TWO SEATS VACANT

Delaware Legislature Failed to Elect Senator.

A RIOTOUS CLOSING SESSION

Anti - Addicks Republicans Voted With the Democrats to Adjourn the Joint Session-Forty-five Ballots Taken.

DOVER, Del., March 8.-The last day of the present session of the Legislature ought a large crowd to Dover. Promptly at 12 o'clock the Senate entered the House chamber, where the joint session of the two houses were held. There was intense excitement when the presiding officer called for the ballot on United States Senator. The vote for the full term resulted:

The ballot for the short term resulted:

Saulsbury23 Richards, Reg. Rep.7 Addicks22 Senstorial balloting was at an end with a double deadlock as the result. On motion to separate, the seven regular Re-publicans who have steadfastly refused to vote for Addicks, voted with the 23 Democrais. The motion, which was made by Senator Knox (Reg. Rep.) of Wilmington, was a complete surprise to the Union

section of the chamber. Amid the greatest confusion the roll was called and as the Democrats and Regular

Republicans were solidly together, the motion was carried. When President Ellison's gavel fell and the announcement was made that the joint session was ended there was a roat of excitement and wild cheers from the crats and Regular Republicans fol-The crowds rushed about in an the names of the seven Republicans who Knox and Ellison and Representatives Clark, Chandler, Flynn, Hodgson and The other side cheered for Addicks at the same time, and altogether

the scene was one that has not been qualed here since the fight began in 1895. Representatives Shallcross and Healy. nocrats, locked arms and led the Democratic side of the House around the m, singing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's A crowd of Addicks' sympathizers swarmed around Representative Chand-

ler, one of the Regular Republican leaders, who was cheering vigorously. "Shoot him, stick a knife in him," they shouted, and Colonel Morrow, Major Mitchell and several detectives crowded around Chandler, who kept on cheering. A Union Republican Senator approached Chandler and jumped on a chair, yelling:

Three groans for the d- Republican Friends urged the men to desist. As Ellison walked out he was hissed by the Addicks men, who cried "Old Maid" and "Traitor," but he was cheered to the echo from the other side

Speaker McCommons in about half ar our, had restored order and quietly adjourned the House. At 2 o'clock the Legislature adjourned sine die

Forty-five ballots have been taken in since the balloting began, January 16. Delaware has not had a full representation in the United States Senate since the expiration of ex-Senator Anthony Higgins' term, in 1895. Mr. Higgins was a candidate for re-election, but recently moved to Delaware from Philadelphia. Mr. Addicks deadlocked the Legislature and made the threat that the Senator would be "Addicks or no-The deadlock has existed ever since, and the factional fight has been perhaps the biterest in the history of American polities.

Governor Hunn declared this afternoon that he will not appoint a United States

The Nebraska Deadlock. MINCOLN, Neb., March 8.-The following vote was taken on the United States

Plans of Republican Leaders.

NEW YORK, March 8 .- The World says: Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National committee; Henry C. Payne, Perry S. Heath and R. B. Schneider, were in conference nearly all yesterday afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. They came here to consult about the deadlocks over the election of United States Senators in Nebraska, Delaware and Montana. Late last evening Senator Hanna said: "The object of the conference is to pre

vent the Legislators of Nebraska, Delaware and Montana adjourning without electing Senators. Unless the deadlocks are broken, our party will suffer, and it is our desire to have the three states represented in the Senate by Republicans duly elected by the Legislatures."

What is the result of the conference?" We have every reason to think that the deadlocks in two, if not in all three of the states will be broken."

Regarding the Montana deadlock, it is said Senators Hanna and Payne had resolved to advise a Republican fusion with the anti-Clark Legislators, in the hope that Senator Carter might be re-elected.

BUFFALO, March 8.-W. J. Bryan arrived this morning and went to the home of Norman Mack, by whom he was met at the station. He said his visit to Buffalo was solely in the interest of his paper During the afternoon, Mr. Bryan visited the Pan-American Exposition grounds accompanied by Mr. Mack and several exposition officials. He left for New York

Another Candidate Appears.

DES MOINES, Is., March &-Ex. State Treasurer John Herriott, of Stuart. announces through the columns of the Stuart Locomotive that he is a candi-date for the Republican nomination for Governor, subject to the will of the state This makes the fifth forma announcement since the campaign opened

Maryland Election Bill. ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 8 .- The House today passed to its third reading the elecprepared by the Democrats. It

disqualifies a large number of voters. VETOED BY TOOLE. Montana Governor Opposed to the

Change of Venue Bill. HELENA, Mont., March &.-Governo Joseph K. Toole today vetoed the bill commonly known as the "change of venue bill." It provides that when "judicial could be shown on the part | thigh, moderate,

of a presiding Judge, such prejudice to be shown by oral testimony, a change of venue could be demanded and if refused by the Judge himself, appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court and that body could grant such change of venue. The Amaigamated Copper Company and others were commonly recognized as the men urging the bill. The Heinze interests were opposing it. Its purpose, according to general understanding, was to enable the Amalgamated Copper to get a change of venue from Silver Bow County, where it has an innumerable number of law suits with the Heinze people on the dockets. In the course of his reasons for vetoing the bill, Governor Toole says:

"In my opinion such a statute is an invitation to the unscrupulous and designing to prostitute it to unworthy and ignoble purposes, and singles out the District Judges as the special marks for the character assassin. Of late years it has become outer the thing for irresponsible become quite the thing for irresponsible parties, by innuendo, if not by open charges, to impugn the motives and attack the integrity of those in political and of-ficia. Iffe. The avenues that lead to this should be circumscribed rather than en-larged. In the main this has been confined to Representatives in the State Leg-islature and the National Congress, For-tunately, however, it has come to be recognized that there is scarcely anything more harmless than political malice, but when avarice and greed, robed in the disguise of injured innocence, open up a new highway by which they may destroy personal and official reputations, it is time for public sentiment to assert itself and mpromisingly set its face against

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

Its Relation to Foreign Trade of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- "The shipbuilding industry of the United States and its relation to the foreign trade," is the title of a document just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It discusses the economic conditions which surround the present state of the shipbuilding industry in this country in both their historical and industrial aspects. Historically it finds that the use of ironclads in the Civil War sounded the doom of wooden ships as instruments of na-tional defense, and thenceforth turned over maritime ascendancy to the iron-producing nations, in which Great Britain had then held the leadership. But with the ascendancy of the United States in iron and steel production and the advent

> THROUGH EYES OF THE TOWER DREAMER. A WORD PAINTING, BY "M." IN TOMORROW'S PAPER.

of this country into the new cra of oceanic responsibility, both commercially and politically, the present period of our maritime progress is clearly marked off from all that has preceded it. Histor-ically our development in shipbuilding has reached the point at which the economic outlook is based upon the most favorable industrial and commercial conditions ever known in the history of our merchant marine. These conditions are shown first in the internal development of the ship building industry. The influence of the naval policy on merchant, shipbuilding has developed shipbuilding plants to a point of equipment with tools and ma-chinery, and to a scale of production which with a larger demand for ships, would almost put the best American shipbuilders on the same plane as British shipbuilders as to cost of production The use of electricity in the operation of shipbuilding plants, the employment of pneumatic tools and the services of cranes and derricks in handling heavy naterials at every stage have revolutionized shipmaking methods in the United States to such an extent that the best shippards in America are even better equipped than those of Europe. The chief obstacle to shipbuilding in competition with foreign shipbuilders is the lack of sufficient orders at our shipyards to keep them busy on a sufficiently uniform volume of work.

The difference in the labor cost of production in foreign and American ship-yards is conceded to be about 25 per cent greater on the hull, and 50 per cent greater on the machinery in the American yard. This difference, if accepted correct, it is held, must be overcon by the introduction of piecework methods of labor, and the standardizing of types The report finds that as compared with British ships, comparatively little progress has been made in this country in eight of these respects, except in those located upon the Lakes. The Lake shipyards have turned out a volume of tonnage, which has enabled them to utilize Europeon methods of reducing cost more generally than is the case on

the Atlantic seaboard. The progress on the Lakes in productive economics has arisen largely from consolidation of plants, whereby special-izing could be more generally developed and uniformity in type of construction in-troduced. The consolidation of shipbuild-ing plants with steelmaking establishments seems to be another direction in which economies in productive cost of ships must be realized. Shipbuilders complain that the fluctuations of prices in the steel market have been among the great-est hindrances to the development of steel shipbuilding in the United States, as comparel with European prices, which are

more stuble.

The second part of the inquiry is devoted to the study of the merchant ma-rine as a part of the National distributive system. It cites the fact shown by statistics that with the growth in the volume of ocean commerce an increasing proportion of our surplus wealth has been handled by sea, so that the National interest has been forced to avail itself of agencies not of its own control in order reach and maintain foreign markets. subject to the discrimination of shipping lines organized in the service of our competitors. The growth in the volume of our foreign commerce is mainly respon-sible for the fact that American capital has practically overcome its timidity for investment in either shipbuilding or shipping. Under existing conditions, however, distribution by sea between the United States and the outside world is in foreign control. For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1900, imports and exports by sea aggregated \$2,089,528,686, only 9.3 per cent of which value was carried in American vessels. Numerous tables are given, showing the growth in our foreign comnerce and the decline in our foreign shipring.

Emperor William's Condition. BERLIN, March 8.-The following bul-

letin was issued this morning: "The Kaiser's condition yesterday was satisfactory. His Majesty slept well last night, and when the bandage was changed his wound presented no inflammatory symptoms. There is some swelling of the right eyelid and cheek. He has no "LEUTHOLD.

"ILBERG." Emperor William wired today to Prince Henry of Prussia: "I look as if I had just come from China."

MacArthur's Casualty List. WASHINGTON, March 8. - General MacArthur's latest casualty list follows: Killed - September 10, San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Charles A. Baker: March 2, near Sliang, Luzon, Forty-sixth Infantry, Sergeant

Walter A. Gilmore, Waiter A. Gilmore.
Wounded - January 4. Mount Isarog,
Luzon, Porty-seventh Infantry, Corporal
James L. Casey, arm, serious; February
24. San Vincente, Luzon, Troop F. Third
Cavalry, Charles Larzlock, wounded in

RADICALS IN MAJORITY

NOT A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

Cuban Convention Referred It to a Committee of Which Only Two Members Are Conservatives.

HAVANA, March &-The committee on elations of the Cuban Constitutional Conention, to which was referred the Platt mendment, is made up of three Radicals Silva, Villanuenda and Gualberto Gomez and two Conservatives-Tamayo and Quesada, Tamayo, it is understood, is now in favor of accepting the amendment in its entirety. He intends taking a firm stand on this position, and will send a minority report to the convention, if nec-essary. His political influence and position are expected to have a good effect with the others. Senor Tamayo is chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the convention. The committee held a short secret session this afternoon and appointed Gomez secretary.

Political demonstrations have ceased, and there is absolute quiethess through-

out the island. The strike has been settled, the steve-ores, lightermen and carmen returning to work this afternoon. The stevedores agreed to compromise on \$2.50 American money for a day's work, and 14 for night work. The Ward Line agent agrees to send home the American longshoremen.

CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Exactions, Hostility and Corruption Played a Prominent Part. New York Journal of Commerce.

There is no evidence of a disposition to

take seriously the Jeremiad in which Mark Twain, in the North American Re-view, liberates his soul in regard to the sins of our civilization. It is not a pro-duction calling for much comment, and duction calling for much comment, and might be entirely ignored but for the evidence it gives that some absolutely false views about, the origin of the Chinese struggle are already being accepted as history. To some of these Sir Robert Hart has lent the weight of his deservedly great authority, which makes it the less to be wondered at that so hasty a commentator as Mr. Clemens should un-hesitatingly adopt them. It is the theory of the latter that the beginning of the whole trouble was the German occupa-tion of Kiaochou. He says that the Kaiser lost a couple of missionaries in a riot in Shantung, and that a very extravagant indemnity was exacted for the outrage-hence the succeeding troubles. It does not greatly alter the case, but it happens that the two German priests who were murdered in Shantung were the victims of midnight assessins who had been hired by a rich man to kill an old priest at whose house they were staying. The rich man's grievance against the priest was that having a suit in the courts against a native Catholic convert, the cause of the latter was espoused by his spiritual father to the discomfiture of the wealthy litigant. Assuming the grievance to have been a substantial one the wealthy been a substantial one, the way of right-ing it was manifestly ill-chosen and had the additional objection of costing the lives of two quite innocent men. That the Kaiser was waiting for a pretext to se-cure a footing in Shantung is extremely probable, and that he demanded a per probable, and that he demanded a pen-alty for the outrage on his subjects out of all proportion to the magnitude of the offense must also be conceded. But it was, nevertheless, an offense clearly traceable to the supine toleration by the governor and the imperial authorities of anti-foreign disorder in Shantung. The Futal of that province is directly responsible to Pekin, having practically no initia-tive similar to that of the great Viceroys, and Li Ping-heng, under whose rule the German priests were murdered, was one of the most narrow-minded and ignorant of the agents of Manchu rule. It was in 1894 that his governorship be-gan, and its character has thus been sum-

marized by a competent authority: "Ex-actions of every sort became the rule; hostility to foreign residents was encouraged, the better disposed officials were replaced by creatures of his own, the money equandered among the officeholders, and lisorders of every sort were permitted to increase unchecked. The conservation works commenced by Chang-Yeo were neglected everywhere, and, as a consequence, the Yellow River burst its banks and floods and consequent famines were the result. Secret societies, the natural outcome of misgovernment, arose on all sides, and, unable or careless to repress them, their members were given to understand that if they turned their energies against the Christians and foreigners no notice would be taken." The responsibility of Li for the murder of the mission aries was too direct to be evaded, and his dismissal was very properly demanded. As a matter of detail, it may be remarked that indefensible as was the demand for a lease of Kisochou Bay and a strip of land around it, the territory did not contain several millions of inhabitants and was not worth \$20,000,000, as Mr. Clemens some what hastily declares it was. The imperial government yielded to the demand for the removal of Li Pingheng, but made haste to show its sympathy with the antiforeign movement by appointing as his successor the notorious Yu Hsien—a more ignorant, more fanatical and more reckless specimen of Manchu officialdom than his predecessor. It was he who, as gov-ernor of Shansi, was responsible for the nameless atrocities committed on defense-less men, women and children in that province last Summer, and who, by the consent alike of the foreign representatives and the Chinese Government has been adjudged to serve death. During his brief in-cumbency of the governorship of Shantung he deliberately encouraged the antiforeign movement, and, in a memorial to the throne, he advocated the employment of the Boxers as an agency for driving every foreigner out of the province. In January of last year Mr. Conger wrote: "There can be little doubt that the late Governor Yu Hsten is very largely, if not wholly, responsible for the whole deplo-rable situation in Shantung."

It is open to anybody to claim that the coup d'etat by which the Empress Dowager usurped the functions of the Empe-ror in September. 1898, and the series of anti-foreign decrees which followed, was merely part of a great patriotic movement which had been provoked by the rapacity of the foreigner in China. It is certain that the revolution was not three months old before the Pekin government began to spend large sums of money on arsenals, on the manufacture of firearms and the accumulation of munitions of war. The favorite General of the Empress, Tung Fuh-slang, publicly boasted a few weeks after the coup d'etat that the object of these preparations was to drive all for-eigners into the Yellow Sea. But he must a particularly ill-informed person who states, as Mr. Clemens does, that it was the Kaiser's "bad play" in Shan tung which produced the Chinese revolt,
"the indignant uprising of China's traduced patriots, the Boxers." As a matter
of fact, these "traduced patriots" were
paid out of the imperial funds to massaere native and foreign Christians, and they left nothing undone in the way of cold-blooded and inhuman atrocity in their execution of the task. Their motive was not patriotism, but pay and plunder, and as soon as the pay ceased, and robbery was no longer safe, they disbanded. Had the Boxer movement been part of a protest by patriotic Chinamen against forconfined to a relatively small portion of the empire. Assuming that patriotism in our sense exists in China at all, and that

the Boxer movement was non-existent. The fact is that China defied the civilized world last Summer because her rul-ers were so inconcelvably ignorant as to believe themselves stronger than all the rest of the world combined, and because they reckoned on the great Viceroys being of the same way of thinking. The Generals who commanded the imperial troops knew as little about the task they had undertaken as the rest of the reationary clique about the Empress Doy ager, and the one thing than can be said to the credit of the whole corrupt and bloodthirsty gang is that they have rendered possible the return to power of the reformers whom they have for the last two years hunted down; proscribed and

COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

Places Mitchell Will Have When the Sentte Is Organized.

WASHINGTON, March &-As there will be no extra session of Congress, the reor-ganization of the Senate committees will go over to the regular session of December. To Oregon the most important feat-ure of reorganization will be the disposition of the places that Senator McBride leaves vacant. The most important com-mittee for Oregon is commerce, and next in order are public lands, the Philippines and interoceanic canals. McBride was chairman of coast defenses, and a member of forest reservations and protection of Neither of these committees ever do anything that is of any particular im-portance. Coast defense matters are handled in the fortifications bill, which always goes to the committee on appropriations, and forest reserves are properly public land matter, although it sometimes reports bills of more or less importance. Naturally either Senator Simon or Sen-ator Mitchell will be able to obtain all of the places made vacant by Senator Mc-Under the ordinary rules of the Senate, which have always been heeded, Senator Simon would be entitled to the ommerce committee, and it is almost sure that either he or Senator Mitchell will secure it. Senator Mitchell could have had it at the time he gave it to McBride, but he preferred to remain on the con mittees that he then had, Senator Mitchell was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, which deals with mportant legal questions, and handles a proposition in which he has always been iterested very much; that is, the propoition to elect Senators by the direct vote

ost roads, and the Nicaragua Canal. The Nicaragua Canal committee has now been Senator Simon secured the vacancy on judiciary, a place that he would be un-willing to relinquish. It was the choice place of Senator Mitchell when he went out of the Senate. Senator Mitchell will no doubt become a member of privileges chairman of it. He will probably also go on claims and postoffice and post roads and the interoceanic canals and Philippines. This is probable unless he should be made a member of commerce, in which event Senator Simon would no doubt some of the other committees of which McBride has been a member. In addition to the committees which Senator Simon holds, the McBride committees and the places of importance which Senator Mitchell held are no doubt open to the Oregon Senators if they agree upon a di-

of the people. He was also on the ju-

diciary committee, a thoroughly legal committee; claims, a committee of which

he was once chairman; postoffices and

vision and work together.
Senator Mitchell has more personal friends in the Senate than almost any other man in that body, and his 18 years' former service, together with the fact that he has got six years ahead of him, will give him a considerable pull, although the seniority rule has always been enforced. In this connection, however, it is probable that if he should put in a strong claim for the commerce committee, and Simon should oppose it with his own claim, there is danger that it might be taken away from Oregon. This plum has got to be agreed upon between the Sena-

It was known that when Senator Mitchell was in Congress before, he had no desire for a place on the commerce committee, but insisted that Oregon should be represented. It was for that reason that for Yellow River embankments was McBride could not have obtained the place. Mitchell would have taken it himself rather than Oregon should lose it. He may have that same feeling in regard to Senator Simon, and be willing that, so long as Oregon has the place, it could be held by Senator Simon. The latter is very anxious to take the place, and wo give it the attention and hard work which necessary for any Senator to be successful with a committee of that import-

Foreign relations belonged to Oregon in the time of Senator Dolph. Mitchell could have had that place had he not sacrificed it in order to place Mc-Bride on commerce. But he would have been obliged to give up some of the good committee places he held himself, and he did not think that the foreign rela-tions committee was of sufficient importance to the state or to him to make the sacrifices of places on committees which are of lesser rank; but of greater import ance to the Pacific Coast. It is almost necessary for Oregon to

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the Boxers were its sincere but mis-guided exponents, it must be regarded as singular that except in the northeast DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

MARCH, APRIL AND MAY!

Paine's Celery Compound the Best Spring Medicine in All the World.

Purifies the Blood as Nothing Else Can Do, Makes Strong Nerves, Cures Disease!

never fails.

Paine's celery compound is a physician's remedy, and all schools of physicians prescribe it.

It is guaranteed by thousands of men and women whom it has benefited. It has saved the health and lives of hundreds of sufferers in every community. It is the only specific known for dis-eases arising from a debilitated nervous system and impure blood, Again and again it cures when every other means falls. It is as far in advance of the ordinary well meaning but useless sarsaparilias, nervines, and tonics, as a finely adjusted chronometer is superior to the dummy clock on a jeweler's sign post. One is the finished product of brains and scientific skill, while the other is a bungling imitation.

exceeds today the demand for all other remedies put together.

the early Spring days, has even more than its usual remarkable efficacy in making. There isn't a family so rich or so poor people well. It makes short work of all diseases of debility and nervous exhaustion. It ramidly drives out neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, and rheumatism from the system. It removes that lassitude, or "tired feeling," which betokens

weakened nerves and poor blood. Overworked and tired women are but one class of persons who are in urgent need of the wonderful remedy to make and keep them well. Business men who are not sleeping soundly, shop girls made pale and sickly by long hours of indoor work, and the countiess sufferers from added to the mul-dyspepsia, kidney and liver trouble, need wonderful virtues.

There is but one Spring medicine that | This is why the demand for Paine's cel- | the invigorating effect of Paine's celery ery compound as a Spring medicine so far compound now that Spring, with all its' a health-maker comes from its extraor-Paine's celery compound, taken during dinary powers of supplying appropriate

> as to afford to be without a bottle of Paine's celery compound in these early Spring days, when the human system needs every assistance to carry it through the depressing effects of the season when nature makes it easiest to replenish the blood with new, healthful material, and feed the nervous system with strength for future work.

What Paine's celery compound has done for thousands of others it will do for the reader, and once this great medicine is given a trial, another person will be added to the multitude who praise its

even this committee could be given up to Western man who would no doubt It is not look after Oregon interests. known whether Senator Mitchell would like the place on foreign relations, and it is doubtful if he would care for the public lands committee. If Senator Simon goes on commerce, Senator Mitchell may feel compelled to take the public lands committee in order to have Oregon repreented. If Mitchell should take commerce, Senator Simon will take the McBride vacancy on public lands. The two other committees which Sen-

ator McBride has held, interoceanic canals and Philippines, are both bound to be of more or less importance to the Pacific Coast, and they will no doubt be di-vided between the Oregon Senators. In fact, McBride's places, while important to the Pacific Coast, have not that great im-portance in the Senate, save the commit-definitely recommended by Lord Northtee on commerce alone, which attracts brook's committe, in 1870, that he should many Senators, and therefore the Oregon be a civilian. Senators, if they reach an understanding and do not contest with each other for the places, can control all of the vacancies

The English Secretary of War.

Contemporary Review.

The Secretary of State for War is generally a civilian. Here, it is said, is an absurdity at the outset; either the Secretary of State should be a soldier or he should be merely the mouthpiece of the Commander-in-Chief in Parliament, not his official superior. Now, so long as England is governed on the party system, the fact that the Secretary of State must be identified with some one political party excludes the most eminent soldiers of the

civilian, with no prefense to be an authority on military questions, than a soldier of the second or third degree of eminence, who might be tempted to set up his own judgment on technical points against that of his responsible military advisers. Persons who read without discrimination make no distinction between these publications. to decide for himself questions of strat.

egy or designs of artillery; such moderate acquaintance with military technicali
columns free from trite and slipshod exsuppose that a more or less distant recol-lection of regimental life, such as a mem-ber of Parliament may occasionally pos-sess, is of any appreciable value is sess, is of any appreciable value in ad-

Cabinet itself. Is it to be expected that the h "tary needs of the country will command & se attention from the Chancellor able to expect men who make a business | spective grades.

of the Exchequer and the Government generally, when expounded by a soldier or civilian of inferior standing, than they do when a statesman of the first rank and authority has his reputation staked on the ing services, we ought to begin with the navy; but it does not appear that efficien-cy in the navy is impossible with a civflian First Lord, or that the First Lord should be merely the Parlamentary mouth-plece of the First Sea Lord.

The Permanent Under Secretary should have a long, continuous and intimate acquaintance with the internal history of the War Office and with its staff. Coming, as he does, between the Secretary of State and his responsible military advisers: It is not his duty to advise on mili-Newspaper English.

Kansas City Star. Newspaper English, which has been the

object of so much flippant and sarcastic comment from all sorts of people, has at last found a champion in an unexpected place. Professor T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale, who, as the author of an admirable history of the English language, is qualified to speak, in a recent address op-posed the hackneyed theory that newspapers are chiefly responsible for corruption of the English language. He recognized the fact that there are newspapers and newspapers, and that much hurried writing is necessarily done. "But," he went on, "the writers connectexcludes the most eminent soldiers of the day from that office. The Duke of Wellington's political career, following his military career, was altogether exceptional. And if the Secretary of State is to be supreme over the Commander-inchief, it is better that he should be a paper men are, as a class, far superior to these who set out to be their critics.

pressions There are tournals which do inately condemned. In all of the better newspapers, simplicity and directness are constantly sought for. "Fine writing" is If, on the other hand, the Secretary of State is to be merely the mouthpiece of the Commander-in-Chief, the ultimate supremacy of the civil over the military power in the state must be asserted in the Commander leading party as a "terpsichorean function." Such things are minor matters but the

In writing, as in any other line of work, practice makes perfect. It is only reason-

insist upon its place on public lands; but of the Exchequer and the Government of writing about things they see to do it well. During a week any first-class newspaper contains a dozen bits of description or narration which, in viger and life, ex-cel much of the composition in the popuefficiency of the army? Moreover, if it is lar novel of the day. The value of the necessary that the Government of the newspaper as a training school for wricountry should be dominated by the fightwhose books are most read. Clemens, Kipling, Eugene Field, Richard Harding Davis, Stephen Crane, George W. Cable Howells, and scores of others have served their apprenticeship as reporters. Much of their anonymous work for newspapers was as good as that which later won hem fame. Yet indiscriminating critics doubtless have condemned their earlier writing as "newspaper English." A newspaper is not a monthly maga-

zine. In hurried work lapses are sure to be made. A correspondent writing a des-cription of a national convention, at the rate of 1200 words an hour, cannot stop to consider whether he has split an in-finitive or put his "only" in the right place. But his account will give a vivid description of the scene. The reader will see all the life and color of an exciting moment. He will hear the confused din of the shouting and will follow the pro-cession of the standards of the states around the hall. Yet a few persons will arise from reading such an article with the sole comment that newspapers continually use the pernicious "is being" form of the verb. To such critics as these Professor Lounsbury's remarks are addressed.

The Right Way.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
"Buch undue freedom, sir," I said,
"I cannot understand."
But he looked deep into my eyes And-simply kept my hand.

"Merely a friend you are," I said, "And liberties like this I never will permit." But he-He only took the kiss,

lover? Nonsense, sir!" I said, never can love you." But he he took me in his arms, And said, "You do, you do!"

"I cannot marry you," I said, And live with you for life," He simply said, "You will, you will!" And now I am his wife.

Rewards for Gallant Service. NEW YORK, March 8.-A Washington dispatch to the Herald says that adequate rewards will be given by Secretary Long rewards will be given by Secretary Long to the officers who distinguished themselves in China, the Philippines and Samoa, Captain B. H. McCalla, who fig-ured in the Seymour expedition for the relief of the besieged legationers in Pekin; Captain John T. Myers, who com-manded the American Legation guard in Pekin; Major L. T. Waller and many junior officers will be advanced in their re-

