals are too weak to be driven to them, even if there were cattle-buyers to take them away so they die like flies, succumbing to starvation far more quickly than their own ers. The thought has never occurred to the 3,000,000 Indian peasantry now suffer-ing from hunger that the cattle yould have been a food resource to tide them over the months of crop failure. They have plenty of cattle. Among all the animals of India the various breeds of horned and humped cattle hold the first place. They are the draft animals in the little field of the porcest peasant. All the transportation of the inland roads depends upon them. The household that has not its cow is in the direst poverty. Suppose these natives, when the signs pointed unmistakably to a season of crop failure, had cured under their hot sun many thousand tons of beef by sun-dry ing, as jerked beef is prepared in South America, undescribable suffering and thousands of lives would have been saved; but the very idea of making such provision as this against the horrors of famine would be inexpressibly shocking to the 150,000,000 people of India, who base their religious beliefs upon the Vedas They would never dream of such a profaation of the teachings of Brahm They would rather swallow dirt and gnaw roots than eat beef, and yet they are not strict vegetarians, for all eat butter and milk, and also fish and mutton, when they can procure them.
The Hindus and those who share with

them their religious beliefs are just what history tells us their fathers were, three and twenty centries ago. The highest law that concerns the Hindu is to ent corectly, and beef is one of the proscribed cods; so with this food resource in every farmyard, prized highly, as it is, by most of the world, the Hindu dies of hunger rather than partake of it. These facts are perhaps as impressive an illustration as can be given of the profound influence which religious injunction and custom have upon the habits, tastes and prejudices, and consequently upon the commerce of whole nations.

The value of East Indian cattle for food has been amply demonstrated. The 57,000,000 Mohammedans living in India have no qualms or scruples about eating. Some years ago we read almost daily for a time of bloodshed between the Mohammedans and Hindus of Northwest India. Beef was the cause of the incipient warfare. The Hindu neighbors of the Moslems decided that their feelings had been outraged too long by the repugnant speciacle of cattle shambles and beef eating. They resolved to put an end to them, but the undertaking was too large for the comparatively small num of sealors who engaged in it.

or of sealots who engaged in it.
"In this vast region, so densely peopled that the specter of famine is not far away even in years of plenty, no meats re imported except for European consumption. If there is a partial failure of rice, wheat, maize, barley or the indigenous grains on which the laborer lives starvation begins at once; and so while India sells to the world every year from \$250,000,000 to \$350,000,000 worth of products and buys about three-fourths as much as she sells, her purchases are almost wholly textiles, machinery, railroad materia and coal, even when nunger stalks abroad; and the main reason why the great evil of famine is not averted or mitigated by food imports as because the religious tenets of most of the people confine them to the few cereals raise themselves as the mainstay of life. In one respect, however, religious prefudice is a blessing to the country. It is to the lasting shame of some modern nations that they destroy thousands of barbarous or semi-civilized men and women by selling them poison in the form of the purest qualities of alcoholic semi-civilized men liquors; but they find no market for their flery gin and @-rod among the hundreds of millions of East Indians, because Is iam throughout the world is a vast tee total society, and among the Hindus to touch liquor is a sign of the lowest caste. Thus certain religions which we do not clude among the highest forms have happily reared an insurmountable barrier against one of the worst evils of Western civilization."

Chinese Names Made Easy.

Boston Transcript. An acknowledged authority on the pro-nunctation of Chinese names as trans lated into English assures us that there need be no serious difficulty in ounding the many Chinese names pearing in newspapers if the speaker will remember that the vowels in these names are uniformly those of the Ital-ian or Continental alphabet, namely: (i) a always about as a in far: e alway approximately as e in they or then; like I in machine or pin; o as either the o of song or how; and u always as of rule. (2) Also, it should be remon bered, every syllable has an independ ent value, and should be given that value in pronunciation. (3) As for con-sonants, they are pronounced exactly as written. These three rules will secur as correct a pronunciation of Chinese names as can be secured without oral Instruction.

No Chance for Immigrants.

London Daily Mail. There is a reasonably rich region in that part of the Cape Colony which is called the Hex River country. Wheat and fruit and the vine flourish in that se tion, the pasturage is good, genuine farm ing is there carried on, and the people are prosperous. But the region offers no chance for immigrants. The land is all taken up and held at a very high price, and those who own it-especially dominant Dutch-will not seil. Ins they want more acres, even though the cannot till what they have-for the Books a land-loving, land-proud mortal, wh estimates his social position and his degree of content by the number of his

> Made by Hand Looms. New York Press.

All the genuine Irlih poplin in the market is turned out by about a hundred Dublin looms-handlooms all, as the best stuff cannot be made by powerlooms. which snap and tear the delicate warp of silk. It is obvious, therefore, that much of the poplin sold as such cannot be the real thing, for the Dublin is a fixed quantity, limited by the length of time required to train the workers and

DEMOCRATIC DEBAUCH ing of the country over to Tammany Hall CENSUS OF PORTO RICO cago and other Northern cities, the crary

SOME OF THE INTERESTING CONDI-TIONS IT SHOWS.

People Not So Enlightened or Progressive as the Cubans-Sfore Than One-Third Colored.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The returns of the Porto Rican census, made under the direction of the War Department, which are being made public from time to time, throw new light on the number and character of the people of that isl-and. The latest bulletin shows the Island with a lotal population of 953,243, 8721 more females than males. Calculation commodate the crowds, and yet these are the men who are running the Democratic develops the fact that 31 per cent of the total population is under 10 years of age, while in the United States in 1890 this party and aspiring to control the govportion was but 24 per cent of the total. The proportion of the children of school age, 5 to 17, in Porto Rico reaches 33.8 per cent. Persons over 45 years of age make up but 11.8 per cent of the total population. This small proportion of eld-erly persons in Porto Rico is an indication of the short average duration of life caused by inferior and unhealthy and unsanitary conditions.

There are 589,426 whites in Porto Ricc and 363,817 colored people, the latter comprising 59.300 negroes, 394.352 persons of mixed blood and 35 Chinese. The white population appears to be increasing somewhat more rapidly than the colored, and in view of the American occupation, is likely to make much greater strides. It is shown that \$6.5 per cent of the population of Porto Rico is native born, morthan half of the foreign born being na-

tives of Spain. The proportion of single persons in the island is very high, 10 per cent higher than in the United States, as but 30.3 per cent are married. Yet the proportion of persons in Porto Rico lawfully married is much smaller than this, for in the present census there has been recognized a large class of persons living together as husband and wife by mutual consent. It is said that there is a line of the consent. consent. It is said that there is an in-creasing abstention from legal marriage, probably due in part to increasing pov-erty and inability to pay fees, and also to a change of opinion regarding the necessity for legal annotion upon the marriage performed. As a matter of fact however this column. fact, however, this cohabitation by mu-tual consent is more common among the colored population of Porto Rico than it is among the whites.

In Porto Rico a comparatively few chil-dren continue in school after passing the age of 2. The deplotable fact is disclosed that the school system of Porto Rico reaches only about 8 per cent of the children of the island between the ages of 5 and 17 one-half of the propor-tion reached by the schools of Cuba. There are in the island 22,232 children of school age and but 26,232 children of school age, and but 26.212 attending school. As a result, over 77 per cent of the population of the island over the age of 10 years are unable to read. In Cuba nearly half of the population are able to

Up to this time it has been generally believed that Porto Rico was much more advanced and its people better fitted for caring for their own affairs, than the people of Cuba, but the investigations made under the War Department certainly upset any such theory. The people of Cuba are shown to be better edurated of butter behirs and in better edurated of butter behirs and in better cated, of better habits and in better dition generally than those of the Island of Porto Rico At best, the United States has a great work on its hands to bring the people of Porto Rico up to a fair standard of education and intelligence.

Four-Foot Bamboo Flower Stand

London Express. One of the prettlest flower stands which has appeared of late is made of a piece of bamboo from four feet to five feet high, nailed to two smaller bits, arranged in the shape of the letter X. A hole of about three inches deep is cut at each knot in the upright bambe and a natural receptacle for flowers is made in this easy fashion. Bamboo grows in sections, so that, as there is a solid piece of wood between each portion of the upright stick, nothing countries to be done but to pour water into the holes, and to place a branch of flowers in each. Lilae and laburnum look exquisite when placed alternately on the bamboo flower stand, but almost any kind of foliage is effective, when used this

The stand becomes almost invisible when it is nicely filled with flowers.

Where Navigation Is Difficult. Chicago News.
Nine out of ten travelers would tell in girers that the roughest piece of water is that cruel stretch in the English chan-nel, and nine out of ten travelers would say what was not true. In reality, the "wickedest bit of sea" is not in the Dover Straits; or in yachting, for example, from St. Jean de Luiz up to Pauillac; or across the Mediterranean race from Cadiz to Tangiers. Nor is it in rounding Cape Horn, where there is what sailors call "true" sea. The "wickedest bit of sea" is encountered in rounding the Cape of Good Hope, for the eastern ports of Cape

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