# The Oregoman.

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TODAY'S WEATHER -Occasional rain, with mild temperatures; light to fresh southerly

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 14

An address to Congress by our Legislature on behalf of a memorial celebration in Oregon of the centenary of the Lewis and Clark expedition should the Democratic party, led by Governor get attention at the legislative session Bryan, of Massachusetts, had openly that begins today. The General Government should be asked to assist at Nevertheless, the grounds of objection this important centennial, for it will the first importance. There is still another thing. At the Pan-American ex- ligion should be separately pursued position, to be held at Buffalo from the way seems open for a noteworthy May to November this year, Oregon advance on Spanish methods, and one ought to be represented. An exhibit of which might have been expected to the products and resources of Oregon take a long time. It is not our policy there would attract great attention, to mix ecclesiastical with governmental and would go far toward making the functions, and the disposition against Lewis and Clark celebration of 1905 it is part of the unwritten American successful. It would direct attention Constitution from which the document hither, in a very effective way. Five of 1787 is derived. The history commissioners under appointment from the Governor of Oregon may represent They will give their time to it willingly; but will the state provide them with hardly expect that much heed will be given to their call for National recognition of the Lewis and Clark centen-

No one knew better than Andree the chances of failure that beset his aerial path, and the publication of his will is the most conclusive evidence yet disclosed of the utter hopelessness of his return. On the 11th of next July four years will have passed since Andree, with Dr. Strindberg and Engineer Fraenkel, embarked at Danes Island. Spitzenbergen, on their daring voyage across the polar basin. This striking gone to resume his studies in the rudi-The average practical man of affairs has only mirth or impatience for Andree's effort to week the pole in a balloon and for Garner's professed achievements in the study of monkey language. The small results United States Senator early in the ses of these martyrdoms we can admit, without detracting from the dauntless Jesuits to the Iroquois, or knights to the chase for the dollar.

the state will leave their posts of duty this week in order to further the cantion. This is a course of unmixed perniciousness, and one which we hope to see abandoned if it is actually contemplated. Surely these public servants do not imagine that their personal and dignity of their offices, if they have be so palpably selfish in their object stroy each other, aided by the as to discount them in the eyes plabiselte against increase of Judges. of the members approached, even if the office-holders themselves longing to public policy likely it has, though we do not recall ous activity as is now said to be contemplated. But if it has been done in the past, it should be done no longer. Do our Federal office-holders wish to stand for the doctrine that the Government pays them to maintain legislative lobbies at state capitals? If they do, they are faithless servants

The universe has no deeper mystery than the mind of man. The influences that result in conduct and in history are often past finding out, and always past full explanation. A striking ex-

'I know human history," he is reported to have said, "and I know that in the first century something happened that destroyed the old world and gave birth to the new. The resurrection of Jesus would account for that change, and I do not know of any other adequate solution that has ever been proposed." Every man has his own private reason for acceptance or rejection of Christianity, and it must be admitted that Senator Davis had as logical a one as most others, for logic is not much in evidence in the realm of the emotions. But what has history been doing in the nineteenth century, if not de eloping the natural and in vitable rise of Christianity? As for the resurrection of Jesus, it had no vogue in the world in the first century. The martyrs were the seed of the church. They believed immortality because the apostles taught it, but of the physical evidences for and against the resurrection they enew nothing. Yet Davis had his be lief, and for him perhaps it was the best belief, because the most convinc ing. Some men accept Christianity because it seems to them a natural growth out of evolution; some because of the crucifixion; some because of reliance upon parental or cierical teaching; some because it is the fashion There are, alas! very few whose ideas on any subject proceed from impartial investigation and sincere thought, accept things because of their real or fancied utility to our purposes, and then we cast about for their justification. Senator Davis' grounds of belief are as relevant as those of many s man who disbelieves because a descon

once foreclosed a mortgage on him, or

temperance.

ecause preachers are opposed to in

The Philippine Commissioners must be presumed to know their business, and yet one could wish their plan of permissive religious instruction in consection with Lunon schools might be abandoned. The arguments against it brought by the cable are manifestly made to order by American sympathigers, who have evidently found some means of putting phrases in the mouth of the insurgents. This talk about separation of Church and State and con stitutional inhibitions has a hollow sound when purporting to come from people who rejoiced in the fact that taken the field against "imperialism. are impressive. If any considerable orate a National enterprise of body of Filipinos have become imbued with the idea that education and repriestly dominion in the Philippines is such as to promise popular support for our state at the Buffalo exposition, such procedure as Dr. Burgos seems to be urging in vain upon Judge Taft It is worth the notice of "anti-imperi ans? If it do not, our people can alism," by the way, that the commis sioners discuss the question from the standpoint of the best results for the islanders themselves. There is no sign of the cloven hoof of tyranny in the determination to make rules that will secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

A WORD OF FRIENDLY COUNSEL. It has been many years since a Legislature assembled at Salem whose membership gave promise of greater earnestness and usefulness than the one that will be called to order in its separate Houses this morning at Salem. venture has been called the most dra- It is needless to explain why this is matic event of the nineteenth century, so, but two important reasons may be and if it is not that, it is at least a found in the seriousness impressed upon tain a little more sliver, and are therepowerful exhibit in the survival of that our people by Oregon's part in the spirit of adventure we are wont to de- Spanish War and also in the general present price of buillon the Mexican plore as having passed away with the expectation of an era of important deand chivairy. From Africa comes an- velopment about to ensue for the Par and the proposed dollar will be worth other such story, the apprehension of clific Coast. The evidence of this hope-Professor Garner's death in the wilds ful character of the Legislature is of the Dark Continent, whither he had found, for one thing, in the fact that never before has The Oregonian's efmentary efforts of monkeys at articu- fort to elicit discussion of contemplated measures met such general and thoughtful response from members.

If the Legislature wishes to ratify these optimistic expectations concerning itself, it will proceed to elect a sion, and do it without discreditable brolls or interference with needed legapirit that sent the adventurers forth islation. It will eliminate at once the with their lives in their hunds, like clerk scandal of previous sessions, and pass a law giving the next session the sepulcher of Christ. Doubtless Mr. greater facility to reform this abuse. Gradgrind, who sneers at Andree and It will appoint committees that will Garner as economists, would also ac- investigate every department of the cede to the incompatible doctrine that state government and every state esall mankind has forgotten heroism in tablishment in a thorough rather than perfunctory manner. Where anything is wrong, it will point it out and sug-It seems to be the general expecta- gest a remedy. We especially urge tion that the Federal office-holders of upon the Legislature that it deal fairly with Eastern Oregon, whose growing importance, wealth and population give didacy of Senator McBride for re-elec- it a different standing from what it occupied when the Willamette Valley

was practically the state. With the general subjects of state legislation, no extensive changes are notably proposed or probable of private ends are to be considered by sage. Our judicial, legislative, executhe Legislature in selecting a man to live, institutional, educational and asrepresent Oregon in the United States sessment and taxation systems will If they have any sense of the probably remain substantially as the last Legislature left them. Politically, any desire to deal honestly by the pub- the only measure of moment likely to whose contributions pay their sal- be passed is the direct primary reform, aries, let them remain at their posts which we are pretty certain to get in of duty and leave the Legislature to some form, carrying also amendments work as the law directs. It to the Australian ballot and registry would seem that efforts of a Collector law. Opposing schemes for relief of or Postmaster to serve his chief would the Supreme Court are likely to de-

There are a few things of special but the transparent character of the en- real importance we hope to see the deavor to keep their places did not Legislature act upon favorably as be-We should We shall doubtless be told that this have earnest and vigorous recognition thing has been done in the past. Very of the Oregon and Oriental centennial of 1905; appropriation in aid of the Orean instance of such general and strenu- gon volunteers' memorial monument. demand for a canal and looks at the dailes of the Columbia; a constitutional amendment permitting an insane asylum in Eastern Oregon, and some definite policy, liberal and business. like, toward the State University and Normal Schools. With reference to this last topic, it is unjust that our institutions of learning, to some extent fathered by the Legislature, should longer be embarrassed by their present anomalous and precarious status toward the state. If the university, in particular, is to be a State University. it must have support to enable it to

learn its fate at once, so it may be reduced, as will then be necessary, to the name and grade of a college

The Multnomah delegation confronts no easy task. Nearly all, if not all, of its members seem imbued with earnest desire to make a good record for themselves and serve this city and county to advantage. Some of them cherish ambitious plans for charter amendments which are not yet matured, and which may develop impracticability upon closer investigation. The present charter is well conceived in purpose and in the main accurately designed It should be approached carefully, and in no hostile spirit, but with the desire to perfect it as a medium of economical administration. The delegation will do well to hold to its indicated purpose of profiting by the mistakes of others in legislating men out of office. Consoli-dations to take effect at the expiry of existing terms will barm no one, but there is no surer way of adding to an official's popularity than by making a martyr of him. The Legislature should reject the bill-for compulsory pilotage on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers and pass an act enabling Portland to bond itself for a drydock,

SILVER BURDEN ROLLING AWAY. As the money question becomes subrdinated in partisan politics, the hope of rational action by Congress on coinage problems correspondingly rises. The two most pressing problems, evidently, are the silver burden in the Treasury and the needs of the Philippines. For the first time men like Secretary Gage and Horace White dare to say to a Congressional committee that we must make of our silver, as of our treasury notes, promises to pay gold, and that the task of maintaining silver unquestionably at par, if we have to sell some of it to reduce its volume. must be bravely and honestly met. We have all known this all along, but the fear has been that the public credit and our political exigencies might not stand

The situations in Mexico and the Philippines, betokening scarcity of sliver, hint that the task may become easier as it is approached, and India's experience tends measurably in the same direction. Scarcity of silver coin in Mexico, so great as to produce distress, is explained by exports to the Philippines. but the explanation is inadequate, in view of the fact that an equal scarcity is reported from Manila. We can only onclude that the world-wide prosper ity of the past two or three years has absorbed into active use an immense amount of silver coin. The resultant scarcity is seen not only in silver-using untries like Mexico, China, India, the Philippines and the West Indies, but in the United States itself, and is also reflected in the advance of silver quotations in every great market-place.

Exigency in the Philippines and our opressive silver accumulation in the Federal Treasury lend two-fold promito the Administration's scheme for a Philippine currency. This is to coin an unlimited number of Filipino dollars bearing emblems of local significance and evidence that they were coined in the United States. Each of these dolthe coin may be ars, or whatever called, will contain 45 cents' worth of silver buillon, and they will be furnished in unlimited quantities to those who are willing to pay 50 cents in gold for them. They will also be redeemable in gold at the option of the holder The margin of 5 cents is to give an elasticity to the coin, which will naturally advance the price of silver if it is is sued in any great quantities. These coins will be disbursed by the Govern ment in the payment of its regular expenses at the different Army posts in the Philippines at their face value which is 50 cents in American coin and is believed that they will soon displace the Mexican dollars, which condollar is actually worth about 52 cents, only 45 cents. The proposed coinage would absorb \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 worth of silver a month indefinitely, and it is believed that it would eventually take the place of Mexican dollars n China and the East Indies, although the Orientals are very conservative and would hesitate to adopt a new form of

Thus in different wave our sliver burien is being rolled away. It looked almost hopeless in 1893, but the ameliora tion in the situation is a just and persaps natural reward for our determination in adhering to the gold standard and accepting manfully the responsibility laid upon us in the Philippines.

## A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

The investigation of the methods of Commission and a Congressional committee have been searching enough to make it certain that former Cadet ing. It is evident that under proper medical examination a young man affected with tuberculosis and defective chased if a price were paid for it. eyesight would not have been admitted to the academy. Nothing suffered by Booz at West Point would have caused the death of any young man who was fit to pass an Army medical tigations have extorted a large mass practices prevail at West Point that in practice. The present superintend- vate enterprise. ent and commandant of cadets have done everything in their power to break up hazing, but with only partial success, despite the fact that both parties, the hazers and the hazed, have cen severely dealt with. culty is that the upper classes are determined to maintain the practice of huring the plebes, and succeed because resistance on the part of the student hazed is answered by a challenge to a pugilistic battle to a finish with an o knock out his antagonist, which seliom happens, he is challenged by another of his persecutors until he is knocked out or has worsted every fighting man in the upper classes. With this prospect before him, the

siebe naturally thinks it better to take his hazing as patiently as possible. Should he refuse to fight, he would be "sent to Coventry" and his life made so intolerable that he would be compelled to resign. The hazers therefore have their own way so completely that a whole class felt compelled to wait on Colonel Hain and notify him that they must be absolved from their promise to abstain entirely from hazing. They is afforded in the reason given by Sen-maintain that position with dignity and were forced to do this on the demand reject after Davis for his belief in Christianity. credit to the state. If not, it should of the upper classes, which they were can?

not prepared to refuse at the cost of the pains and penalties the upper classes stood ready to inflict. The testimony taken at West Point shows that hazing there continues to exist in forms that prove it a survival of the brutal "fag" system that once prethe great English public schools. It is a relic of barbarism that existed in every college of the country fifty years ago, and is not yet entirely extinct in some of the small fresh-water colleges of the land. The cowardly quality of brutal methods of hazing is not more apparent than the barbaric stupidity upon which it rests for justification, viz., that readiness for a fist fight is properly part of a military training and presumptive proof of the kind of pluck that is wanted on the battie-field.

Nothing is more absurd than this the ory of military courage. The meanest skulkers and "hospital" slinks during the Civil War were nominal soldiers who had been town bruisers and bullles in time of peace, and the quiet men who had never struck a blow in anger since boyhood were the steadiest men in storming rifle pits or resisting desperate assaults. Some of the most berold officers in the Union and Confederate Armies had been clergymen, theological students, school teachers, men of peaceful, non-pugilistic habits since childhood. As a rule, such mer made admirable soldiers, because milltary courage in an officer is chiefly moral courage, for which men of will, intelligence and high-mindedness are always conspicuous. Pugilism stands for nothing but strength, skill, endurance and bulldog ferocity, attributes that do not count for much when a man commands men on the firing-line Byren was from boyhood constitutionally brave and pugnacious; he was a fine boxer, a good pistol shot, could fence, swim and ride well, but he con fesses in his letters that the poet Shelley, a delicate-looking man of frail physique, was the bravest, most selfessed man he ever saw in an hour

of impending shipwreck. Byron said that while he and his other companions had a chance, for they could all swim, Shelley had no chance if the vessel had struck, for he could not swim at all, and yet he faced what seemed certain death with entire composure. Byron was right. The courage that faces danger involving death is not born of pugilism or creature pugnacity. Napoleon, who had been five times wounded and was never "rattled" under fire, was a student, a broading, thoughtful boy; while Nelson, the Napoleon of the sea, was as delicate and effeminate-looking a boy as the poet Shelley.

The whole theory of hazing is born of barbaric stupidity. It is a practice that is instinct with cowardice, injustice and petty tyranny. The manly stuff of men in civil life is tested without resort to "scrapping," and buildog pugilism has no proper place in the training of an Army officer.

Senator Josephi will reintroduce his bill, which was passed by the Senate but lost in the House last session, providing for the conveyance of insane pa tients to the Asylum by attendants sent from that institution for the purpose. This is regarded as both an econe and a humane proposition, since the duty will be performed by an attendant already under pay, and will insure to the unfortunate patient the care of an escort well acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of insane persons, and capaof ministering intelligently to their needs. That there is a positive abuse in the present system of conveying ingane women to the Asylum cannot be doubted. If ever a woman needs the sympathetic, helpful companionship of ne of her own sex, it is on a journey ccupying several hours or days, as the case may be, from her home to the Asylum for the Insane. It may be hoped that this feature of the matter may be well looked to by the frame of this bill and the legislators who will be called to pass upon it.

Though the Populist Governor of Idaho, successor of Governor Steunen berg, has issued an order revoking the arrangements which Steumenberg had nade and enforced for peace and order in the Coeur d'Alene region, the next outbreak of riot there will chuse a revolution in the politics of Idaho. even Idaho cannot desire riot, dynamite, arson and murder, Steunenberg has only to wait for the next outbreak for his vindication. If the old gang shall regain ascendency in the Coeur d'Alene district, it will not be delayed

Possibly some of the women who are discussing the servant-girl problem know that the reason they cannot get scullions is because housewives don't nazing at West Point by a Military like to do the work themselves. In fact, this may be the indeterminable factor of the whole domestic problem. If these estimable women Booz did not owe his death to haz- thought of it, the hint may be made that there never yet has been a service in the world that could not be pur-

A severe setback has been given the beet-sugar industry in Minnesota by Attorney-General Douglas' decision that the beet-sugar bounty law of 1895 examination. Nevertheless, the inves- is invalid, following the refusal of the State Auditor to Issue a warrant for of testimony from the cadets which \$20,000 claimed by the Minnesota Beet proves beyond question that hasing Sugar Company. The opinion is based on the principle that the people canare cowardly in spirit and barbarous not be taxed for the benefit of a pri-

Astoria merchants are boycotting the O. R. & N. Are they boycotting Astoria? They, lament that Asterians go to Portland to make purchases. But cannot Astoria merchants sell what people want and need? Must purchasers go to Portland for the best goods and prices? If not, why do they?

Owing to press of legislative matter from Salem and Olympia, The Oregoupper-class man. If the plebe happens nian is compelled to forego publication of several interesting and timely communications. We shall have the usual space for letters from the people after the Legislatures adjourn

> If our ministers should circulate a subscription paper for raising money to carry on an anti-vice crusade, they would act very pertinently to the point

The British keep Boer captives, but

the Boers release British. Apparently the two have unequal opinions of each

other. If England Anglicines the Americanized Hay-Pauncefote treaty, will it be rejected because of being Anglo-Ameri-

MONETARY STOCK OF THE WORLD GODKIN ON THE LIFE OF HUXLEY

Chicago Times-Herald. It will be instructive to learn where the Director of the Mint finds authority for his statement that there has been an increase of over 100 per cent in the money of the world within less than a generation. He places the present monetary stock of the world at \$11,600,000,000, which is probably a safe estimate. But this is not double the estimate of the world's money made 40 years ago by Mulhall.

The following table gives an interesting iew of how the total monetary stock of the world has increased during the last 50 Years:

In regard to the apparent discrepancies in the foregoing, it should be borne in mind that the figures of the United States mint have not included as many countries

as the other estimates.

Another interesting fact shown in the statistics of the world's money is that the uncovered paper, which was once one-third of the total, is now only one-fourth of it, while gold has risen from one-fifth until new it is over one-third of the total. This is shown in the following figures for 1848 and 1894;

Gold ...... \$ 785,000,000 \$4,135,000,000 Silver ...... 1,040,000,000 4,494,000,000 Undovered paper 1,300,500,000 2,455,000,000 Note hiso how the stock of gold has alost overtaken that of silver In the United States on December 1 last

the stock of money in the United States was as follows: 
 Gold
 \$1.096,184,007

 Silver
 587,003,012

 Uncovered paper
 410,129,018

 Covered paper
 382,282,500

From which it appears that more than one-fifth of the general stock of the money of the world is held in the United States and every dollar of that stock, even the no thanks to William Jennings Bryan, is as good as gold.

Ironical Congratulations.

New York Evening Post. We heartly congratulate Mr. Oscar F. Williams, appointed Consul at Singapore on his success in once more landing a fat Government office. We have had deep sympathy for Mr. Williams' quest ever since we learned from his own pen what a truly remarkable man he is. We have also wondered and wondered that Mr McKinley could for more than two years pay no heed to the great yearning for Mr. Williams' services which must have been felt throughout the State Department in Secretary to office-boy. Writing a sted States Consul in Manila, under the early date of August 5, 1895, to the then Secretary of State, Mr. Day, Mr. Will-lams confides to him the fact that he seeks Mr. Day's "appointive favor." "With pride" he recalls to Mr. Day's mind Commodore Dewey's report on April 18 that his assistance was "invaluable." he knows that his "services to our Navy, Army, citizens and Nation have been much greater than before." Because of "narrow resources," Mr. Williams asks for Mr. Day's "recognition," and thus states his modest desires and his superior

Could I be appointed General Commissioner of Customs of the Philippine Islands, Lighthouse Inspector, or General Commissioner of Agriculture, I should be honored and pleased.

Then I was reared a farmer, and my business interests have always been along such lines. I have kept fully absent with agricultural matters. Am a graduate of Cornell University, and was a teacher, lecturer and author, and might well serve as Superintendent of Public Instruction. I need your recognition, and home, by cable or otherwise, to have relief from present anyticities.

lief from present anxieties. How honored Singapore will be at having such an all-round star within its firmament, we cannot begin to estimate Mr. Williams succeeds Mr. Spencer Pratt, whose sole offense apparently was his belief in the wanton injustice of the American attitude towards the Filipinos.

Kansas City Star, . . It is the ordinary habit of the news papers to suppress, in their reports, the tactless utterances of public favorites, tactless utterances of public favorities, especially in the case of men with a National reputation. The New York Sun lately departed from this custom and reported Senator Depew literally, when he made the snow fall from the celling at the banquet of the New York Mayflower Assemblants. "Our Chainneys" remarked, encendants. "Our Chauncey" cheerfully, that the Mayflower pligrims were a hard lot of rascally persons. It they lived today, said he, they would be clapped into jail. He thanked God that his ancestors did not belong to that crowd, His forbears, he said, were honest The Sun reporter wrote that the orator's remarks caused "mingled feel ings." Now the Sun has also printed just ings." Now the Sun ans also printed just what "Mark Twath" said at the banquet of the City Club of New Tork, which is an organisation of reformers. The famous humorist was received with loud cheers, Elishop Potter being narticularly vociferous and leading the applause. But, when the speaker said the trouble with reform was that the reformers, aponer or later. was that the reformers, sooner or later, had their price, lee began to form around the feetival board. After Mr. Clemens rousted President McKinley and said he was sending honest hove to fight under a "polluted fing." the only cound that was heard when the humorist eat down, was the screeching of his chair on the floor. St Clair McKelway, the noted editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, followed "Mark Twain" and took occasion to say that much as they loved him, they could not submit to his remarks about the United States flag. Although most of the compolluted fing." the only cound that was oany present were men opposed to the President's Philippine policy, they plauded Mr McKelway emphatically, appears to take a brilliant man like or Mr Clemens to say the foolish sort of things reported by the Sun.

### Pan-American Progress. Chicago Tribune.

Relatively the progress of many of the American republics recently has been as great as that of the United States. From every part of the hemisphere come reports every part of the hemisphere come reports of enterprise and activity. From Alaska to Patagonia the story is the same. In Argentina a dozen railroads are building and projected. At Belle Horizonte, the capital of the State of Minas Geraes in Brazil, a permanent exposition of the state's industries and products le to be inaucurated. This state, which has an inaugurated This state, which has as many inhabitants as Illinois, is making great strides in every particular, and its gold product last year exceeded \$3,000,000. Scores of new factories are being estab tished in Brazil, largely with foreign cap ital. New coal and copper mines are be-ing developed in Chile. Woolen and cot ton factories are being established there for the first time, and boots are being raised and sugar refineries built. The prewerles are to be formed into a trust. The most important railroad enterprise in Chile is the Central Railway, which is to be extended 1900 kilometers, at a cost of 330,000,000 Nearly every republic has railroad enterprises on foot and agricul-tural resources are being developed every-where This information is gained from reports to the Burest of American Rewith the industrial revival has come a change in sebtiment towards the United States, which is looked on with more

New York Evening Por A year ago, in talking with Henry James of the flood of biographies which the country had produced in England, and of the wonderful addition to English literature which they had made, he marked to me that he had recently poken of this same thing to a French friend, who concurred in his expression of surprise at the absence of anything of the same kind in France, but thought tha this great lacune in French prose was due to the fact that the private lives of very few French literary or artistic men would bear description. This is a some. what lamentable confession, but I suppose It is true. I think that the finest contribution that England has made to the stream of literature in this century consists in the biographies which have poured from her press. This work of blography is partly political, partly ecclesiastical partly scientific, but it always does honor to the country, and to the profession to which the subject belonged. The Oxford movement alone, in the thirties, has produced a batch of books which no "gentleman's library affould be without," and of which every Englishman may well be proud. To begin with, take Burke, and Pitt and Johnson and Chatham, then Weilington and Peel and Cobden, then Palmerston and Macaulay and Tennyson and, among the scientific men, Lyell, and Darwin and Huxley. To be the contem porary or countryman of these is cer tainly, as Cowper says, "fame enough for any private man."

I have just been reading one of the most instructive and brilliant of English lives, that of Professor Huxley. He be gan life in a way in which most Ameri. cans love to think they began it themselves that is, as "a poor boy." There was procured for him, with the usual difficulty, the post of assistant surgeon in the navy, a place in which he passed four or five years of obscure drudgery without really gaining for himself a secure foothold on the official ladder. When he left the navy, and wished to marry, he had to pass through the usual process of knocking at many doors, in many parts of the world, without meeting with any satisfactory response. But as soon as be had definitely chosen acience as his province and determined that truth alone

should be his pursuit, his rise was rapid. I am not competent to estimate proper-ly the value of his scientific work, but the world has placed him in the front rank. I am competent, however, to esti-mate his character, which has, from his first year to his last, excited my un mixed admiration. Darwin's appearance on the scene in England, with his doctrin-of evolution, was really not unlike the appearance of Erasmus at Oxford, 40 years ago, with "the new learning." But Darwin would have made poor progress save for the aid of Huxley. Darwin has wonderful scientific sagacity, and promui gated his new gospel with a winning maesty, but it was too much modesty for the world in which it appeared. It was a world brought up under the influence of the clergy, in literal acceptance of the Biblical theories of the creation and the

growth of men and his world.

The church and the upper classes in England were dead-set against Darwin theories. The idea that man was evolved from some sort of mankey was enough to discredit them. All "the best people," to use the Tribune's phrase, believed that man had been created in the Garden of Eden, 6000 years ago, and woman out of one of Adam's ribs, and not only this. of one of Adam's ribs, and not only but that it was implous to doubt opinion that still lingers. These although slightly disturbed by Sir Charles Lyell, still held their ground firmly at the time of the Oxford convocation in 1860. I do not believe that there was any

untry in the world in which the unlot between church and state was then so strong. The social as well as the religious prejudices of the country were with the church, not simply as a religious institution but as property, which, to an Englishman, is a very sacred thing. Until very lately the "squarson," as he was called, otherwise The minister who preached in the church, and at the same enlled. time owned the parish, was a very fa-miliar figure in English life. Thus men who attacked the church's doctrine ar-rayed against themselves almost the whole of English society. Consequently, Our when a man as popular and of as much charm as the Bishop of Oxford led his forces in defence of orthodox views of man's creation at convocation, it required great courage to attack him. The age Darwin had not probably, be ley was there, and Hatened to the absurd ridicule of the theory that may was descended from a monkey with the was descended from a monkey with the same joy of battle which Cromwell feit in seeing the Scots descend from the heights above Dunbar. Huxley's reply to the bishop, sternly re-

buking him for attacking with flippancy a great master of science, of which he was profoundly ignorant, was one of the most striking incidents of the century, and one of the most fur-reaching in its effects It not only howled the bishop over and destroyed his influence, but it raised Darwinism, at one stroke, to a height at which no person could assail it without rendering himself a little ridiculous. It placed Huxley, too, at once to the fro controversialists, and revealed to the world the fact that he was the fore-most of English dialecticians. The rest of his career was a series of unbroken triumphs, in which his virtues as a man were no less fully displayed than his keenness and vigor and sagacity as a philosopher. His career was cut short; he fell a victim at last, as so many other eminent men have done, to his eagerness for work. There has been rarely a better illustration of a man's physical ruin through the arder of his own temperament. Huxley remained, during the rest of his life, noted for his antagonism to the old orthodox interpretation of Scripture. In

fact, he was, for a time, the bets-noire of parsons, but they gradually became converted, or at least accustomed, to his views. The last time I saw him was the year before his death, in the dining-room year octains and the surrounded by a considerable number of ecclesiastical dis-nitaries, who were just about to lunch On the strength of my slight acquaint-ance with him in New York, I asked him to lunch at the same table with me, and jokingly expressed my wonder at his willingness to venture into a retreat in which he was so completely surrounded by "clerks in holy orders." He smilingly repudiated the thought that there was any danger in the situation, and declared that he lived on the best of terms with them, as long as they let him alone. He was really, though very fond of dia-lectics, no stirrer-up of strife. It was not possible to do as much as he did to shake established religious beliefs with out exciting a good deal of religious con troversy, which he never shirked. If two principal antagonizas in this fiel were the late Duke of Argyl and M Gindstone-Mr. Gindstone, because, though a past-master in politics and politics economy, he was never able to dives proports to the Bureat of American Republics at Washington and it is said that with the industrial revival has come a change in septiment towards the United States, which is looked on with more frienditness than a year ago.

The One Way.

Union Republicans

The way to stop the agitation for state division is for the western part of Oregon to do do fairly with Eastern Oregon in all matters, including distribution of state institutions as well as official appointments and appropriations when needed. In other words, all parts of the state should be considered to be of equal importance.

Himself of an interest in theology, though hor or theological controversy he was not theroughly equipped, and the Duke of Arsyl because he had an extraordinary conceit of his own omniscience. Hux-item property and the power avoided these frays, but he never sought them, although minds like never himself of an interest in theology, though

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If you have bills to pass, prepare for

This is the season when Salem people make up for lost time.

The scene of battle has shifted from the

Hotel Perkins to the state capitol. If all the bills that have been prepared shall pass. Oregon will never again be a

lawless state. The cruises of the Umatilla Reef lightship would make an interesting narrative of ocean travel.

Don't go to any of the Federal offices for the next few days with the expectation of finding any one in them.

A sea serpent has been caught in Canada at a time of year when it is utterly seless to Summer hotel keepers.

The fool killer should take a day off and devise a new means of torture for the man who cries "fire" in a crowded hall,

There is talk now of a musical trust,

The concert of the powers has already supplied an example of a musical distrust. Judging from the way the English pa-

Recessional is not very necessary over there at present. Abraham Lincoln's epigrams are safe from misquetation just now, but wait till

pers are groveling in humility, Kipling's

they begin to turn up in the columns of It is understood that the object of Senator McBride's return to Oregon is merely to assist the passage of needed legisla-tion. In needed legislation Senator Mo-

Bride includes his re-election A rich man's difficulties in getting into the Kingdom of Heaven are as easy as falling off a log compared to the tribulations of a girl who is not a member of the Rich School Alumni trying to get into

one of the parties of that exclusive association. Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden's activity in Columbus municipal affairs continues He is just now deep in a controversy over the street railway franchise, and, as may be imagined, Dr. Gladden wants the public to have all that it is entitled to. He advocates seven or eight tickets for a quarter, all-night cars and the payment of a considerable cash compensation to the

The Lay of the Federal Brigade. low here's to little George McBride, who

city by the street railway company,

keeps us where we are; While he has get a half a show we'll rally For all of us hold offices and so have time to We'll leave our clerks behind at home, our

il reave our circus oscilla at home, our calinies to carn, le we rush bravely to the fray, our forces all allied boost the great and giorious cause of little George McDride. While

We will shout, shout, shout, Our leader's name on high, And all turn out, To do for him or die; We've got to hold our jobs or cold Ve'll find the cast outside. Let no man shirk, but each one work

For little George McEride, We may not be industrious as other men, perhaps, But what's the use of working when we all of us have snaps? The offices we're holding down will get along

Without the aid of sweat upon the office-holdr's the time we've got to hump or elea But 1 a sweeping lide bear un clear beyond the reach of little George McBride. Will

We will pray, pray, pray, For the triumph of our cause, And we'll force delay And well force delay.

In the pussage of all laws,
Unless we get George in, you bet.
We will not be defied,
For we have planned to safety land
Our little George McBride.

makes no difference what we do, our boss is Uncle Sam; men who say we ought to work we do not

what we want to do ers we are just now, and stay

And so we all will rally 'round our chief from far and wide; For it is off with us if it is off with George McBride. Then we'll drill, drill, drill,

We get things done our way; We've got the dough, and time to go, In fact, we're well supplied With all we need to help to speed

The cause of George Moliride. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Between Friends.-Miss Oletimer-kissing is so foolish! Miss Maybuidkissing is so foolish! Miss Maybuid-Oh! But you musn't believe everything you read.-Puck. Not an Endearing Trait.-"Higgs doesn't Not an Endearing Trait. "Higgs doesn't seem to be popular with the hostess." "No; he keem trying to do slight-of-hand tricks with cut-glass tumblers."—Chicago Record. Her Pessimiam.—Re—I see they are making diothes now out of wood fiber. She—Oh! what's the use? Somehedy will be sure to invent a new kind of moth.—Philadelphia Press.

The Carafel Philosopher. "The question as

The Cornfed Philosopher - "The question as whether a mun marries his first love," said

te whether a man marries his first love," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "ain't so important in the long run as whether he has married the last one."—Indianapolis Press.

Strategy.—Smarte—I don't suppose you want to borrow five or ten dollars? Lamb—No; fast is, I'm unusually flush junt at present. Emarto—Isn't that nice! By the way, I suppose you can accommodate with a twenty? Awfully glad to have met you.—Souton Transcript.

Reconciled.—'They are going to sing Birby's latest sentimental hallnd when the condemned man is led to the fatal chair." "In't that

man is led to the fatal chair." "Yes. But the my requested it as a last favor. He says it kind of reconciles him to sudden drath."-Cleveland Natural Regret.-'T got drunk on the morn

Natural Regret.—I got drum so to more him of the new century, y's Honor," explained Tuffold Knutt. "to drown my server." "What was there about the new century to fill you with sorrow?" asked the Magistrate. "I got to inlinkin that mehly I wouldn't live through it, y'r Honor."—Chicago Tribune.

By the Waters of Galtlee. Clinton Scollard in the Century, The wind is low in the cleanders, Softly stirring the rosy sea. Out from a bill a rill meands Down to the waters of Gallies.

A burning blazon of blue enamets The rainless heaven that arches o'er; And Druses@drowse by their crouching camels Where mendows dip to the shingly shore.

Crumbling walls that the hyssop clings to, Such is Magdala's glory now; And the only car that the cuckoo sings to Is that of his mate on the carob bough.

The columned city that Herod fashioned, That glistened white in the mountay blass, Naught is left of its past impassioned Have ghosts that wander its equalid ways.

Never a sail nor a galley oaring The shimmering reaches of liquidally a watchful vulture souring Over the crest of a lonely pain

But still the mountains, violet, vernal, And the broading rales where th herds be. And the sun. In its equipoles sternal, Looking down upon Galilee

And ever, to halo the desert places, By the spell of the girding allence bound, The haunting thought of the face of faces, Of Him through whom this is holy ground!