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TODAY'S WEATHER: Generally fair and somewhat cold; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

If The Oregonian should give notice that, beginning with tomorrow, it would make careful inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons who visit gambling-houses and play therein, and that it would publish from day to day a list of such names as it could collect, there could be no method for suppression of gambling half so effective.

The Oregonian ventures the opinion that this would put a stop to the fourths of the open gambling in the city, within one week. Do the people of Portland want this remedy applied? Do parents, who are not doing their duty, never have done it, want to see the names of sons in this list? Do young men who play wish their employers to see their names in it? At a minister's conference a day or two ago, where this subject was mentioned, and under consideration, one of the ministers said that in making the round of places where gambling was going on he had seen at the gaming table a son of a brother minister—one of those there present. The name of this son could be published with the rest. Most of the evils of gambling are due to the laxity or indifference of parental instruction and control. The Oregonian believes there are too many parents who look to government for physical support, and too many who look to it for moral health. For itself, it is not able wholly to get away from the old doctrine of personal, individual and parental responsibility. The best way it can think of for enforcement of such responsibility in the present case would be to collect and publish the names of the frequenters and players at the gambling-houses. Do the people of Portland want it done? Some might think it harsh. And yet The Oregonian hasn't much patience or sympathy with those who expect government to save them from temptation, or who depend on police regulations for protection of their private morals.

General Joseph Wheeler, in an article in the Independent, on "Tranquilizing the Philippines," expresses the opinion that the work that remains for the Army of the United States is not very serious or onerous. He doubts whether there are more than three or four thousand hostiles now in the field against us, and says that these are largely of bandit character. He says that the Filipinos in the Philippines are not so wild, Spain, so far as he could learn during his own stay in the islands, had not made any serious attempt to suppress these robber bands. The Spaniards never had sufficient force to penetrate the interior, and at the outbreak of the Aguinaldo rebellion in 1896 there were but 1500 Spanish soldiers in the entire Philippine Archipelago. There were, indeed, 100,000 native troops, but these were chiefly in the regions and General Wheeler believes that we have only to show that we mean well to the people of the islands, and that our occupation is going to be permanent, in order to cause all resistance, except on the part of the mere robbers, to cease. These we shall be compelled to crush. Aguinaldo and his followers, General Wheeler repeats, represent substantially only a new phase, and it is doubtful whether the other elements of the Archipelago would agree to Tagal domination. In this article General Wheeler confirms the judgment of every other person who has studied the situation in the Philippines, namely, that the great purpose in the mind of Aguinaldo and his followers was mere ambition to rule and an eager desire to force, largely for their own benefit, the confederation of the great provinces belonging to the religious orders. These were the masterpieces of the outbreak against the United States. General Anderson, General Otis and civilians who have returned from the islands have all made substantially the same statement.

It is forty years since General Grant fought his first battle at Belmont, and this distance of time probably explains the difference between General Grant's recollections of the battle as set forth in his "Memoirs" and the recollections of F. D. Jodan, published in The Oregonian of Sunday, for the mere fact that Mr. Jodan was a Confederate soldier and those of General Grant, Mr. Jodan recollects that Grant attacked the enemy with 6500 men against 4500. General Grant says his force consisted of the Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois Regiments, the Seventh Iowa Volunteers, Battery B, First Illinois Artillery, and two companies of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. General Grant's recollections of General Grant's staff officers that after leaving proper guard at the landing, General Grant

moved forward to the attack but with 2500 men, or 4000 men less than the estimate of Mr. Jodan. General Grant was a man of veracity, and, of course, he would not have made a statement to the contrary. Mr. Jodan's statement, while Mr. Jodan evidently only estimated Grant's forces with his eye, and his figures are therefore about as trustworthy as General McClellan's estimate of Lee's army before Richmond at 150,000 men, when it did not exceed 85,000. Fabstaf is not the only fighting man who tried to fight by "men in buckram." Mr. Jodan's statement that "the rotary force of the large Confederate cannon 'peeled off the Captain's outer coat' we will not dispute; it is even more remarkable that the statement we heard a soldier once make when he said that while he never was wounded, a minie ball once passed so close to his head that "the blood started out of both his ears," which prompted one of his comrades to remark that he "had always heard that he had the longest ears in the whole Army of the Potomac."

"SLAV OR SAXON" Poutney Bigelow, in the Independent, expresses the opinion that as intelligence increases among the people of Russia the vast empire will tend to disintegration. Yet it may not be so. With increase of intelligence an aggressive national spirit may take the place of a blind and infatuate devotion to authority. At present the general level of intelligence in Russia is perhaps lower than that of any other country that the world classes with civilized nations. Religious authority with the Russian peasant is well-nigh absolute, and church and state constitute a single system. This will not be so always. Yet historical analogies do not favor the prophecy of disintegration, as a consequence of increasing enlightenment. While it is true that the Russian Empire embraces many peoples, yet among the most powerful of them there are common racial affinities, and the Slav prevails over all. The forces of modern national life seem to us to be more likely to weld these together than the opposite forces to produce their dissolution.

In the volume entitled "Questions of the Day," published by the Putnam, there is a book by William D. Foulke, entitled "Slav or Saxon?" This writer's thesis is that a struggle is coming which is to determine whether the civilization of the Slav or that of the Saxon is to be the civilization of the world. France, it is held, has seen its best days; Germany has not yet shown any ability to lead across ethnological barriers; Spain is moribund, and Italy has not indicated that its vitality will extend much beyond the peninsula it occupies. The only three great peoples that remain are the Americans, the English and the Russians. It is contrary to our disposition to participate in any worldwide struggle, nor are we likely to be Russia, to even by our present expansive movement. But Great Britain and Russia cannot avoid competition for empire in Asia.

Russia is aggressive. That is a consequence of the militarism by which she is dominated. Even when she is forced to stop, as she was not long since in the Balkan Peninsula, it is only for a limited period. She yields for the time to the dictates of prudence, but she never ceases to prepare for renewed conquest. Such forces and such a master, must and will be used for purposes of conquest. It is easy to say that the social conditions of Russia cannot remain as they are now; that the great mass of the people cannot be kept in ignorance indefinitely; that the evils of despotism will find their remedy, and that the motive which impels Russia to conquest will gradually disappear. Doubtless, but the present element of truth herein; but the process of uplifting the people will require a very long period, during which there will be ample time for conquests; and after the people arrive at a basis of rational liberty, then national pride and patriotic spirit will induce them to hold what they won in their days of semi-civilized aggression and conquest.

Great Britain will not be compelled to see to it that Russia shall not obtain overwhelming preponderance in the Eastern hemisphere. This necessity, it seems probable, will force a conflict, which in short terms may be called a struggle between Slav and Saxon. The struggle may come sooner than it would seem, if we compare it with the slow development of nations and races in the past. It may, indeed, not come soon. It may be postponed for years, but the rapidity of movement of this character today is as much greater than that of like movements in past ages as the speed of the locomotive is greater than that of the coach or caravan.

DECLINE OF THE TRUST. The financial and industrial record of the year just closed has dispelled another dream of the theorists who "view with alarm" the alleged encroachments of capital on those who have none. The consolidation craze was at its height in the early months of 1899, and in the almost countless millions involved (on paper) in the capitalization of new companies coming into existence and expanding from the foundations of the older institutions, caused much concern. It was feared that this growing tendency toward industrial monopoly foreboded the doom of the small investor, dealer and manufacturer. Had this consolidation movement been a qualified financial success, the figures for 1900 would have been largely in excess of those of 1899. Money was more plentiful, the general prosperity of the country was greater, and all conditions were much more favorable for handling gigantic financial schemes than in 1899. In fact, in these figures, the aggregate capitalization of the new companies of 1900 were but \$248,000,000, compared with \$2,509,000,000 in 1899.

These figures indicate that there is a limit to consolidation of big interests; that there is a point at which they prove more profitable when segregated. They also show that the fictitious capitalization of insignificant schemes has been abandoned to a considerable extent. The records for the past year present a large and imposing array of new competitive companies coming into existence to contest for business with the consolidations commonly termed the "trusts." The Steel & Wire Trust, which was practically alone in its glory at the beginning of 1899, found at the close of the year six potent rivals, which competition, it is reported, will be increased to 23 by the time the current year. The tin-plate trust has witnessed the advent of five

rivals with a capital of nearly \$7,000,000. So on down the list it goes. In matches baking powder, ice, oil, tubes and a large number of other commodities outside capital has found a ready investment, and will contest for a share of the trade. In a country of vast wealth, where natural opportunities enable capitalists to come up rapidly from the ranks of laborers and small tradesmen, there will always be thousands and tens of thousands to contest the right of any man or score of men to monopolize any special branch of industry. A dozen or two men formed the steel trust, and the profits straightway became so alluring that some of the many thousand "outsiders" rushed into the business and are making money out of it. There are too many people and too much money in this country to admit of any excessive monopoly arising from the consolidation of any industry, providing we are careful in the distribution of legislative assistance, better known as "protection."

Railroad consolidation in nearly every case is beneficial to the countries through which the roads interested are passing. This is especially true in the West, where a sparsely settled country has forced the roads to exact higher rates than would be needed in more thickly settled sections. Whenever four or five roads are operated are employed where but one is actually needed, the producer of the section pays the needless expense, and the benefits of competition are swallowed up by its cost. In railroad competition, as in industrial competition, the profits of the enterprise act as a protection to the producer against extortion. Whenever a road is overextended the traffic it is carrying is lost, which will surely compel a competition which will surely cause a loss there is such a vast amount of idle capital as is now awaiting profitable investment in this country.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST TAMMANY. The campaign whose purpose is to upset the present government of New York City by Tammany Hall, executive committee, although it has not yet taken place until next November, before Croker departed for England he showed that he appreciated the fearful blunder committed by his Chief of Police in suffering his subordinates to treat with insolence and contempt the appeals of the missionaries of the Episcopal Church in the "bad lands" of the city for help and protection in their work of purification. Croker's last orders were peremptory that Tammany Hall should clear itself of all responsibility for political or police blackmail levied upon the votaries of criminal pursuits and paid by them as the price of impunity. Croker was quick to see that "the moral wave" set in motion by the righteous indignation of Bishop Potter would be sure to be supplemented by "the economic wave" which had been started by Controller Coler. Between the moral wave and the economic wave Tammany Hall is in great danger of being overthrown next November. The Tammany Chief of Police is likely to be at once forced upon the retired list, for Croker is reported to have abandoned him to "save his face," just as the Emperor of China threw over one of her confederates in the same way against the foreigners in order to smooth her way back to power at Peking.

Moral and economical insurgents against the further rule of Tammany Hall have already organized under leaders of great ability, and are making investigations into the existing abuses of municipal government and preparing to furnish the public with an array of facts that will force Tammany Hall to stand on the defensive and make the hardest fight of its life against impending defeat. The new Republican Governor of the state, in his message, calls the attention of Legislature and people to extravagance and waste in the state government, and excessive taxation consequent thereon.

The New York Evening Post, always a very able and unflinching ally of Tammany Hall, has made its publication a text for a powerful exposure and denunciation of a worse condition on a still larger scale in the city government. No such tremendous newspaper assault has been made on Tammany Hall since 1870-71, when the New York Times published its famous exposure of the Tweed ring. The Post says clearly that Tammany Hall is to be removed, by all means let it be thrown not by moral denunciation so much as by the publication of cold figures and facts setting forth exactly the enormous robbery that had been perpetrated upon the taxpayers of New York by the Tammany ring, so the Post has published an analysis of city expenditures which shows that the real estate market during the past two years has been depressed owing to the fact that the amount taken from the income of real estate for the purposes of government has increased in that time 30 per cent. The net revenue has diminished in that ratio, while the loss to the taxpayer has been accompanied by a deterioration and not an improvement of the government itself. Real estate has been made to carry a new mortgage of 20 per cent in shape of increased taxes. The increase of expenses for the last three years in the departments of police, fire, schools, health and building of \$23,000,000, or nearly 35 per cent over the reform administration which preceded Tammany.

This exposure to the taxpayers of what an expensive luxury Tammany Hall has become will be most effective to upset Tammany, for the average taxpayer does not like to have his pocket picked by extravagant taxation. Of course, Richard Croker does not support Tammany as Tweed did, by bald theft. He supports his gang by finding places and salaries for new men, and swelling the payroll every year with an increasing number of persons, which compounds the difficulty of the enormous tax bills. The money that keeps the Tammany Hall machine running comes out of the taxpayers, Richard Croker is not a thief in the sense that Tweed and his gang were thieves, embezzlers and forgers. He has become rich because the political power that his Tammany machine represents clothes him with such enormous influence over legislation, municipal and state, that every corporation that needs legislation at Albany has to pay directly or indirectly for the aid of Croker's machine. Croker is let in on the ground floor. Stock is carried for Croker on easy terms, and of course Croker can easily get rich without playing the part of Tweed or running the slightest risk of prosecution or imprisonment. He is a powerful politician, whose influence is regularly bargained and paid for by "promoters" of all sorts. The

principles is at hazard, penny is not at stake either with the Boston tea party or with Astoria merchants. It is fitting that the obsequies of the late Philip D. Armour be held at the Armour Mission, in the city of his labor, his successes, his home and his charities. Thousands will in death pay tribute to his memory who in life honored him as an employer, and, through this relation, as a friend. The man who opens the door of opportunity to the laboring man is the practical benefactor of his race. Russell Sage thinks Cudahy could have made a better investment of \$25,000 than in a son. Russell is somewhat of a financier himself, and perhaps is of the opinion that Cudahy could have afforded to spend \$25,000 to get rid of a son.

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EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES. "The Harlots of Babylon in Oregon Politics." The sub-head, printed above, is in the words of the editor of the Salem Journal, in reply to political criticism of a personal character. We append some of it.

E. Hofer, the ardent free-silver luminary of the Salem Capital, vigorously supporting Oregon's staunch old gold-standard advocate, Hon. H. W. Corbett, for United States Senator, Verily, political make strange bedfellows.—Boreburg Dispatch.

When the people of Washington County received word of a speech Mr. Hofer, editor of the Journal, made when he was stumping under the guidance of the Demo-Public Central Committee, but now supported by Corbett for United States Senator, there is another funny incident. Evidently Mr. Hofer is a snapper, and that is funny.—Millboro Independent.

Following is Editor Hofer's reply: Mr. Gault conducts Congressman Tongue's personal organ and was at Salem with Mr. Tongue in the Winter of 1898 helping Senator Dolph because he had "the temerity to disagree" with the free-silver platforms of the Republican party of Oregon.

But Tongue and Gault were only temporarily affected with silver convictions, for as soon as the gold elements controlled they had the gold variety of monetary "bismuth." They fought and defeated the Free Democracy, and other others whose favor they carried so vehemently a few years before. They were skillful politicians as politics goes, but they were not so skillful as the Republicans sincere and honest in advocating bimetallism, free coinage of silver and international bimetallism, in 1890.

The fund collected for erection of a monument to the dead soldiers of the Second Oregon now amounts to \$12,418.48. Until the sum of \$20,000 shall be at command, the monument should not be undertaken. It is not to permit the O. R. & N. to transport any goods whatever between Astoria and Portland and to pay the extra charges, even if it will cost a little money. When

stipendiaries, large and small, of the Tammany Hall government, are assessed whenever money is wanted for political purposes, and the taxpayers outside capital has found a ready investment, and will contest for a share of the trade. In a country of vast wealth, where natural opportunities enable capitalists to come up rapidly from the ranks of laborers and small tradesmen, there will always be thousands and tens of thousands to contest the right of any man or score of men to monopolize any special branch of industry. A dozen or two men formed the steel trust, and the profits straightway became so alluring that some of the many thousand "outsiders" rushed into the business and are making money out of it. There are too many people and too much money in this country to admit of any excessive monopoly arising from the consolidation of any industry, providing we are careful in the distribution of legislative assistance, better known as "protection."

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GREATEST FACT OF THE CENTURY. The world of science has been more profoundly affected and learning helped on further in the true path by the propounding of the theory of organic evolution than by any other philosophical discovery since man appeared on earth. Fiercely combated by men of science and theologians when Charles Darwin gave to the world the first detailed exposition of the theory in his "Origin of Species," published in 1859, it has come to such universal acceptance that it is now impossible to discuss the history of geology, morphology, anthropology, zoology, sociology, astronomy, or any other science that concerns itself with natural phenomena save in terms of evolution and natural selection. The honor popularly accorded to Darwin by reason of his celebrated formulation of the theory must in some measure be shared with Wallace, who had independently constructed a theory of natural selection; and Lamarck, Buffon, Erasmus Darwin, and Goethe had more or less distinct perceptions of the truth of life long before Darwin and Wallace in 1859 read their famous papers before the Linnaean Society. Evolution explains everything that we now know as the product of the special creative impulses, but of natural forces. The law of natural selection, or as Herbert Spencer defines it, the survival of the fittest, has guided the course of organic evolution, producing the types and conditions that we now see out of the types and conditions of preceding ages. It is the development of the "fittest variations"; that is, individuals that through some accident of food or environment are produced these protected types were not likely to escape their enemies and live to reproduce their kind, and so a tendency was set up along the line of evolution that has produced the existing characteristics of the human mind itself as accounted for by the action of forces still at work. Geology has been revolutionized. The old cataclysmic theory, which held that the earth had been brought upon by annihilating and upheaving catastrophes, gave place to the uniformitarian theory expounded by Lyell, which held that the earth had been shaped by patient forces. The theory of the formation of the solar system out of a nebulous or meteoric mass through the action of the law of gravitation, and the doctrine of the gradual evolution of the species, have been traced to the dogma of special creation. The great space that lies between the lowest organisms and the highest, between man and man, is thus made traversable by this explanation. In the great philosophical system of Herbert Spencer the growth of political institutions, the development of civilization, the habits of the human mind itself are traced up the evolutionary line to remote origins. The irresistible advance of the theory of natural selection, due to the circumstances that so satisfactorily explains the observed facts—always a Darwin point in favor of a theory.

Spencer and Darwin, and even Huxley, who was the first exponent of the theory, believed, have shown a conservative prudence in refraining from pushing the development of theory beyond the limits of the facts that are susceptible of observation. Not so with the daring Ernest Haeckel. Inasmuch as the ancestry of man has naturally been the subject of the popular imagination, he most impatiently demanded an explanation from science, we may here present in briefest outline, as a record of how far the theory of evolution has advanced. In the 19th century, the line ascendant of man as conjectured traced by Haeckel in his "The Last Link." We start with the monkey, which he regarded as the protoplasm, a structureless mass of albuminous matter." The first monera "owing their existence to spontaneous arising out of the inorganic elements, such as water, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen." That is the common parent of us all, and it arose early in the Laurentian period. In the Cambrian period, the first animal life appears in the form of a simple single cell of protoplasm with a nucleus, which divides by fission, until a group of cells packed together like the cells of a sponge, the medusa, which comes a bilata, a ball with walls made up of a single layer of cells, and filled with fluid that nourishes them; the ball is now a polyp, which is a medusa, which is a polyp, a cup with double walls, the cavity of which forms the primitive intestinal system. So far biology and the cell theory have advanced. The next stage, by hypothesis, a sort of flat worm is produced, a thing with a few organs and a primitive nervous system; then higher forms of life are traced up to the stage of the prochordata, where a spinal cord and organs of respiration first appear. The amphioxus comes next, still higher up to the stage of the vertebrates, the cyclostomata of the lower Silurian epoch at length has a cranium; then we have the first fishes in the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the amphibians, the reptiles, the birds, the mammals, warm-blooded and with fur, of which the duck-billed ornithomimus is the type; marsupials of the Jurassic epoch; and finally the primates of America, represented by 150 living species; early placentalia of the Cretaceous epoch; lemurs, or prosimians; simia; and finally the American long-tailed monkeys; catarrhine monkeys, with nostrils in the posterior familiar to us; the large apes, represented by the gorilla, the chimpanzee and the orangutan; the Pithecanthropus erectus, of which we have the celebrated fossil from the Upper Pliocene of Java; and last, Man, "known to us as a man," in the sense that he is a creature using creature in the last glacial epoch." It will be observed that Haeckel is not afraid to bridge the chasm between the inorganic and organic, between "blind matter and the seeing eye. The sun of a hot geological epoch "ablating on a bank of mica clay," is enough to start off his entropy of creation. It is also necessary to observe that he is much too venturesome to be followed or fully accepted by careful scientists.

HUMANISM AT WEST POINT. Washington Post. What Colonel Helm calls a "foul blot upon the academy" can be erased and West Point be made to breed gentlemen alone—purge itself of ruffians and bullies—by the removal of the military police. He believes there are officers by the score at the Government's disposal fully capable of performing this task, and anxious for the honor of the service, to perform it. It is Colonel Helm himself, for instance, Give him authority to make the standards of honor at the academy; guarantee him against molestation and interference through merely political agencies, and we feel confident that in a little while he will make West Point uninhabitable for hoodlums—the home of valor, grace and chivalry.

NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS. The rise of the United States during the century from a seaboard state, with a population of 3,000,000, to a continental and then a world power, with a population more nearly homogeneous than any state of Europe and more numerous than that of any state of Christendom, save Russia, is significant, not only as the greatest specific fact in the political history of the century, but for what it has already meant to the world, and most of all, for what it must mean to the world hereafter.

GENERAL MILES AND OTHERS. Philadelphia North American. General Miles has an untarnished military record covering nearly 40 years. He never was accused of leaving his post without permission on the eve of battle; he never refused a duty that was recommended; he was never dismissed for cowardice; he never pretended to be hurt to avoid danger on the field, and he never has been charged with a single act of insubordination. He is a man of family, and lives at the expense of the health and lives of American soldiers.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Aguinaldo has not had time to retire yet. If Alger had kept still, he might have had the luck to be forgotten. Andrew Carnegie will die a poor man if ever Seattle gets a hold on him. Queen Victoria will be quite an old lady by the beginning of the next century. Harrison thinks we should cut off the heads of our ex-presidents. How would tongues do? Bryan has an opportunity to advertise his paper by letting a newspaper man get out an issue of it some day. Chief Devery has disappeared from New York, and there is a strong suspicion that Pat Crews is in the vicinity. The British need more troops in Africa. The Boers have Generals, and therefore get along with what soldiers they have. Kitchener is going to India when he has whipped the Boers. The Viceroy is not yet making preparations for his reception. The recovery of the Czar of Russia will enable Emperor William to resume his old role of Attractor of Public Attention. Wonder if Shakespeare admitted to Donnelly that he didn't write his own plays when they met on the other side of the Sixty? Andrew Carnegie gave away over \$4,000,000 in the last century, and his opportunities for the same kind of business are still large. The way Pat Crews keeps any real news about him from getting printed indicates that he is employing a press censor who knows his business. The amount of new railway track laid in the United States during the past year is placed by the Railroad Gazette of New York at 494 miles, against 469 miles in 1899; and by the Railway Age of Chicago at 423 miles. Texas leads among the states with 211 miles (the Gazette's figure); Iowa comes next with 270 miles, Minnesota next with 255, and Pennsylvania fourth with 235. Massachusetts is credited with four miles of new track, and all New England with only 44 miles. The present amount of new construction is nearly double what it was annually during the recent depression, but far below the high record reached in 1887, when over 22,000 miles of new steam track were constructed. The Galveston News of January 1 contains a synopsis of the commerce of the port for the year 1900, and shows, in spite of the unprecedented hurricane of last September, that business is being conducted on a greater scale than ever before. The months of October, November and December, 1900, show an increase in valuation of exports over the corresponding months of 1899. The resumption of business on such a scale would have been impossible if Galveston had not been a most accessible and economical port for an enormous traffic. Galveston is the natural outlet for more than one-fourth of the area of the United States. As a port for all the country tributary to it, Galveston represents an economy in time and rates which cannot be substituted. "It is a curious thing that no matter how far from the confines of the ex-Confederate states one may travel, whenever the strains of Dixie are heard, he is sure to hear some one applaud it," remarked a prominent Pacific Coast man the other day. "I have heard the old Southern war tune cheered in every town on the Pacific Coast, and in the rough mining camps of Alaska and British America, with as much enthusiasm as would have been manifested in Charleston or Savannah. A year or so ago I was in the principal hotel of Yokohama and was talking to a veteran of the Lost Cause from Richmond, when a band struck up the familiar air dear to the followers of Lee and Jackson. Heard in that far-off spot, it electrified us, but the old Colonel, regardless of his surroundings, couldn't keep down his emotion, and gave vent to several piercing rebel yells. I suppose most of the people in our vicinity thought him crazy, but just at that moment he was utterly indifferent to Oriental criticism."

PLEASANTNESS OF PARAGRAPHERS. Antiquated.—"More new gowns!" he cried. "My wife has answered several. 'All of mine are last-century styles.'"—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Mann—That young Mr. Childers is dead. It was awful sudden! Isn't it too bad? Mr. Mann—And he was getting along so famously at the moment!—The Transcript.

Impervious.—"There isn't one man in a million who would be seen to his wife and children as you are! He—Now, that's what I admire in you, dear; you have such a head for figures!"—Life.

Little Boy—How soon are you and Sis going to be married? Accepted Sittler—She's not named the day yet. I hope she does not believe in long engagements. Little Boy—She doesn't. I know "cause all her engagements have been short.—Tit-Bits.

Invention Not Needed.—Lady—Why don't the railroads have mechanical appliances for loading and unloading trucks? Deas Mann—The cars doesn't hurt anything but the men, and throwing them out doesn't hurt anything but the trucks.—New York Weekly.

Elegy Written in a Country Golf Links. S. E. Kiser in Golf. Beneath these rugged hills, that people's shade, It was a worthy soldier, and a noble man; Whose heavy turf he laid in many a moldering heap. Each in his last, eternal bunker laid, The rude forerunners of the hamlet sleep. Off to the harvest did their sickle yield, Their furrow ached the stubborn globe has broke— Ah, but they had no mashes then to wield, They never learned to use the Vardon stroke, They never with their niblicks tore the soil— How sad the golfers' annals of the poor!

The pomp of power may once have thrilled the soul Of unshodded men—today it stinks Beneath the saving grace of eighteen holes! The paths of glory lead but to the links. Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart that would have quailed to the name? Has he had the lovely baffly might have saved? To Colonel Bogey's everlasting shame. Full many a hole was passed by them unseen, Because no fluttering flag was hoisted there; Full many a smooth and sacred putting green They tore up with the plow and didn't care. Some village Taylor who, with dainties dressed, Could swing the flail or swing the heavy maul; They never learned to use the Vardon stroke, Some Harriman who never lost a ball. Far from the sage four-years' noble strife They loved bunkers, and they piled the hay, Content to go unskilled all through life, And never wear two up with one to play! No further seek their hardships to disclose, 'Tis not the world, but the back of your neck, Here these bunkers let their dust repose! They didn't know Sir Andrews was an earth!