The Oregonian.

been extended that unlucky power upon

her good fortune in having shifted im-

certain that this opinion, based purely

on preconceived notions, will be imper-

vious to the exact situation in Spain,

consequent upon loss of her colonial empire. Mr. Sydney Brooks, who has

the New York Commercial Advertiser,

officialdom is driven back upon its nar-

provinces in consequence are flooded

whose tenure of office is brief, whose

salaries are always in arrears, and who

must plunder to live. No province has

Catalonia, the wealthlest, most indus-

far has resentment against the despot-

ism of Madrid run that for the past fourteen months the Catalans have re-

foot a movement which alms at their in-

corporation with France, These results

of the war are complicated with other

difficulties. What with the unpopularity

of the Queen Regent, which it is vain

to disguise, the wretched land tenure

system, the thousand and one regula-

tions and imposts which strangle

healthy commerce, the recurring and

growing deficits and the impossibility

of a poor Spaniard ever becoming hon-

estly rich, Mr. Brooks draws a picture

ominously reminiscent of France before

the Revolution. There is certainly little

in this situation to overthrow a predi-

lection for a home country acting as

financier and director for a healthy lot

THE SMALLPOX.

Reports from all parts of the Union

prove that the smallpox is ubiquitous,

but it does not seem to have become a

severe epidemic beyond the western

limit of Missouri. The disease has ap-

peared in Chicago, and in the neigh-

ton, Tex., in Michigan and Minnesota.

But the disease appears to be of a mild

gan. From the South the smallpox spread to the North, West and East,

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To W. Becond South street.

anle in New Orleans by Ernest & Co., On file in Washington D. C., with A. W. Dunn, 500 14th N. W. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-012 Seventh atreet.

TODAY'S WEATHER. Occasional rain, with

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN 19.

Mr. Cleveland is a man of strong mind and great force of character, but his worst enemies never accused him of dependencies on the British or Dutch of being a profound student or an or American plan. Expansion, let us scute thinker. Consequently, when he say at once, depends for its results says that "killing natives in an effort to upon the sagacity with which it is adpossess their lands" is an unprecedent- ministered. ed thing in our civilization, the ignoration of American history need surprise no one; and neither need his obliviousness to the fact that the Boers declared war on Great Britain. In view of the splendid colonial empire of the Netherlands, Mr. Cleveland's invocation of the Dutch as hostile to expansion borders on the grotesque. When he approaches the Constitution he is palpably unfair. He says expansion evades the Constitution. Now Mr. Cleveland should know that the Constitution was not framed for the regulation of procedure in treatment of acquisitions by treaty and purchase. Its founders were content to provide an instrument for preserving the colonies themselves. They had not at all in mind the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or California, or

Oregon, or Alaska, or Hawaii, or the Philippines. So that when Mr. Cleveland seeks to imply that the Constitution inhibits expansion he is outside the facts. If he means that the power of Congress to legislate for territory in rudimentary stages of organization is restricted by the Constitution to such forms as were prescribed for the thirteen original states, he may with propriety be reminded that this is a legal question, now pending before the Su-preme Court, and that, until it is decided, homilies on the moral obliquity of either alternative become decidedly remature. Finally, when Mr. Cleveland apotheosizes conservatism, merely because it is conservatism, and asks us to worship the old simply because It is not new, he becomes platitudinously puerlie. "The old order changeth, giving place to new." How benefi-

that this is an improper use of power

President Fulton in the Senate has

irs can keep their eyes open, to say

that Mr. Fulton doubtless has purposes

of his own, and at least some desire

ed against clerkship selections, seems

to spring not from convictions of pub-

lie misconduct but from personal disap-

in the usual volume are doomed to bit-

ter disappointment. If the law is strin-

ntly adhered to, the lesson will be

eil if painfully learned. Political eth-

have not yet reached the plane

here the spoils belong to the losers.

If the clerkships have not been filled

re inefficient, there is cause for com-

aint. Otherwise, not.

ording to law, or if the appointees

mbers abandon the idea that they

an safely promise clerkships to their

It has been one of the calm and sure

treats of anti-imperialism that in

king Spain's colonies we loaded upon

herents and admirers, the better,

ntments, which are inevitable under

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, mined by lamentations. So when Mr. and, receiving no medical attention, is Cleveland says that "satisfaction with allowed to spread. our country's mission has been under-Investigation shows that the disc mined," it must be understood that he always comes from districts of the voices the sentiments of our doleful country where the inhabitants are so antis, and theirs alone. ignorant and superstitious that they ignore or resist vaccination. The follow-The Salem Journal has performed ing figures from the Sheffield (Eng.) useful public service in relating some epidemic of 1887-8 show the probabiliunwritten history of the Senatorial ties of attack among vaccinated and election of 1806. It shows, from inside

unvaccinated persons: univaccinated persons:

For each 1000 children under 10 years
Attack rate of vaccinated
Attack rate of univaccinated
Death rate of vaccinated
Death rate of univaccinated
For each 1000 children over 10 years
Attack rate of twice vaccinated
Attack rate of ence vaccinated
Attack rate of univaccinated
Death rate of twice vaccinated
Death rate of twice vaccinated information, to which its editor had access by virtue of his position, that the general appropriation bill of that session was manipulated in the interests of Mr. McBride, whose election was secured largely through that means. Publication of this history is valuable at this time, because it may serve as warning to those members of the ways That is, less than one among 10,009 and means committees of both houses children who had been vaccinated more who might be tempted to use the approthan once died of smallpox, and only priation bill of the present session in a four on the average were attacked by similar way. It is unnecessary to say

The value of vaccination is shown by and a shameless beirayal of the genthe fact that most medical authorities eral welfare. The money of the taxplace the mortality of smallpox among payers should not be applied to further the unvaccinated at something over 35 the fortunes of any Senatorial aspirant, per cent, and among those who have Corbett or McBride, Mitchell or Pulton been vaccinated at 8 per cent or under. We take it that in this matter fore-The only reasonable objection to vacwarned should be forearmed, and that cination is the possibility of infection on the surface there is no evidence that with other diseases, but such accidents either Speaker Reeder in the House or are needless now, for the vaccine is made from carefully selected calves, de committee appointments on such and is not transferred from one human a basis. So far as Senator McBride is being to another, as it used to be. In oncerned, he has but one undisputed 1885 Montreal was swept by a terrible representative on the Senate ways and scourge of smallpox, and for some years eans committee, and the other memthereafter it was the most thoroughly vaccinated city in America. The result nothing of the obvious circumstance was that for ten years it did not have another case of smallpox. The scourge of the Winter of 1885 cost the City of for justice and fairness. The complaint Montreal over 3000 lives out of a popumade against his appointments, as inlation of about 200,000. Some of the priests denounced vaccination from the pulpits, telling their flocks that the epidemic was a punishment inflicted by God for their drunkenness and immor ny administration. Under the clerkality during the ice carnival; and the ship act of last session, it is evident that many promises made by members general neglect of vaccination, joined to the fallure of the city government to

make it compulsory, resulted in a fearful mortality. While smallpox through vaccination and modern methods of quarantine is presented, the increased value of horses no longer the popular terror and scourge it was up to the advent and acceptance of Jenner's great discovery a century ago, nevertheless it is always a loathsome disease, and its present prevalence emphasizes the need of careful attention to vaccination throughout every community. In no other way can it be prevented from gaining a foothold. Furthermore, vaccination one was regarded as a guaranty of protection for seven years, but doctors who attend smallpox patients deem it wise animals for which there was no de practives an incubus for whose loss to keep themselves immune by fre-

perialism upon us, and thus entering upon a better day. It may be taken as renew vaccination as often as once in two years.

PRUSSIA'S BICENTENARY.

studied the problem on the ground for The celebration of the 200th birthday of the Kingdom of Prussla at Berlin is an interesting historical event, for finds that Spain's colonial trade is ruined, and, in spite of tardy efforts to the history of Prussia is as remarkable develop the South American trade, cannot be revived or replaced. The closing and as full of startling vicissitudes as that of any of the great powers of Con-tinental Europe. The real founder of of the workshops that flourished in it has already begun. Before long Cataionia will be swarming with hungry Prussia was "the Great Elector," Fredand rebellious laborers. The return of eric, Duke of Brandenburg, whose valor the 200,000 repatriados has flooded the and statesmanship, out of the ruin left by the "thirty years' war," created the industrial market which never offered fewer openings than at present De-prived of colonial positions, Spanish state, to which his comparatively weak son succeeded and became the first King of Prussia, January 17, 1701. Frederic William, the second King of row opportunities in the peninsula. The Prussia, was eccentric to the verge of insanity, but he was a man of thrift, with carpet-baggers from Madrid courage and military sagacity. At his death his son, Frederic the Great, succeeded to a throne that, measured by its military strength, was the fourth suffered more from these harples than in Europe, although, measured by its area, it was only the twelfth. Frederic trious and most democratic portion of the Great found his father had left him the country. One result has been great a full treasury and a fine standing discontent in the provinces with this excess of officialism. In Catalonia, so army of 85,000 men. He proceeded to pick a wanton quarrel with the Empress of Austria, and wrested from her the Province of Silesia. The Empress bided her time and formed a coalition against him which included France,

Russia, Austria, Saxony and Sweden. The people whom Frederic ruled were not 5,000,000, the population of the league amounted to 100,000,000. disproportion in wealth was at least as Frederic could muster 150,000 men; his enemies could assemble 600,-000; his only ally was England, which backed him with money and a few thousand soldiers. Frederic fought a seven years' war, and was finally vic-He was saved not alone torlous. through his military genius, second only to that of Napoleon in the history of modern Europe, but through the death of his enemy, Empress Elizabeth of Russia, in 1761, whose successor made peace with Frederic and sent him 15,000 troops, France withdrew from the contest, and Austria reluctantly made peace with Frederic, leaving him in possession of Silesia. Frederic had lost 180,000 men in battle; a sixth of the arms-bearing males had fallen; the country was a desert swept by famine, fire and pestilence; the population had decreased 10 per cent in seven years. The currency had been debased. But Frederic henceforth bent his great abilities to the victories

boring cities of Illinois, Indiana and of peace, and when he died, in 1786, he Wisconsin. It has appeared in Galves- had completely re-established the prosperity and happiness of his kingdom, Napoleon Bonaparte completely broke type in these states, as it was in New the military power of Prussia by his York, Oregon and Washington. The origin of the recent epidemic is varigreat victory of Jena, in October, 1896. He overran Prussia, dismembered it ously ascribed to Cuba and the Philippines. Surgeon Darling, of the Third vassal that a Prussian military contin-United States Infantry, recently said gent under General York was included and made it so completely his military in St. Paul that for two years past the in Napoleon's great army for the invasoldiers returning from the Philippines sion of Russia. On the defeat of Napo-have been bringing back the germs of leon, in 1812, Prussia rose in revolt, the disease with them, so that there is not a state in this Union that is not der Blucher lost 140,000 men. The Confighting smallpex, and in Minnesota gress of Vienna in 1815 restored Prussiant of 100,000 men. few towns have escaped. The Secre- sia's domains to the extent of 108,000 tary of the Minnesota State Board of square miles; the Prussia of 1806 had Health, Dr. Henry M. Bracken, does 122,000 square miles. The rise of not agree with Surgeon Darling, but Prussla under Blemarck to the head of holds that the disease was present in the North German Confederation, a rean epidemic form in the Southern suit attained by the defeat of Austria States before our war with Spain beat Sadowa in 1866, was followed by the still more splendld triumph of Prussia

It is certain that the disease was epi-France in 1870-71. demic in Kentucky in 1897, the infec-Bismarck placed Prussla at the head tion having come from some point furof Germany, and placed its imperial ther south. The New York State Board crown on the head of the King of Prusof Health traces the recent epidemic sia. But for his genius and courage, of smallpox in that state to traveling Prussia would today be just where the companies of colored minstrels. The Congress of Vienna left her in 1815, subdisease is common in a mild form in the lumber and mining districts of tary power to Austria. Bismarck is one of the few great men of modern history of whom it may be truthfully said that he was not the creature of circumstances, the chip on the bosom of Niagara, but he actually controlled circumstances and compelled events to shape themselves according to his will.

at the head of united Germany over

THE HORSE REDIVIVES.

A few years ago, when electricity as a motor first astonished the world and seemed destined to override every other force, as applied to transportation. threatening even the supremacy of horse suddenly declined, and it was freely predicted that his days of usefulness, except in a limited sense, were over. The industrial depression that followed close upon the heels of the era of applied electricity set the seal painters in the person of H. O. Tanner, upon this estimate, and horseraising as an industry was by common consent relegated to the past. As commonly expressed, there was "no market for horses," and measures were taken to clear the great ranges of the luckless brutes that had survived their usefulness but retained their capacity for the

consumption of grass. Events of the past two or three years, however, prove conclusively that this estimate of the horse as belonging, industrially speaking, to the past, was an erroneous one. It has been shown that war cannot be carried on successfully without horses, the present check to the British arms in South Africa being due to the fact that the English troops are not properly mounted for the fray, while the Boers bestride the toughest of tough ponies, going where they will, Moreover, the farm horse is still in evidence in agricultural achievement, and the carriage horse is stepping lightly over the roads from which but now he was banished, as it was supposed, forever, by the bicycle.

The National Livestock Growers' Con vention now in session in Salt Lake City has paid its respects to the horse in a manner which shows that, though his usefulness suffered eclipse for a time, he is again a great and increasing factor in the commercial and industrial world. According to statistics there in the United States between 1897 and 1900 aggregated \$150,000,000. More than this, the present demand for horses is greater than the supply, the result being that prices are higher than they have been for years. This statement of course only applies to good horses, bred for a purpose, and to meet a demand It will cause no regrets that the ranges have been, to a great extent, cleared of the herds of wild horses that, by in breeding and neglect, degenerated into mand. As stated before the Salt Lake convention, "It is the high-class horse

munity beyond two years; and some place the time during which it may be they have succeeded is shown by the they have succeeded is shown by the have been sold during the past year. Without particularising further or quoting further from the statements made before the Salt Lake convention in support of the assertion that the who chronicled the "passing of the horse" a few years ago reckoned without the horseralser, and failed to take into account man's natural love for a good horse.

> The organized movement for total abstinence in the Catholic Church of America, which began thirty years ago, bishop Williams, of Boston; Archishop Elder, of Cincinnati; a great number of the bishops, and a thousand or more of the priests. In 1892 this organization numbered but 49,000; in 1900 it had \$1.-437 members, and it promises to reach 437 members, and it promises to reach the 100,000 mark soon. This organization is against the unregulated saloon. but has refused constantly to ally it-self with the Prohibitionists. The Rev.

Catholic church, recently, said:

We do not assert that liquor is malum in se, or even that the use of it is wrong; but we do affirm that owing to the tyranny of drinking customs very often obliging a man to drink more than is good for his head, or his stomach or his purse, it is better for him to abandon the use of drink altogether. While we do not say that every one is bound to total abstinence, still we applicate the man who can and will abstain; and if he does so from a higher motive, we say that he may serve God and his fellow-man better. We favor the statutory law regulating the saloco; not that we think a man can be made moral by law, but we know that every law that shields the citizen from danger, that protects his home and himself from the alterements of vice, is a blessing to spelety and to citizenship.

The Wabash Railroad Company does not pose as a temperance organization, but it has nevertheless struck a powerful blow for temperance, as far as its influence as an employing agency extends. Its object was not a philanthropic one; its purpose was not to save souls or redeem drunkards. In adopting a rule which prohibits the use of intoxicants by its employes before reporting for duty or while on duty, it was actuated by the desire to avoid loss of life and property on its rallway lines. As insurance against personal damage suits and damage to and loss of rolling stock, this rule is admirable. To be sure, anything that tends to eliminate the irresponsible drinker from industrial life raises the standard of sobriety among workingmen. In this view modern transportation companies, moved by self-interest, are practical temperance reformers, though without the least ambition to be thus classified.

Figures compiled by the Government Bureau of Statistics, and printed in detail in another column, show that fon the closing month of the old year Portland's wheat shipments to foreign countries were greater than those of any other port in the United States. New York, the metropolis of the New World, and the largest seaport on the continent, was over 150,000 bushels behind this city in the month's wheat shipments. Philadelphia, the home of a newspaper which once neinted the die tressing statement that Portland could never hope to be a seaport, exported less than one-third the amount that was sent foreign from this city. In the language of the Tacoma Ledger, "Portland still ships some wheat."

Edward M. Bannister, who died recently at Providence, R. I., was a landscape artist of distinction, whose painting, "Under the Oaks," was awarded a first-class medal at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Mr. Bannister was born in St. Andrews, N. B., in 1833; studied art in the Lowell Institute, Bossteam, the commercial value of the ton, and lived there until 1871, when he made his home in Providence. He was one of the most talented artists of the negro race, which has within a few years furnished America one of the most distinguished of our younger

A train on the Astoria Raliroad ran into a slide last week and was wrecked. Two boxcars next the engine prevented the passenger coaches from going into the river. An Astoria paper says the boycott against the O. R. & N. diverted traffic to the railroad, and was accountable for the boxcars in the train, Therefore, the paper concludes, the boycott is profitable. After all, our views of things in this world depend a great deal on the way we look at them.

The devil and the deep ses, between which the United States is hedged, in poor Cleveland's opinion, are sansculottism and imperialism. The one is represented by Bryan, the other by Mc-Kinley. Since Grover is a Democrat, where on earth did he ever learn that democracy, after which his party is velept, is conservative? Nothing is less conservative than democracy, and to assign it such an attribute is to travesty the very essence of its nature.

The Legislature transacted the main business of the session-clerkship distribution-and adjourned for a recess. Of course, recuperation is necessary after a strain so strenuous.

The difference between a punitive and a looting expedition in China is a subtlety so fine and tenuous that it cannot be apprehended.

Some doctors say Kruger will die. others he will live. Each set is, in its way, doubtless trying to prescribe the est it can for him.

The proper place for those Filipin

where their bumptiousness could be hazed out of them. Advocates of a longer Presidential term can be cured of their conceit by THE PRIVATEER'S HALCYON DAYS DIRECT PRIMARY IN WISCONSIN

privateer, America, of the War of 1812, vocacy of needed reforms in state gov-salled faster on her best point—with the ermment, and, as might be expected, takes wind on the quarter—than any of the advanced ground on questions pertaining crack racing yachts of today. The log to taxation, trusts and primary election horse industry of the country is in a of the privateer records that she sailed laws. healthy condition, it may be added that frequently at a speed of 13 knots. This an average of \$1126 each for forty head | was with the burden of a warship, while | timely suggestions in the message pertain an average of \$1126 each for forty head of trotting-bred coach horses, and an average of \$501 50 for 700 trotting-bred horses sold at one sale within recent months, is sufficient evidence that those ters" of today sail faster than the Salem sea rover, but, in port to port runs, nothing in commission exceeds the speed of the America.

The lesson drawn from this is that safting is a vanishing art and reached its senith long since. The privateer which showed a clean pair of heels to every British warship and outstripped anything is now represented by an army of \$1,437 persons pledged to abstain from intoxicating drinks in any form, and to prevent, as much as possible, by advice and example, the sin of intemperance in others, and to discountenance the drinking customs of society. The members of this organization include Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Archbishop is not personal personal and the provential and a Scotchman named Glytton. She was lid feet long, 30 feet eight inches beam, 14 feet three inches draught, 473 tons burden, and was ship rigged with three masts. In privateer trim her upper deck was removed, whereby she became the primary.

The armament was 22 guns, with a crew to life men, which made the America equal in force to anything short of a frigate. affost, was built at Balem in 1800-4, by

bama, was a question of salling which is now believed to be extinct. The mod-ern idea is that destroying or capturing merchant vessels flying the enemy's flag is only permissible to maintain a blockade self with the Prohibitionists. The Rev.

A. P. Doyle, general secretary of this organization, speaking of the growth and future of temperance work in the Catholic church, recently, said:

We do not assert that liquor is malum in recent that the use of it is wrong; but we do affirm that owing to the tyranny of drinking would not been contracted in privateering. Even then the modern rea rover would not been contracted and proper temperature of the second proper themselves indefinitely without regard to coal, there would again be great temptation to resort to privateering. would not have a show equal to a swift vessel in the day of sails, because ma-chnery gets out of order, while nothing could be simpler and more serviceshie

snipweeck on distint shores where strange and savage people dwelt. Merchant vessels were always armed. One of the most fascinating things in the world is peril involving the chance of fighting, and privateering was surrounded with an attractive glamor, regardless of its queestionable morals, in plous New England.

aside from the reminiscence of priva teering, it is interesting that one of the new cup defenders, now in course of con-struction, has been designed by a de-scendant of one of the builders of the crack s..ip of 1812 period, and that he ad-mits he can't do much better than his forbears.

Inconsistency of Senator Lodge.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. There was an incident in the debate There was an incident in the debate in the Senate last week on Senator Sewell's amendment to the Army bill for the promotion of Brigadier-General Shafter to the rank of Major-General, which is interesting in demonstrating the powerful influence of the Administration on Congress on Congress.

A report of the proceedings says that when the Amendment was called up Mr. Pettigrew de-sired the clerk to read an account of the San-tiago campaign from a history of the Spanish war from the pen of the most eminent of mod-

"Who is the author?" some one saked.
"Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts," responded Mr. Pettigrew.

A gener eral laugh, in which Mr. Lodge joined, followed.

A significant part of Senator Lodge's history then read stated that in the Santiago fight General Shafter had insued a single order, which was disobeyed by his subordinates, for the reason that it was an order to retreat. Senator Lodge sat by listening to his crushing arraignment, of Shafter's inefficiency, laughed at it with his fellow-Senators, and then voted to make the man he had so thoroughly

Major-General of the regular Army of the United States.

The vote of Senator Lodge in this case illustrates the indifference of Senators to their own personal opinions or convictions and their remarkable subserviency to the influence of the Administration. ions and their remarkable subserviency to the influence of the Administration. The Shafter promotion amendment was distinctively an Administrative measure, and even so morally pretentious a Senator as Mr. Lodge voted for it despite his own public arraignment and condemna-tion of General Shafter's record in the Santiago campaign.

> An Imported Word, Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. Bryan's determination "to create imaginary classes and castes among the American people" is again illustrated, as is well pointed out by Perry Belmont, in the selection of a name for his newsillustrated, as the Commoner. The word be to British, not to American politics. It presupposes an upper class or classes, hereditary rank, privileges, entailed estates and like incidents of a monarchy or aristocracy, beneath which the moners' struggle for such social and governmental equities as superior num-bers and a certain tax producing qual-ity (which latter may be impaired to the detriment of all classes should the presdetriment of all classes should the pres-sure of aristocracy become too great) may enable them to demand. This defini-tion is not in Mr. Belmont's phraseology, but it is one very likely to loom up in the mind of any American as he pro-nounces the word. Mr. Bryan evidently aspires to recognition as a "Great Com-moner," such as Pitt and Gladstone re-ceived. But in a country when moner," such as Pitt and Gladstone re-ceived. But in a country where, for lack of an aristocracy, all are commoners, such distinction is not likely to be be-stowed upon a man whose main purpose to be to disabuse Americans of the stowed upon a man whose main purpose seems to be to disabuse Americans of the conceit that they are already the possessors of equal rights and privileges, and to fill their minds with such jealousles, envies and "leveling" purposes as mark the struggles of a European socialism bred under monarchical conditions.

Repentance Stools at Girard College Philadelphia Record.

Philadelphia Record.

Any infraction of the rules at Girard College is punished with 20 minutes on a stool of repentance. When the institution first adopted this scheme of punishment one stool was enough. As the college expanded the stools multiplied, and today no less than 60 four-legged painless instruments of discipline are in more of less constant use in a room demore of less constant use in a room de-voted exclusively to the punishment of those who have transgressed the rules. There is absolutely nothing to the disciplining except the order to sit on a com-fortable stool for 20 minutes and "think it over." Any of the lads would sooner take a sound thrashing and have done with it, but the stool of repentance has proved itself an ideal punishment, and it has come to stay at Girard College.

Sanitarium for Pettigrew. Salt Lake Tribune.

Senator Pettigrew must be absolutely and with hate and baffled ambitton. His assults upon the Administration and upon the party that has given him all the eaders is not Guam, but West Point, honors he ever received are expected, but when it comes to assailing faithful soldiers who have fought a hundred battles, it is time to cease detesting the man, and to extend the pity which he evidently needs. He should seek a sanitarium.

Mr. B. B. Crowninshield, the noted

The first message of Governor La Foimarine architect of Boston, says the lette to the Wisconsin Legislature is records show that the famous Salem forceful and comprehensive in its ad-

The most practical as well as the most tion similar to that embodied in the new Minnesota law, which provides for the nomination of candidates by direct vote of the people.

In common with other citizens who have been participants in convention proceedings and are familiar with the usual procedure of the politicians in manipulating caucuses, Governor La Folistic believes that the source of most of our political tile like to the adultic of party. believes that the source of most of our political ills lies in the ability of party bosses to control existing party machin-ery in the interest of favored candidates. Even where laws governing primaries have been enacted and where delegates are voted for under the Australian ballot system, party dictators are able to name each set of delegates to be voted for in the primary.

tion system it is well known that in no case does a majority of voters determine the nomination. As Governor La Follette says, "It not infrequently happens that the candidate nominated has soarcely been considered as a candidate during

ly been considered as a candidate during the selection of delegates, in which case absolutely no opportunity is given the voter to express his choice."

Nominations, in fact, are usually the rsuit of much shifting, trading and com-promising, in which the voter is per-mitted to have no voice. Under the plan proposed by Governor La Foliette the voters would actually name the candi-dates to be voted for in election and the dates to be voted for in election and the power of the party boss would be broken.

Inconsistent and Immodest.

would not have a show equal to a swift vessel in the day of sails, because machinery gets out of order, while nothing as the best field of usefulness, I am aware that I am placing myself in a position where I can give more aid to other prize, thereby enriching good old Salem town, was while there was yet romance on the seas. It was a time when there was danger of robbery on the ocean and shipwreck on distant shores where strange and savage people dwelt. Mer. Sailt Lake Tribune.

Mr. Bryan says "in selecting journalism as the best field of usefulness, I am aware that I am placing myself in a position where I can give more aid to others from the modest. It is an assumption that he expects to supply the public with something which all the array of editors in the land cannot. And he is, so to speak, an amasteur in the business. It reads somewhat like the advertisement of a quack doctor, Salt Lake Tribune. teur in the business. It reads somewhat like the advertisement of a quack doctor, who holds a certain specific for some supposedly incurable disease, which he has discovered all by himself, or which he received from the Great Spirit of some "Big Medicine" Indian. Then, too, he ought to put saide breaks of that kind, because Mr. Bryan's philanthropic work up to date has been limited. The impression which he leaves upon an audience is that he is working chiefly for Mr. Bry-an, and if rumor is true, he has, since the campaign closed in 1896, gathered the campaign closed in 1896, gathered shekels enough to almost make him believe that there can be, here and there, a rich man who is not a menace to the peace and liberiles of the great Republic. Mr. Bryan is not going to run his journal because of his great love for the people, and that fact is so manifest that it lars a little on sensitive nerves when he discusses his own self-abnegation.

A Corporation Stands Alone.

Philadelphia Times.

President Cassatt entered the railroad service as a rodman at Il per day, and is now confessedly the first railroad man of the world. His immediate predecessor, Mr. Frank Thomson, entered the railroad service as an apprentice in the Altoona shops, and the late Colonel Scott, whose genius created the broad foundation of the present incomparable Pennsylvania Railroad system, entered the railroad service as a collector's clerk at Columbia. It is the only great exponention of the country, that has been ciers at Columbia. It is the only great ing the canteen abolished, and now will start a crusade against kissing. Verily, this world will soon be unfit to live in.

Speaking of railroad limits of the priceless value of the system.

Couldn't Trust Him.

Washington Post. Senator Chandler was late the other demned a a newspaper corrspondnt. "What was done in secret session?" asked the Senator, as he greeted the for President.

newspaper man.
"I really would like to let you know," was the reply, "but you Senators are so leaky that I am afraid to tell you."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Afforded Her Pleasure.—He—I am afraid you don't like my dancing. She—On the contrary, I think it is very amusing.—Life. Had Paid for it.—"There goes a man with a very interesting history," said the cierk in the bookstore. "Tou don't say?" inquired the customer. "How do you know?" "I just sold it to him."—Philadelphia Press.

Clara-I wonder how Mattle came to marry Fred Somerby? Bertha-The most natural rewas a perfect match for Mattie's new gown.

-Hoston Transcript.

Ray. Windley-Now that Lent is approaching you should think of performing some penten-tial act. Miss Pert-Ob, I do. I expect to come and hear you preach every Sunday.— Philadelphia Record.

Fond Parent-Goodness! how you look, child;

you are soaked. Frankis—Please, ps. 1 fell into the canal. Fond Parent—What, with your new trousers on? Frankis—I didn't have time, pa. to take 'em off.—Tit-Bits. Too Much for Them.-Bobbs-Old Man Books

doesn't seem worried because his boy is in the hands of kidnapers. Seems to think they'll turn him loose without ransom. Dobbs-Yes. You see, the ind is a boy orator.—Baltimore

Cruel to an Amateur.-Mrs. Newed (serios true to an Amatour.—Sirs. Newed (serious-ly)—Henry, I wanted to take our cook's plo-ture with my new camera today, and she wouldn't let me. I believe she's a criminal. Mr. Newed—Not necessarily, drar; she may be only a member of the Bociety for the Preven-tion of Crime.—Puck.

A Dream of Good Times, Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitut Let us dream of the good times-the good tir

When the fuir fruit shall bend every branch o' the tree And the rivers in music shall sing to the sea, And the world will be joyous forever!

Let us dream of the good times-when blithe farewells Shall be said unto Sorrow in cities and dells; With only the bird-songs—the chime o' th In a world that is joyous forever!

Let us dream of the good times, when over the wrong The white Hight shall triumph with bright sword and strong; When the wide world shall echo one jubils

In the light of the morning forevert

Sonnet.

Archibaid Lampman.

Not to be conquered by these heading days,
But to stand free; to keep the mind at broo
Cm life's deep meaning, nature's sifftude
Of loveliness, and time's mysterious mays;
At every thought and deed to clear the haze
Out of our eyes considering only into Out of our eyes, considering only this What man, what life, what love, what her

ty is, This is to live, and win the final praise. Though strife, ill fortune, and harsh human

Beat down the soul, at moments blind and dumb
With agony; yet, patience—there shall come
Many great voices from life's outer sea,
Hours of strange triumph, and, when few men
heed
Murmurs and glimpees of sternity.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Is it still bleeding Kanssa?

The buzzing of Senatorial been in again heard in Portland. The sudden speediness of the Chinese regotiations boded nothing serious after

all. What England needs is just 5009 men with whom to end the Transvani war

again. Apparently that Duke thinks it is worth

s whole lot of money to marry Queen Wilhelmina. There are almost as many remedles for grip as there are for the evils of munici-

pal government. American heiresses need not despair, That Duke may not marry the Queen of Holland after all.

We withdraw our congratulations to Mr. Lense, now that Mrs. Lease has withdrawn her divorce suit.

The ancients sought in vain for the fountain and apple of eternal life. They did not have a pension system.

It remains to be seen if beneath the hand of William Jennings Bryan the pen will be mightier than the mouth. Something terrible must have happened to Aguinaldo. His death has been con-

firmed, but he has not confirmed it. It is always hard to get into West Point, but recent developments prove that it is harder to get out-allye.

Birth statistics are diminishing in Great

Britain. This is bad for Kitchener. Suppose the war should last the whole cen-

If Tesla shall succeed in making the stars listen to him, he ought to be able to sell it with profit to theatrical man-

The best way to decide whether young Cudahy is worth \$25,000 is to wait until he has grown up and has married an

The chief benefit the Christmas trade onfers upon store-keepers is the opportunity it affords to hold January clearance sales. Thanks to the Monroe doctrine, the dis-

overy of diamonds in Mexico will not be the undoing of that country, as it was of the Transvaal. Frank James was turned down as door-

keeper of the Missouri House of Representatives. It was feared that he would hold up legislation. There are a good many colored men in

Kansas, but the theory that they have them to burn is likely to get some of the white brethren into the jails. William T. Stead advises Mr. Kruger to lay his trump card. He should remem-

ber that Uncle Paul was strictly reared, and never plays cards of any kind. Now doth the Legislator wise From Salem fit away, And while an absence he is

More worthy of his pay. Three Presidential Electors of Oregon will go to Washington with the election

tions of its own members, and Pettigrew and Tillman have been in it long enough to prove that it is a pretty poor judge.

does not some member introduce a bill abolishing the rear cars on trains. This would be sure to obviate many disastrous

accidents. day in reaching the Capitol, and the Bryan meant he would be a private citi-Senate has just adjourned after an exsame. Scoper than let Grover head the party he would condescend to run again

Rosebery says the commercial war which Germany and America are waging against England is something to think about. England might confine its thoughts

to the Boer war. Uncle Sam is about the easiest taskmayer on record, but even he might be a little disgusted if he turned up in Ports land, and tried to find some of his servants in their offices.

The Standard Oil Company has had to pay damages for use of short measures The trust will now content itself with endowments to Chicago University and with whacking up of prices, for profits. Napoleon at St. Helena, said that he

would not believe in a just God punish-

ing and rewarding, for good people are always unfortunate, and scoundrels are always lucky. "Look at Talleyrand, he is sure to die in his bed." German capitalists have planned the construction of a railroad through the Samovede peninsula, with the object of

bringing the wheat of Western Siberia quickly and economically in to the world market. The wheat will be shipped by the Ob and its navigable tributaries to Obdorsk; then by rail to the seacoast, and thence by vessel to London or other ports. The marriage landau of the Queen of

the Netherlands is on exhibition on the premises of a carriage builder in the Boulevard Haussmann, in Paris. It has been sent thither to be relined, but has already been used by Her Majesty Wilhelmina on a few state occasions. It is painted in cream color, "Vernis Martin," of great purity of tint; the box seat, the springs and the hubs of the wheels are of a rich orange; the new linings are of white brocade, and the Queen will, they say, have eight white horses, with orange colored trappings, to take her to church on her wedding day.

Ex-Governor John Lind, of Minnesota who is a one-armed veteran of the Civil War, on the 9th instant entered the editorial rooms of the St. Paul Dispatch and knocked down the managing editor, H. T. Black, by a severe blow on the eye. Mr. Black arose and endeavored to explain to Mr. Lind that such criticism as the Dispatch has contained did not represent his personal convictions but rather the policy of the newspaper with which he was connected. "That," said the Governor "is a characteristic evas-I have investigated the animus of your behavior pretty closely, and determined to administer the only punishment which a man of your stamp can be made to appreciate, wherefore"-biff, bang, swat, ash; and again Mr. Black assumed ar undignified position in the corner of the Mr. Lind said later that the Dispotch had called him a traiter. "And the man who calls me that must be whipped or killed," he enid.

ain herself would be much better off, quent vaccinations. Some experts beand felicitations without stint have lieve that a sincle vaccination cannot that brings the high dollar," and stock- supposing if Hanna should be elected.