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TODAY'S WEATHER: Fair and warmer; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 28.

"IMPERIALISM."

Colonel Charles Denby, an able political scholar and historical student, a veteran of the Civil War and a lifelong Democrat, has something to say about "imperialism." This is a new-fangled term in our politics, invented for a partisan emergency. We exercise authority, Colonel Denby points out, over seventy islands which we call the guano islands.

It is merely a party cry—the cry of a bankrupt party. Nobody believes there is any danger from "imperialism," so-called, or "imperialism." There are men detesting humbug, who will be driven to vote for McKinley, on this cry. It is gibberish to talk of "loss of liberty," or "destruction of the ideals of the Republic," because the events of the time have carried us into a situation where we are required to tame a lot of semi-savages.

When the Democrats came into power in 1884 for the first time after the Presidential election of 1880, they included among its conspicuous leaders a number of men of personal worth and statesmanlike quality. President Cleveland was a man of force of character and moral courage, who obtained the confidence of such men as Tilden, Bayard, Hendricks, Lamar, Endicott, Carlisle, Gresham, Olney, Phelps, Wilson, Seth Low, Whitney, Herbert, Manning and Fairchild.

These various causes are impersonal affairs, and do not appeal to the sympathies of the trusting hearers who bound up in some of them. Not only the harassed Boers, but the fleeing Tagala, the unhappy strikers who are restrained of their liberty to riot and pillage by courts and possess, look forward with hope and longing to the day of November. Trusting souls that believe the day is coming when those who have hitherto been compelled to divide up with those who have not; others who gradually plan for the time when no man shall own a carriage or woman a sun-burst so long as any one else is hungry; every one who feels, as Bryan puts it, that he has not had quite "his share" of prosperity—all these are waiting patiently for the Boy Orator's election to come along and work their deliverance and their joy.

General James H. Wilson, who has been ordered to report to Major-General Chaffee for duty with the American Expeditionary Corps in China, is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1860, and a distinguished officer of the Civil War, in which he rose to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. General Wilson commanded a division of cavalry under Sheridan in the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and organized and commanded 15,000 cavalry, which in April, 1865, captured and destroyed all the Confederate arsenals,

he is utterly without principle, a man of crooked mind and so utterly unscrupulous in his methods in the field of practical politics that he has been compared to Aaron Burr. These are the kind of men from which Bryan would choose his advisers in event of his election. Not one of them unites ability and character; not one of them can be described as a man of conservative temper.

WHY THIS FACITERNITY?

We desire to call this publicly and personally upon Colonel Bob Miller, of Oregon City and Jacksonville, and Dr. Mill Miller of Kansas City and Lebanon and upon any and all other Millers, Hennesseys, Coopers, Youngs, and Silversites of whatever name or sobriquet, for an explanation of their studied neglect of the sacred cause of 16 to 1.

Through the operation of some unexplained law of mundane activity, the occupation of writing letters to the newspapers varies periodically in violence, like the recurrence of the tides or the revolution of a planet, or, to speak accurately, like the comets and meteors whose courses are involved in considerable obscurity. It is impossible to foretell or explain the periodic waxing and waning of the communication habit. We only know that the movement rises and falls in undulations, none the less certain and plain because their causes lie in imperceptible mystery.

Just now the correspondent is in a state of active eruption. The columns of The Oregonian are studded with letters, and its mails are heavy with communications. Within two short days the voice of the people has been lifted up on such themes as these: Socialism. Bank currency. "Fredding" caves. The fruit crop. Four years ago the Oregonian had to decline to publish many a letter in favor of free coinage. A state of war existed, and dangerous articles were treated as contraband. But the danger of free silver has so subsided that the censorship has been abandoned. We are now printing all the communications submitted in favor of 16 to 1, and denunciatory of the crime of '73. That is, we are printing none at all, because none is offered.

The golden silence of our silver statesmen on the subject of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth is becoming oppressive and positively painful. Will not some of the brethren kindly offer a word of counsel, or prayer, or meditation, or at least take up a collection?

WATCHERS BY THE POOL.

The latest news from South Africa is that the Boers will continue their resistance until November, trusting in the election of Bryan to insure interference on the part of the United States. It is very good of the Boers to put such supreme confidence in the American people, especially in such a comparative ineffectual and hopeless minority of them; but they are not alone in their faith and trust. Whole families of lost and losing causes are waiting for the same event. Let us look at a few of the most conspicuous.

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Forrest's forces, captured and destroyed all the Confederate arsenals, foundries and supply depots in Alabama and Georgia. General Chaffee, to whom General Wilson reports, was a private soldier in 1861, and came out of the Civil War a First Lieutenant of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and yet today he is the commanding officer of a West Point graduate who was a corps commander of 15,000 men thirty-five years ago. General Wilson applied for assignment to duty in China, a service for which he is perhaps better fitted than any other American Army officer, owing to his familiarity with the topography of the country. As the head of a party surveying for a railroad concession he spent some months in the section where the Boxer troubles prevailed. His orders direct him to proceed at once to San Francisco for transportation to Taku. He will be assigned to command one of the brigades of the American force.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, makes a brief presentation of his views as to the character and service of the National Guards that were under his command in the Philippines, which included the First California, the Second Oregon, the First Nebraska, the North and South Dakotas, the First Montana, the Thirtieth Minnesota, the First Illinois, the Tenth Pennsylvania, the Wyoming Battalion, the California Heavy Artillery, the California Tennessee Regiment, two Utah batteries and the Astor Battery. They all brought a lot of needless impediments, of heavy tentage, cumbersome mess chests and over-allowance of officers' baggage. They were short of shoes, underclothing and company books and blanks. At Honolulu it was found that the men of one regiment had only the underclothing on their backs. On the sea voyage the volunteer officers were studying strategy and grand tactics while they knew little of military practice. The company commanders were relatively better than the field officers, who seem to have been selected by the Governors of states from political considerations or to conciliate local interests. Veterans of the Civil War would have made much better field officers than those appointed to the ranks of very competent men among the field officers, but they were hampered through their dread to do anything that might not please their Governors. One very fine regiment had a very worthless set of staff officers. The Colonel knew it, but had not the nerve to get rid of them for fear the Governor might not like it.

In the judgment of General Anderson, a serious trouble with the National Guard system is that it does not send a fair proportion of its best men to the front, 99 per cent being a large proportion of a state Guard company to volunteer. In Oregon, if we remember correctly, the percentage was even less than this. The organizations were insufficiently trained in extended order drill and long-range target practice. At the beginning of a campaign a National Guard regiment has some advantages over a regular volunteer organization. They are at first better drilled and provided, and the officers and men know each other. But it soon becomes apparent that the militia regiment is under stronger home pull. The men are more often homesick and anxious to get back. The promotions and appointments are more frequently influenced by local considerations. As the result of his experience, General Anderson has come to regard the State Guards as a school of arms rather than as a possible reserve, although he believes that the State Guards of our seacoast states might form an effective heavy artillery reserve.

The conclusion reached by General Anderson is just. The Government would have been better and more economically served if it accepted the service of no National volunteers, but listed all its men as United States Volunteers, such as were obtained under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899. The twenty-five regiments of United States Volunteers, whose organization under this act was authorized by the President in July, August and September, 1899, for service in the Philippines, were well officered. The Colonels were all veteran officers of the regular Army; the Lieutenants, Captains and Majors included a number of volunteer officers who had a record of creditable service in the field. The Captains and Lieutenants were also appointed on their record of service in the regular and volunteer armies. Vacancies occurring in these regiments were filled by promotion of enlisted men upon recommendation of the Colonels. "Better volunteer regiments were here organized. In our war with Spain very few of the regiments of National Guards won any distinction, and some of them behaved in a most disgraceful manner. The best military system to secure well-officer regiments would be to increase the standing Army to 100,000 men, and in event of war requiring a large additional military force, to raise United States Volunteers and appoint their field officers from the ranks of veteran regular Army officers of high and professional standing. Give a regiment thorough soldiers for field officers, and military pride in their command will insure efficient organization and leadership. National Guards are seldom well officered, because the longest political pole knocks down the permissum. The man who has the best political "pull" is made Colonel, and the man with the best sock "pull" with the men is elected a company officer.

Where all the legally qualified voters vote in North Carolina, and were their votes to be counted, the Republicans would have a majority and the amendment to the constitution which disfranchises negroes would be rejected. This amendment will deprive 90,000 to 100,000 negroes of the right of suffrage. The whites are declaring that they will not vote against the amendment for large gangs of white men, clad in red shirts and fully armed, are parading up and down the state "urging white supremacy," thus placing the negroes under duress and forcing them under the forms of law to allow themselves to be disfranchised. Governor Russell advised the negroes to submit, lest worse befall them. The rule is clearly not confined to North Carolina.

We print on this page today an article from the Walla Walla Union, which should have the attention of our commercial community, not only that it may be understood just what they are thinking about in the interior, but because there is a grain of wholesome truth in the Union's commentary. There is some chaff in its wheat—as, for example, when it blames the grain-buyer for effect of high ocean freights upon the price of wheat, or attributes the large stock held over by cunning farmers to a scarcity of rolling stock, or when it attempts to discredit the enterprise for river improvement. But the central thought that a great opportunity for maritime activity is awaiting investors here is pertinent and sound. A fleet of sailing vessels plying between Portland and Europe could make big money now in carriage of grain. Here is a chance for enterprise to make money faster than in starting banks or shaving notes. If we must apportion censure for all non-existent blessings, why not jump on the capital of Portland that studiously ignores this open door of maritime greatness?

Nothing in current journalism is more exasperating than the way in which the New York World is supporting Bryan. At the end of a long wall against imperialism it observes that a man will vote for McKinley out of motives of self-interest rather than be guided by abstract principles of justice to the Filipino. A rampant denunciation of militarism descends to the anti-climax that no man of sense can stand 16 to 1; and here it is ending a review of our foreign commerce with the assertion that prosperity contributes an element to the election "not to be despised by wise men." If this is the sort of support the World is going to give the sacred cause of Bryan and Stevenson, otherwise the tolling masses, it would far better come out openly for McKinley, imperialism, plutocracy and all cognate infamies. An open enemy is less dangerous as a knocker within the ranks.

to make the humble genuflection—not a solitary genuflection! The man who drove the ice wagon through the alley a week ago may be running for the highest office in the land today, or at least be mentioned as a member of some notification committee before the campaign ends. Let us exult! Let us glory in the sublimity of our institutions!

GRAIN FOR EXPORT.

Chance for Portland to Build and Operate Sailing Vessels. Walla Walla Union. The Portland Chamber of Commerce has taken upon itself to advise the people of the Inland Empire how to facilitate the transportation of the products of the Columbia River basin to the seaboard. It has sent out a circular letter advocating the opening of the Columbia River to traffic, stating it would then control the freight rates of nearly the whole country. It is an old story to the people of this region. They are certainly not indifferent to the advantages of canals, but they are far more vitally interested in the removal of the grain from the coast when it once gets there. There are ample facilities furnished by the railroads for conveying the product to the seaboard, but the grain fleets in the Columbia River and in Puget Sound have for a number of years been totally shut out, as evidenced by the fact that \$200,000 worth of grain for the fiscal year ending June 30 is still unmarketed.

The people of the Inland Empire, therefore, commend the attention of the members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce to this phase of the subject and venture to suggest if it will devote more attention to disseminating information regarding the volume of the crop which will enable them to accomplish more for the people of this productive region than by reviving the agitation for canals and locks. If our seaboard cities expect to attain their hoped-for position as great commercial shipping points and as a result the patronage of this section of the country, they will make it their business to see that a sufficient number of ships to carry the grain away from ports are provided. As matters now stand, the British flag is a disgrace to the flouring mill men are able to make their own price, and this condition of affairs will continue until the living is relieved.

Three hundred thousand people living in Washington, Oregon and Idaho are interested in this question, and expect relief in one way or the other, and they are already demanding of the transcontinental railway lines a rate which will enable them to market their product at Duluth. It is true that the railways have put down rates some, but with a further reduction the product will go East instead of to the West.

Three Trusts for Bryan.

If there is a single trust for Bryan, name it—Kansas City Times. No trust has declared for any candidate so far as we are aware, but the three made particularly prominent through their stock being held by eminent politicians are Bryanite. There is the ice trust, represented by the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, of New York, delegate-at-large to the Kansas City convention and member of the committee on platform. There is the round cotton-bale trust, represented by the Hon. James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the National Democratic committee. Lastly, and beyond comparison with any other trust in the whole industrial circuit, is the trust that publishes the "copyrighted" edition of the "The Messages and Papers" of the United States Presidents, represented by the Hon. James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, leader of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives and chairman of the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City. The Richardson monopoly is a common swindle.

Douglas on Expansion.

Chicago Tribune. Stephen A. Douglas, in his joint debate with Abraham Lincoln, at Freeport, Ill., on June 17, 1858, expressed his views on a question of expansion in a manner which should engage the attention of Democrats, and which is worth special consideration at this time. The Little Giant, whose Democracy no one will question his hearers would like to assert that this country had territory enough, it had sufficient at that time, but this is a growing nation. "It swarms as often as a hive of bees, and as new swarms are continually coming out, it must be hived in which they can gather and make their honey." "I tell you," said Mr. Douglas, with emphasis, "increase and multiply and expand is the law of this Nation's existence. You cannot limit this great Republic by mere boundary lines, saying, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.'" In closing this part of his speech he said: "Just so far as our interests require, I will extend my arms to the north, to the south, or on the islands of the ocean. I am for it." And were the Little Giant alive today he would be for expansion and condemn Bryanism. The boy of Western Iowa would not affirm that great Western Democrat.

A Record-breaking Commerce.

New York World (Dem.), July 21. The official figures of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 are impressive. For the first time the total rises above the \$2,000,000,000 mark—the record-making figures being \$2,344,125,563. This exceeds the total trade of last year by 15.2-3 per cent, or \$320,000,000.

This increase was about evenly divided between exports and imports—the gain in the former being \$167,000,000 and in the latter \$153,000,000. The largest and most notable gain in exports was in manufactures, nearly \$100,000,000, and still we maintain the highest "protective" tariff against competitors whom we beat on their own ground! Such a trade means prosperity, quite generally enough diffused to prove a factor in the election not to be despised by wise men.

Belief Behind Bryan Money.

New Orleans Picayune. Seated at a little record-breaking table in the St. Charles Hotel cafe, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Judge A. S. Hendrix, of San Francisco, gave odds of 2 to 1 and bet the Hon. Joseph Green, of New York, \$10,000 to \$500 that William McKinley would be the next President of the United States. Judge Green, upon being interviewed, said: "We are taking in a little McKinley money at fairly good odds, but I fear they are going to drop on the 3 to 1 shot, which was started. I have no doubt as to the result of the campaign." "Of the McKinley states at the last election we feel sure of seven of them for Bryan. They are Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kentucky. Their returns will make 143 votes in the electoral college, a sufficient number to elect Bryan in addition to the states already sure for him."

SIR ROBERT HART.

Miss E. R. Sedmore, in her recent book, "China, the Long-Lived Empire," has this to say about Sir Robert Hart:

The most remarkable man in China, the ablest diplomat in Peking, the ablest diplomat in the "I. O.," as he is known in English speech all over the far East, or Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General, the organizer, architect and managing Director of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service. He has never offended Chinese conservatism and prejudice, while steadily inserting the "thin edge of some wedge of progress and reform. The Chinese appreciate him... and have heaped rewards and honors upon him without stint. Every government in Europe has decorated him... Chinese wishes for his long life are sincere, for after him may come the deluge, the break-up, but not while he lives.

It is supposed that Sir Robert Hart has perished with the general mass of foreigners at Peking; yet possibly his long-proved devotion to the interests of the Chinese people may have protected him. For nearly a half century he has lived in China, winning for his ability and honesty the respect not only of foreign governments but the Chinese themselves. But surely he has helped on—in many cases directed—the reforms in the administrative service in China. He has been the most important member of the Board, but surely he has helped on—in many cases directed—the reforms in the administrative service in China. He has been the most important member of the Board, but surely he has helped on—in many cases directed—the reforms in the administrative service in China.

Robert Hart was born not many miles from Belfast in Portland, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1826. A youth of 19, just out of Queen's College, Belfast, he went to China in 1845 in a subordinate place in the English Consular Service. It was the very year in which the Chinese government, after months of pressure from American, English and other foreign merchants in Shanghai, consented to establish, with outside aid, a customs organization for the regular collection of lawful duties on exports and imports. The organization was essential to the revenue of the empire. Next to a good military system, it was the great need. For several years Hart was in the Consular service—years during which the open-door policy was rapidly advancing—and he won the confidence of the Chinese government. He held office in an organization of the Chinese Government as the national institution as the customs department in any Western country, but for the fact that foreigners were employed. Respectable as the position had under him 12 commissioners, and these in turn looked after many clerks, tidewaiters and other subordinates of various nationalities. It was hoped that in time the necessity of employing foreigners would disappear. Hart in his new position was alive to the importance of improving the whole system of Chinese administration. He was a man of the benevolent and much-trusted despot. Then he was offered by the English Government its highest diplomatic honor, an Imperial Maritime Customs. He refused this. He accepted the Directorship of the Imperial Maritime Customs. He held that office a month ago.

This bare outline of his career gives a hint of his power with the Chinese. Like other Englishmen in the foreign service, he mastered the language of the people with whom his lot was cast. It is for the fact that he had mastered the Chinese language that he was appointed Inspector-General of the Customs. He had under him 12 commissioners, and these in turn looked after many clerks, tidewaiters and other subordinates of various nationalities. It was hoped that in time the necessity of employing foreigners would disappear. Hart in his new position was alive to the importance of improving the whole system of Chinese administration. He was a man of the benevolent and much-trusted despot. Then he was offered by the English Government its highest diplomatic honor, an Imperial Maritime Customs. He refused this. He accepted the Directorship of the Imperial Maritime Customs. He held that office a month ago.

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How Ottendorfer "Supports" Bryan.

Heart's New York Journal (Dem.), July 21. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, has undertaken, in a recent interview, to define the attitude of the so-called "German-American" vote. Ottendorfer says that he is disgusted with both parties, that he cannot support McKinley, and that "the suicidal action of the Democrats at Kansas City prevents him from supporting Bryan. To the question whether he would have supported Bryan if 16 to 1 had been left out of the platform, he responds: "Yes, and in my opinion Bryan would have won a splendid campaign. It was a foolish for him to insist upon the retention of the Chicago platform in language that will continue to frighten voters away from him. If Mr. Cleveland had been nominated at Kansas City the great mass of German-American voters would have renewed their allegiance to the Democratic party. They would have voted to him from the Republican party."

Practical Politics.

Colonel Gaynor, a leading Tammany man, and a prominent citizen of New York, tells the New York Herald that the 40,000 Tammany-holders in New York City and Tammany in New York will be expected to contribute on the average \$100 a head to the campaign fund to carry the State of New York. He says that the Tammany party will collect and expend the handsome sum of \$4,000,000 to elect the 16-to-1 candidate, the man who would consent to nomination except upon a 16-to-1 plank. If a Republican organization should announce its intention to collect half as much by enforced contributions, that a howl would go up from the Democratic camp. Yet every vital interest of New York would be injured by the triumph of 16 to 1, and Tammany knows that to be true. But what are the Tammany leaders so long as they have a foot in the feeding trough?

The Sword at the Gate.

Baltimore American. On, red with fire, And hot with ire, In the sword at Peking gate, And it chants a song: 'I will right the wrong.' But the sword is swung too late. Lion and Eagle and Bear stand by, A-watch at the Dragon's eye, Lion and Eagle and Bear ally, 'Our children we've come to save.' The Dragon writhes in his awful rage, And his sides with anger swell, His fangs, all sharp for the coming feast, Are bright with the glint of hell. Lion and Eagle and Bear, and all, Go halt at the cave's dark mouth, One status the North to his right, fall, Another would have the South. Another would bravely assail the Beast, And could he have the treasure best, And one would for plunder content the East, And one would leave all the West. Another would come of the Dragon's land, And another would have the first had claimed, Or nothing at all he'd hold. And the children wept, and the children called, Till the Dragon stilled their cries, Lion and Eagle and Bear, appalled, Left off from their talk of pride. And out from the cave reared the Dragon's head, And he roared with his burning breath: 'Lo! Under my claws lie the nations dead. Come, battle me how to my death.' Oh, red with flame, And hot with shame, In the sword at Peking gate, 'And it chants the song of hate.' Of averting wrong, But the sword is swung too late.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Lt is apparently the Chinese word for news. That little bill against the Sultan seems to be lost in the shuffle. The papers report great activity in the South. This is particularly true of New Orleans. "Every dog has his day," observed the half-starved canine, "and this appears to be my hollow day."

Alfred says Bryan is the greatest man in the civilized world. Alfred is forgetting himself again. William J. will slide out smoothly. When the people throw him down, He can lay some blame on Adlai And some of it on Town.

Senator Clark, of Montana, is authorized for the surprising statement that the Daily Papers in that state are all weakly. They have been having more duels in France. Some one will get hurt over there some day if they keep up the practice.

The advice "keep cool and don't worry" is all right in its place, but it is adding insult to injury to give it to a man who is going to be hanged. The City of Boston sometime ago advertised a loan of \$1,000,000 to run from 30 to 60 years, at 3 per cent, but to Niantico when the bids were to be opened there were no bids to open. As Boston has a very large and rapidly increasing debt, bond-dealers expressed no surprise at this, saying the offered rate was too low. They would accept Boston 3 per cent bonds only at a discount.

Illiteracy prevails to an appalling extent at the South among the negroes, and even among the whites it far exceeds the average in the Northern states. The average illiteracy among the native white population of 16 years of age and over in the six New England states and the three states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was only 2.11 in 1890, and among the colored population it was 41.71. In the 11 states of the old Southern Confederacy the illiteracy among the native whites and the negroes was:

Table with 2 columns: State, Whites, Colored. Alabama 15.44 65.08, Arkansas 11.33 60.38, Florida 16.51 61.97, Louisiana 11.33 61.97, Mississippi 11.33 61.97, North Carolina 23.10 69.51, South Carolina 11.33 61.97, Tennessee 17.38 64.22, Texas 18.28 65.59, Virginia 15.95 57.21.

The New London (Conn.) Day calls the attention to the fact that the State of Connecticut does not send the members of its National Guard annually to Niantico for a week's grand drunk, and declares that "in these days of war it should be understood that the State Guard is supported for business, not for fun, and that the annual encampment is for a like purpose. No one questions the right of these warriors to drink as much as they please when off duty, whatever the results. If all or any part of them desire to gather as citizens anywhere they please for a week or more of beautiful drunkenness, they have the right to do so. But let them do it under their own authority, and at their own expense. It is certainly to be hoped that the showing at Niantico will be better this year than formerly. If not, the Connecticut National Guard is likely to hear something dry before it meets there again."

The Russian army in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria at the beginning of the year comprised 41 battalions of infantry; 29 sotnias of cavalry and Cossacks; eight field, two mountain and two howitzer batteries; two Cossack batteries; six companies of fortress artillery; six companies of sappers and engineers; six railway companies, one telegraph section and one coast torpedo company. This force was distributed all over the country from Port Arthur and Vladivostok to the Amur and Lake Baikal. In addition, there were many thousands of troops that were sent round from Russia by sea, and an unknown quantity that have been arriving by the Siberian railway. The recent mobilization in Eastern Siberia and the reinforcements pouring in from European Russia by rail should soon bring the force that is already moving toward the Great Wall and the coast up to quite 300,000, if not more. The principal strategic points in Manchuria are already occupied in greater or lesser force.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

Some women defy, while other defy fastidious, the former an "I" for that sort of thing—Detroit Journal. "They say Miss Singleton is a transmigratorist." "Yes." "She thinks she must once have been a wicked fish when no man pursued her."—Life. "My mother-in-law has gone to the moon-lands." "You look pleased." "Yes, she should have to admit that she had found something in 'The Mother-in-Law'—Indianapolis Journal. Fair Painter—I hope you don't mind my sketching in your field? Farmer—Lord, no matter. You keep the heads of the peas better'n I do.—Washington Star. "Grifter must have turned over a new leaf. He tells me he's working night and day." "Yes, that's the firm he's with now." "What?" "Knight & Day."—Philadelphia Press. Rank infidelity—Divorce Lawyer—You say you want to sue your husband for divorce on the ground of infidelity? Woman—Yes, sah. Now what's your lawyer's opinion? Believer de die et vivit, sah. Judge. At a disadvantage—"David was a good fighter," said the professional pugilist, "but he was a poor loser." "You mean the David who slew Goliath?" "Yes, he could have made a mint of money out of that if moving pictures had only been invented then."—Washington Star. "Preparatory—Ethel—Mamma, don't you think women should know how to cook so that they may be able to look after the peacocks? They are such a nuisance." "Certainly, dear. Ethel—Mamma! I go to the kitchen and practice making butter suds—Brooklyn Life.

The Bovers.

H. F. Bodney. The pagan Bovers, classed folk, Who sip the vintage, drink, Combine with that Celestial bibe, Whose reign we hope will not be too long. But we'll prevent our peacocks from being de die et vivit, sah, no matter, sah. Judge. The Fodder thought their menas rare, And did not long for pork nor muller, If they could but corral a share Of missionary in their gullet. They ate and satisfied the sweet aroma, And lay back in a state of coma.

Although their savage eyeballs bulged

At genus homo straggles-Barbarians! 'Tis loo long since they've thus indulged Because per force they're vegetarians. But Bovers' habit seldom varies, You mine and murder missionaries. Not wrath but hunger then inspired Those gourmands who an arm or leg ate, They ate what they themselves required. Now warty cut up by leg, believe de die et vivit, sah, no matter, sah. Judge. In spite of Hea or Li Hung Chang, The eagle soon will get its beak in, With its sword and martial clang, 'Oo fankoo on 'em'—'Tis all of Peking They'll find, these latest empires, More business-like than missionaries.