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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

GREEK CHRISTIANITY.

The plea of such as Tolstoi for freedom of opinion in Russia will probably be urged in vain for a long time to come. Here is an extract from Tolstoi's recent letter to the Czar, for which the writer was sent into banishment:

I speak not from my own standpoint, but from yours. I look at the matter from your point of view as Tear . . and take the liberty of giving your Majesty the following (I) To revise and repeal all the existing stupid, reougnant and shameless laws en-joining felligious persecution, which have long ceased to exist in every civilized country but Russia. (2) To suop all prosecutions on ac-count of religious belief, and restore to liberty all those who have been exiled or impris-oned for their faith. (5) To seek a means by which a conflict may be avoided between the religious belief of the individual and the demunds made upon him by the state.

The constitution of church and state in Russia suits the constitution of the mind of the great masses of the people. There is maximum of faith and minimum of doubt. So the "skeptics," the "free-thinkers," the "infidels," in religion and politics, have a hard time of it. Limitation of the power of "orthodoxy" is what is needed in Russia, It will come in time, as it came to the Western world.

Though dissent is not wholly supat times severe, at other times tolerant. seemed to be actuated by various motives; now acting simply in defense of political and social interests, and again solicitous for the welfare of the church and for support of its system. Yet at | than ten days. bottom church and state are one. The chief complaint is that dissenters of od and de ed to disabilities or regulations of which they are often left in ignorance until enforced, become a prey to the cupidity of government employes and to the rancorous hostility of the lower clergy of the national church. Moreover, it is held not only a crime against the law, but a sin against the church, to attempt to make proselytes among the argument against the use of the Colummembers of the orthodox communion, and it is strictly forbidden.

Christianity in Russia is not merely a creed or a religion. It is above all a national institution, the first; the most Intelligencer by its Astoria correspondvenerable, the most popular. The ent. Ten days after the arrival in church, as such, is never assailed, seldom doubted. It preserves its ancient Seattle paper printed, over an Astoria creed, without change or corruption, as date line, the statement that the Adato it originally came from the shores of the Bosphorus. Despotic as it is, yet the church is representative and even democratic. The Greeks refuse allegi- sandbar." ance to any general authority other than that of the whole church in council assembled, and they deny the existence of any permanent, Hving and personal head. Since they recognize no to have them submit their copy to some visible head, there is no need of any local center, of any holy city, of any spiritual monarch, vested for his safeguard with temporal power and raised as a representative of divine right, by common consent of the faithful, above

potentates and people. Between Latin and Greek Christianity the difference in doctrine is not great. Of the Trinity, the conceptions are somewhat different; but no two churches in the world are at this day so much alike, and yet so averse to each as going fast aground, was one of the of any kind, which involves listening to other, as the Oriental or Greek and the Occidental or Roman. Historically, the later is a development out of the former. In the first six or seven centuries the Eastern or Greek Church represented the main current of the life and progress of mascent Christendom. It took the lead in theology and the Latin Church gladly received lessons from it. All the great councils of the early church were held on the soil of the By. rier than is regularly employed in any Greek language. The antagonism and Puget Sound, made the trip from Asseparation of the churches were due chiefly to the politico-ecclesiastical rivalry between the Patriarch of Constantinople, backed by the Byzantine Empire, and the Bishop of Rome, in connection with the new German Empire. Then, owing to the stationary character of the Greek and the progressive character of the Latin Church, the Latin daughter soon outgrew the Greek mother. The Byzantine Empire was finally overwhelmed by the Seljukian Turks, and the Greek Church was isolated from the world, among the Slavonian races, where it is working out its destiny. From the prodigious expansion of Russia great increase of its President, and they accuse the Presigrowth and development may be ex- dent's friends of seeking to play polipected, and modern ideas must in time | tics with a great university and get it liberalize it. Greek Christianity now to confer a degree which would not be represents perhaps one-half as many conferred were not the conferee the William Temple that "he was no pro-

of Oxford, is a notable event in the circular has been sent to every alumnus success as he deserved, but few men columns,

not on his work as a churchman, but as a historian, that his fame will chiefly rest. He probably was without a peer in the knowledge of the early history of England; and his great work, the "Constitutional History of England," in three volumes, is not likely to be superseded. Bishop Stubbs has gone into the sources of English constitutional history as no other writer has ever done. His work has been, ever since it appeared, the basis of all thorough study of the subject.

PRESIDENTIAL JAUNTS.

The tour of President McKinley from Washington to the Pacific Coast in its extent and the methods of transportation is in violent contrast with the tour which President Washington made to New England. Transportation was by stages in those days, and Washington was obliged to make the passage from New Jersey to New York City in a barge, for there was no steam ferry. Washington visited the leading city of New Hampshire and spent a number of days in Boston, which was then the largest city of the country.

When James Monroe visited New England in his Presidential term, he went as far as Vermont, and the methods of transportation were not greatly advanced beyond those of the days of Washington, for while the steamboat had been introduced, the application of steam to land transportation of passengers was not made in America until 1828, the last year of the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, the successor of Monroe. When President Jackson visited New England, the application of steam to land and water transportation For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News had made considerable progress, so that his journey from Washington to Boston and return was made more rapidly and with more comfort than that of

President Monroe. President Lincoln did not leave Washington during his term of office, enough to make him a popular "stump" save when he went to Gettysburg and pronounced his famous speech over the dead soldiers of the Union who fell where they fought and were buried where they fell. President Johnson made a speechmaking tour through the leading cities of the Middle West, which was made a butt for political satire and described as "swinging round the cirwithin his term of office; President Hayes visited New England and was present at the centennial celebration of the "battle of Bennington," August 16, 1877, and also visited the Pacific Coast, President Cleveland made a tour of the Southern States, and President Harrison made a visit to the Pacific Coast, which is memorable for the admirable quality and felicity of his speeches on every public occasion.

The advance in the quickness and comfort of tourist travel has been enormous within the present generation, for until 1869 there was no transcontinental line of railroad completed. When President Lincoln was inaugurated tourist travel across the continent found no rallway transportation beyond Independence, Mo. From that point the overland stage carried passengers and the "pony express" was the only "telegraph." If the same modes of travel across the continent prevailed today pressed in Russia, there is no little per- that existed in the Administration of secution of dissenters. The policy of Lincoln and Johnson, it is probable that the government towards them has been | no Presidential tour would have ever included the Pacific Coast States. The At different times government has journey from Washington to San Francisco today does not take more than five days, while by the most rapid stages possible to President Monroe in 1825 he could not have reached Boston in less

ASTORIA MISREPRESENTATION. An Astoria paper leads its editorial

columns with the following:

To make the play come right, the Astoria correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer should submit his copy to The Oregonian before causing its publication in the Sound paper. Then, perhaps, the Portland channel would accommodate those big ships.

The above scholarly and convincing bia River for shipping was undoubtedly called forth by The Oregonian's mild protest against the publication of a deliberate lie sent to the Seattle Postwent "fast aground while on her way to Portland yesterday morning, and at last reports was still sticking on a

When the newspapers of Astoria tacitly indorse the circulation of such falsehoods by slurring those who object one who could distinguish truth from falsehood. The "Portland channel" has already this month floated in safety and without delay to Astoria seven foreignbound steamships and sixteen sailing ships. The steamers ranged in size from 4000 tons to 8000 tons' capacity, and not a moment's delay was experienced by any of them between Portland and Astoria. Some of these steamers were drawing nearly 25 feet of water, and the Adato, mentioned ater, a club dinner or public function lightest draft of the fleet and could not have been run aground anywhere on

the route without deliberate effort. The immediate cause of the publication of this latest Astoria lie and its prompt indorsement by the Astoria papers was undoubtedly the highly successful trip of the Indravelli, the ploneer vessel of the Portland and Asiatic line. This ship, which is a larger carof the Oriental lines running out of toria to Portland and return with no more difficulty than would have been experience was so much at variance with what had been predicted for the big liner by the Astorians that it must have been paintful for them to con-

template. Excitement prevails in Boston political circles over the question whether Harvard University ought to confer the degree of LL, D. upon President Mc-Kinley. The anti-imperialists oppose conferring a degree, because they do not like the political course of the ously and desired the Presidential nom adherents as the Roman, and probably President of the United States. It is through the advance of the power of said that the corporation has already Russia will be an increasing force in decided to issue the degree, but its action must be conferred by the overseers, and the effort now is to prevent the world." That is about the size of "Our

to prevent the university from giving this honor to which it is urged the posal to honor Governor Benjamin F. tor of laws in 1882, and yet Senator ner of the alumni association on Commencement day, is credited with leading the movement for the degree; in fact, he is charged with having "sprung it" gent community will allow conditions to quite unexpectedly upon both overseers | come to pass such as are said to prevail and corporation. It is true that Harvard College many years ago conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon President Andrew Jackson, and Dartmouth College conferred a degree upon General Sherman; nevertheless, it is an abuse of university honors to confer them upon persons who have no special technical fitness for a doctorate of laws. A New England fresh-water college once conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy upon a veterinary surgeon, upon the ground, we assume, that he was distinguished for "horse

THE GREAT AMERICAN OPTIMIST

sense."

At the celebration of his late 67th birthday, Chauncey Depew, the great American optimist, said: "I have no sorrows or anxietles, no unsatisfied ambitions, no jealousies, no disagreements with anybody." Probably Mr. Depew speaks the truth, and, assuming that he does, we need not go far to seek the explanation of the fact that Mr. Depew at 67 finds himself without any sorrows or anxieties or unsatisfied ambitions or disagreements with anybody. Given by nature an excellent physique, imposing personal presence, a strong stomach, a coarse, rank wit, with voice and fluency orator and professional after-dinner speaker, and we have Mr. Depew, a large, coarse, healthy, good-humored man, who doesn't care what happens so long as it doesn't happen to Depew For such a man a fellow without angles like an egg, who can roll any way he likes through life because he has no particular personal convictions or prejudices strong enough to interfere with his comfort or his sense of self-interest, it is an easy task to avoid making enemies, to have few sorrows or anxieties or unsatisfied ambitions or disagreements with his fellow-men. A man of the world, who loves pleasure, who is fond of the pleasures of the table, who is fond of company where salacious stories, well told, make the teller pass for a great American humorist, a man good-natured, because he has an excellent digestion and is too indolent and selfish to feel any emotion concerning public questions or lead the forlorn to be able to reach 67 and felicitate himself upon what Mr. Depew does today. Nevertheless, Mr. Depew has had to pay dearly for what he regards as present felicity, for, chiefly because he is the sort of man we have described, he is utterly without real National weight today in American public life. Depew began life as a lobbyist at Al-

bany for old Commodore Vanderbilt. who was prepossessed by his personal advantages, for the Commodore, who was a man of noble physique, always liked to have men of fine presence about him. Vanderbilt saw that Depew was a fine-looking, brilliant young man so that Depew gradually rose to the head of the great railroad whose great founder had persuaded him that it was an ambitious politician. He has become United States Senator, and he has won a deal of a certain kind of superficial popularity as the prince of good fellows, but, in spite of his fame as a seriocomic orator on all sorts of occasions great and small, Mr. Depew is without any real political force or consequence. He has delivered public addresses on Hamilton, Washington, Grant, Seward, Lincoln and many other statesmen, and all of these addresses are disfigured by historical blunders, and are characterized by exceedingly tawdry thought. His fine presence, his excellent voice his good nature, his "meat-ax" wit and coarse humor always please "the crowd, whether he talks to farmers in a political campaign or to a fashionable audience at a club dinner. The reason we need not go far to find. He is nothing when he is not amusing. His stories are most of them so old that they ought to be disinfected, but they are told with sufficient art to make them acceptable. He never thinks to any serious purpose, or, if he appears to be thoughtful, his audience are incredulous and believe It is only part of "Our Chauncey's" admirable fooling. He does not tire him self thinking or tire others by trying to make them think. The average man who attends a political meeting, a the-

does not care to be instructed. The fellow who thinks and tries to make him think to some decent public purpose always "makes him tired." Depew himself would consider life too short to be wasted in listening to a public address that did not at least amus him, and so, like a true man of the world, because he feels good himself most of the time, he believes in framing his speech on the lines of the assumption that the average man is a cheerful idjot who does not wish to be challenged to change his mood into that encountered by a river steamer. This of a thoughtful man. Mr. Depew has succeeded in what he has tried to do, but it does not seem to us that what he has tried to do was worth doing, for it has left him at 67 years of age perfectly satisfied with himself and his situation, with a good digestion, without any enemies, without any sorrows, and, he might have added, without any personal weight of influence commensurate with his public position and lifelong pursuit of political honors. Mr. Depew has more than once taken himself seriination at the hands of his party, but his party refused to take him seriously Everybody laughed because everybody could not help it. Macaulay says of Sir found thinker; he was merely a man of lively parts and quick observation, a

man of the world among men of letters.

a man of letters among men of the

an address, wants to be amused, and he

current history of England. But it is and a strong pressure will be exerted who have really lived anything will think any the better of him that at 67 he is without sorrows and without ene-President has no technical claim. Gro- mies. No strong man, who, living in a ver Cleveland, when President, declined great time and among a great people, is the degree on the ground that he had able to say that he is without sorrows no technical fitness for a doctorate of and without enemies, has done his full laws. United States Senator Hoar earn- duty. He has shunned it. To be withestly and successfully opposed the pro- out friends is not pleasant, but a public man who at 67 is without enemies and Butler with a Harvard degree of doc- without sorrows is an indoient, selfish man, for strength comes through suf-Hoar, who will preside at the June din- fering and strong men are loved because of the enemies they have made

It is almost incredible that an interes

in Snohomish County, Washington, This county is just north of King, the most populous county of the state, and containing its largest city. Yet it is said that smallpox has become epidemic there, and rages, without the simplest precautions to check it. Persons suffering with the disease mingle freely with the public and nationts leave the pesthouses at their will. So serious has the situation become that the Governor has been asked by the Commissioners of King County to establish forcible quarantine against the infected county. We read of obstreperousness of this character among people of foreign parts, who, blind with superstition and odden in ignorance, accept disease as a visitation of God and regard all attempts to shut it out by quarantine or sanitation as flying in the face of the Omnipotent, but for the people of a presumably intelligent American community to exhibit such a lack of prudence and common sense is to present recklessness or fanaticism in a new quarter if not in a new role. These conditions cannot, of course, be allowed to continue. Snohomish County will be quarantined, if it takes several hundred guards with trusty rifles, duly empowered by the state to use them, to guard the roads leading across its borders, and especially those that lead to Seattle, to do it. The situation as reported is simply astounding, and would disgrace a "cracker" community of an iso-

lated mountain district of Tennessee. Des Moines feels an honorable pride in Minister Conger, and will give him a fitting welcome. While his statesmanship may not be of the highest order, it is well for the entire Nation to remember that he, in his official capacity as its representative, has passed through a most trying ordeal in Pekin and acquitted himself as a brave man. Recalling the anxious days of last Summer, when he with other Americans and foreigners were literally sealed up in the hostile capital of a barbarous nation, it would be strange were he not welcomed home almost as one returned from the dead, He will return to his charge in a few weeks, refreshed for his responsible task by the kindly feelings of the people of his home city and the considerate hope of a noble cause, such a man ought attention of his fellow-countrymen and the approval of his Government. Mr. Conger may not be the most suitable man in the country for the delicate offices of the Chinese mission, but he is the Chinese Minister, nevertheless, and deserves the honor due to his station and his conscientious endeavor to discharge its duties as became an American.

Henry A. Castle, Postoffice Departnent Auditor, in the April number of the North American Review exposes the weakness of the plea for postal savings banks. The trouble would be that there of the world, who had the good nature, the coarse wit, the social tact, the elastic conscience and adrottness that was necessary to make a successful lobbylist. The Commodore was true to Depew and Depew was true to the Commodore, never reduce. England page 28 per conduct of Professor Herron there. are no securities in which the deposits cent on postal savings deposits. When consols were at 114 they did not yield this. Consols are now below par. better to be a successful lobbyist than while they were higher they yielded less than the interest the government paid. The result was a deficit reaching in some years \$150,000 annually. The same difficulty confronts the French postal savings banks. As a business proposition there is nothing to be said for postal savings, for they are sure to end in the payment of a part of the inter-

est by taxation. The Patton Home, of this city, estab lished and maintained for the benefit of bounty of an honored ploneer of Oregon, who gave the site upon which it is built, and represents in its maintenance the self-denying endeavor of many charitable women and the kind regards of the public. It is gratifying to note that this institution was generously remembered at its annual public recep tion a few days ago. It may be hoped that it will continue to receive generous support so long as there are aged ones who need its kindly shelter,

Among recent deaths is that of Major Joseph Smith Bryce, of New York City, the oldest graduate of West Point. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., in September, 1808; he was graduated from the United States Military Academy in the class of 1829, ranking third to Robert E. Lee's first. His service in the Army was brief, and he became a lawyer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he re-entered the regular Army, but saw but little field service. His grandson, Hamilton Fish, was killed before Santiago in the war with Spain.

Sir Thomas Lipton sends a kindly warning across the water to the defend ers of the America's cup, saying: "I have the best challenger ever built, and my American friends will have a big job this time." American yachtsmen no doubt received the notice smilingly firm as ever in the determination that if the challenger wins the trophy he

The desire to become possessed of and, as noted in the increased business of the Oregon City Land Office, is an indication of what may well be called "abiding" prosperity. Attach people to the land through ownership-homestead ownership-and a most substantial surety of good citizenship is thereby gained by the community.

oan is so sudden and complete as to suggest that old Mr. Kruger has put into it some part at least of that fabulous sum in gold which he was said to have fetched from South Africa with

Money will be required to pay expenses of the reception of the President. The death of Professor Stubbs, blehop overseers from giving their consent. A | Chauncey." He has obtained as much | Note the call of the committee in local

A CENTER OF INDUSTRY.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. James H. Anderson, of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, called atten-tion during-his testimony before the Feu-eral Industrial Commission last Saturday to the fact that the Pittsburg district is the seat of industrial empire. He estimat-ed that within a radius of sixty miles from that city were 150,000 workmen employed in various industrial plants which used a capital of \$2,000,000,000. These plants and workmen, he said, gave this district "a career of prosperity on industrial lines un-equaled in the world." As these men are probably the highest paid labor in the vorld and their productions are of enor-pous value, Mr. Anderson may be right, This career of prosperity began, he said with the building of the first railroad in 1852, but he admitted that much was also

due to the facilities for water transportation which Pittsburg enjoyed.

It is an enticing picture Mr. Anderson draws. Ordinarily one would think Pittsburg's industrial pre-eminence due to the ilneral resources of the district in which that city is located, but iron ore brought from Minnesota by water and rail and worked up at the great steel cen-ter. This could not be done without the admirable transportation facilities possessed now. The Pittsburg district will al-ways be the greatest industrial empire in the world as long as it holds the supremacy in the manufacture of steet. Steel, according to Mr. Carnegie, is either prince or paurep. It is now the industrial monarch, and so rapidly growing are the uses of steel that it is impossible to see at present how the prince can be de

hroned and impoverished. This district has one powerful factor which alone insures its permanent superiority over foreign rivals, but which is not prealiar to any one section of America. This is the unrivaled energy of the American people which makes the American mechanic and manufacturer the icader in the world's industries. Experts say that nowhere is such hard work done as in America. People take life easier in Europe, and while they may be happier do not accomplish the same results As long as Pittsburg can maintain its lead over the other industrial centers of the United States it can maintain it over

STINGING REBUKE FROM A PULPIT

Chicago Record-Herald Chicago Record-Herain.

The rebuke administered to Professor
George D. Herron by Rev. Newell Dwight
Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brookiyn, was such a masterpiece of scathing
excoriation as to excite public scrutiny of the manner of man that should invite

such an attack.

It was popularly supposed that the refusal of a number of clergymen to meet on a public platform with Dr. Herron was due to his reckiess and ridiculous at-tacks upon the churches. But those who know the tolerant, broad-minded Hills could not ascribe his attitude toward Dr. Herron to any views the latter might entertain regarding the Christian church. Dr. Hillis never filnched in the face of an assallant of Christianity. The mere fact that the professor was a skeptic or a blasphemer would not deter Dr. Hillis from appearing on the same platform

with him. In a published statement Dr. Hillis shows that his declination was based on more serious grounds than Professor Herron's attacks upon the churches. He re-fused to appear with Dr. Herron, "not because of his politics or theology, or the vagaries of his intellect, but because of his deeds." Because of his scandalous and brutal desertion of his wife and four children for another weman, who is reputed to have offered the lawful Mrs. Herron a large sum of money to renounce all claim to her husband. Professor Her-ron has in the opinion of Dr. Hillis, for-feited all claim upon the recognition of decent men who believe in "the integrity of the home and the supremacy of right-eousness." Says Dr. Hills:

If he will publicly renounce his young woman friend, rinse out his mouth with sulwoman friend, rinse out his mouth with sul-phuric acid and cleanse it of the foul pledges he has made, and ask his deserted wife to re-marry him, I will, after I am convinced of his penitence, meet him upon any placform.

can be no disagreement among men who respect the integrity and sanctity of the

Aguinaldo's Address. Boston Herald

While we may rejoice if Aguinaldo's address to his countrymen has sufficient influence with them to bring the blessing of peace to his distracted country, it has to be confessed that its wording is not heroic. He must considerably lower him self in the minds of those who have put him on a pedestal when he describes the cause of peace as having been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow-countrymen who have already united around the glorious sovereignty of the United States." This is fulsome, and a women whom homeless age has over-reflection upon himself which discloses an taken, commemorates the name and inferior cast of character. It stamps him as having been but a cheap agitator who, on his own confession, has incited men to action against a "glorious sovereignty" that he now certifies them to be "joyfully" accepting. Our anti-imrialist friends have apparently idealized

The friendly Washington corespondent of the New York Mail and Express recorespondent ports that the organized booming of Vice-President Roosevelt for full Presidential ions in 1904 is in progress. Here are

"As Colonel Roosevelt is especially strong in the West, his friends in that section have started an organization to secure delegates to the National convention. Trusted men have been put in charge in various Western States and within the last week or 10 days efforts have been made to get together an or-ganization in New York. A well-known Republican, who is interested in the mat-ter, has paid one or two visits to New York City and held consultations with Republicans in that place. The work already done in the West was laid before the New Yorkers and they were asked to organize a Roosevelt boom in the Empire State.

Another Hero Gone Wrong. Chicago Record-Herald. One by one our National heroes

form the useful act of kicking their estals from beneath their own feet. Gun-ner Morgan, who was elevated into pub-lic attention by Admiral Sampson's silliness, has brought a suit against his wife for divorce on the ground of desertion. A sailor who charges his wife with deserting his floating bunk and board has no place in the pantheon of our naval

Sport That Is Not Murder.

New York Tribune In a few weeks it is likely an international series of matches in the shooting of clay pigeons between the smartest experts of Great Britain and the United States will be decided. How much cleaner and saner that tournament of marksmanship will be than any possible meeting of crack shote who insist upon the old fashioned, objectionable butchery of live birds!

Baltimore American. England has received one signal ben efit from the Boer war. Her tramps have all gone to South Africa and she is, con-sequently, free from one of the great problems of modern society. A tramp-less condition is worth all the money that has been spent to bring it about,

CUBA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.-In a recenstatement given to the press by the Divis-ion of Insular Affairs of the War Depart. ment, a considerable loss was indicated in the trade of Cuba with the United States for the first eight months of 1960, as compared with the same period of 1809 It is now explained by the Division of in-sular Affairs that in that statement the value of gold and silver coin and builler was included in the total value of com-merce between Cuba and the United States. Eliminating the cola shipments. it is ascertained that instead of there be ing a decrease in the value of imports into Cuba from the United States, there is an increase of \$1,220,205 for the first eight months of 1900 over the same period

It is stated that while there may have been an impulse of sentiment at the close of the war on the part of the present Cuban importers to buy from the country that had just secured to them their liber-ty, there is no evidence of it to be found in the subsequent statistics. There are isolated cases of Cuban merchants who tried to substitute American products for Spanish on sentimental grounds, but that their efforts proved very successful can-not be shown. One extensive dealer in footwear tried to introduce American shoes, but his customers preferred the Spanish last, even though it was coupled with inferior leather and poorer work-manship, and during the last six months of 1900 Spain furnished \$620,096 worth of shoes and the United States \$165,768 worth Unless the form of American shoes can be made to suit the Cuban taste and Cuoan custom, the American shoe manufac urer, it is stated, cannot expect to dominate the Cuban shoe trade.

The same is true of cotton goods. It costs no more to bring a cargo from Bar-celona than from New York and the Cuours, like the Mexicans, have come prefer goods of European make, and the European manufacturers, through long European manufacturers, through long application, have come to know what these people prefer and make the goods expressly for that market. The United States sells a great deal of raw cotton, but comparatively little of the manufactured.

The apparent loss in the exportations from Cuba to the United States during the 1900 period, as compared with the 1899 period, as shown by the figures in the press statements hereinbefore mentioned is accounted for by the division as fol-

greater part of the tobacco shipped to Europe goes by the way o months of 1899, when heavy shipments were made, the reports to the Division of Insular Affairs did not disclose the flua destination of this commodity. It is not possible now to determine the exact amounts that should be credited to the United States and to the rest of the world, Europe almost exclusively; but, judging the exportations of 1899 by those of 1900, it is reasonable to assume that at least \$7,000,000 worth of tobacco, chiefly dgars, destined for Europe, more particular

larly Germany and the United Kingdom, were credited to the United States." The statement issued by the division, in conclusion, says it, therefore, appears that, instead of there being a loss in the export trade of Cuba to the United States. same is not only being maintained,

Yield of the War Tax.

Up to March 31, 1901, the war revenue act of June 13, 1898, has produced \$689,-504,447. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has held that express receipts for goods and merchandise to be transported from the United States to a for eign country are not exempt from tax un-der decisions of the Supreme Court in the

matter of export bills of lading. Explanation Asked For. Assistant Secretary Spaulding today wrote a letter to the Secretary of State asking him to request of Lord Paunce-fote an explanation by the Canadian Gov.

ernment of the seigure April 23 at Na-naimo, B. C., of the barge Ajax, belong-ing to a firm in Seattle, and which was-sent into Canadian waters to raise the wrecked steamer Willamette, which is said to be in violation of the Canadian laws.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs today re-ceived an official report from the Tulalip Indian Agency, Washington, announcing that smallpox exists not only in communities adjacent to the Tulklip but in other reservations within the juris-diction of Tulalip Agency. Vaccination has been going on at the Port Madison. Swinomish, Lummi and Tulalip reservaions and a liberal additional supply of raccine points will be sent to the agent at Tulalip.

Dewey Wants a Neutral Canal.

NEW YORK, April 29.-A special to the Herald from Washington says: In agreeing to insert in the proposed isthmian canal treaty a provision estab-lishing the neutrality of the projected waterway, Secretary Hay has taken action which meets with the full approval of Admiral Dewey and the majority of the Naval officers. When told that the President will pledge the United States to observe the principle of neutrality in the under negotiation, the Admiral ejaculated: "Splendid. More than a year ago

said that the canal should be neutral. I am more convinced today of the neces-sity of such action. Erection of fortifisity of such action. cations would make the canal one of the prime objectives of our enemy's oper-ations in time of war. Besides their construction would entail enormous ex-pense and necessitate constant expenditure to keep them manned and in proper condition. I see no necessity for them.
The neutrality of the canal can be guaranteed by our ficet. The canal is to be a commercial waterway, and neutralization therefore will mean its preserva-

Iowa Lieutenant's Accounts Short. DES MOINES, April 29.-Lieutenant George A. Reed, acting commissary of the Fifty-first Volunteer Iowa Regiment, is charged with being short \$22,442 in his accounts with the Federal Government and sult was instituted against him to-day by United States Attorney Miles in the name of the United States. It is charged in the petition that Lieutenant Reed, while on duty in the Presidio at San Francisco, received stores aggregat-ing over \$22,000 in value, for which he has not accounted and for the value of which he still owes the Government. Being un-able to collect this amount by other methods. Attorney Miles was instructed to

Coghlan Objects to the Assignment. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 25.—Captain J. B. Coghian called on Secretary of the Navy Long here today and requested that he be not assigned to the Mare Island navy-yard. The captain is troubled with pleurisy and is afraid the low altitude will be prejudicial to his health. In one year more he has the privilege of retiring as a Rear-Admiral on

An Indian Chief's Appeal. WICHITA, Kan., April 29.—Chief White Horse, of the Otoe Indians in Oklahoma, appealed to the United States officers to-day at Guthrie to protect his people from the demoralizing influence of whisky peddlers in his reservation.

Harvard Degree for McKinley. BOSTON, April 29.-At a meeting of overseers of Harvard University today

the question of granting the degree of poctor of Laws to President McKinley was taken up informally, and the senti-ment expressed was unanimously in favor of the step. The matter will come up for

Trust Buying Sugar Estates. SAN JUAN. April 29.—It is reported here that the American Sugar Refining Company is getting options on large estates

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Dramatic note.-The war drama "In South Africa," is enjoying an uninter-

rupted run. The blue laws of Omaha seem to be

lesigned to prevent the public from painting the town red.

If some apprentice highwayman wants to achieve sudden fame, let him hold up the President's train.

Aguinaldo has purchased a typewriter. He is evidently determined to economize by acting as his own press agent.

Frick has been buying farms near Camden, and it is expected that he will soon begin to set out his young steel plants.

The fact that Senator Hanna is not a. member of the President's excursion party will be a cruel blow to the editor of the So many prizefighters are retiring from.

the stage that it is feared that soon the only representative of the manly sport. will be a few fights, It would be worth considerable to sev-

eral authors we know of to be excomn nicated and exiled just before the publiccation of a new book. Chicago is paying for grand opera at the rate of \$11,000 a night. And yet there-

are people who say Chicago cannot appreciate grand opera! Mrs. Nation is now trying to convert the Police Judges. The lady, if she succeeds, will make the labors of Hercules,

look like falling off a log. Mr. Schwab is said to be satisfied with his million-dollar-a-year salary. He ought to be. It is large enough to enable him to spend a week or two every year at a

Summer resort hotel. Business Card.

> J. Pierpont Morgan.
> Poseidon Neptune. Morgan & Neptune, Dealers in Assorted Oceans, Seas, Bays, etc. Main Office, 20 Wall St., N. Y. Write for Catalogue.

The life of a master disliked by Byron. annot have been easy. The poet carried a loaded pistol, he tore down gratings, headmaster's property, "because they darkened the hall"; he refused invitations to dinner, because "he should never think of asking Dr. Butler to dine with him at Newstead"; in fact, he behaved in a rebellious, high - spirited, poetical fashion, but through the excellent good sense of his master, he did little harm at the time, and he generously confessed himself sorry for it afterward.

The private kitchen of the Sultan of Furkey is a veritable fortress, consisting of a small chamber situated to the right of the great entrance, and is guarded by barred windows and an armor-plated door. The cook officiates under the ever-watchful eye of the kelardjht bacht, one of the most weighty functionaries in Yildiz Palace, at Constantinople, for the health, the very life even, of the ruler is at his mercy. When cooked, each dish is fastened with red wax, bearing the official seal of the kelardihi, and remains hermetically closed until the seals are broken In the Sultan's own presence. His majesty's life is passed in a long series of elaborate precautions. However, in spite of the cure he takes of his health, Abdul Hamid, after a reign of 25 years, looks prematurely old and broken. His weakness is extreme, and his body so thin that it is little more than a skeleton,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Long Time Between Doren.—'A dollar bottle of cod liver oil lasts me two weeka" "Well, you're a green hand, a dollar bottle of cod liver oil lasts me a year."-Chicago Rec-

A Philanthropist.-She (haughtlly)-I happen to know that you have already proposed to two other girls this year. He—Yes, dear, but I assure you it was only out of compassion.— Detroit Free Fress.

Culture in the Outskirts. — "How is Shakespeare Club coming on, Nancy" we have to postpone it nearly every time be-cause somebody wants to give a euchre."— Chicago Record-Herald.

The following request, written on a scrap of writing paper, was sent in through the delivery station of a large city library: "Please end me daniel hone or lettle Lord founder rold."-The Library Journal. Mrs. Godfrey-I think it's about time we be-

gan to send Willie to Sunday school. Mr. Godfrey-I think so, too; he asked me only yesterday if I believed that fairy story of Jonah and the whals .- Brooklyn Life. A Girlish Ignorance.—Lady Hildegarde, who is studying the habits of the democracy, determines to travel by omnibus Lady H.—Conductor, tell the driver to an to No. 104 Herkeley Square, and then home.—Punch.

Unfortunate.—"That was a terrible typo-graphical blunder your paper made," said the foreign nobleman to the editor. "What was it?" "You referred to the heiress I am about to marry as my finances!"—Washington Star. The Tables Turned.—Mrs. Mesk.—Hridget, I am greatly grieved because you will not work for me longer; why are you going? Bridget-Well, yez wint an got a bat lolke moine, an aith, I won't stand it at all, at all,"-Ohio

To a Withered Wild Flower.

I. F. Brown in Field and Stream. Didst "waste" your "sweetness on the desert Because you lived as born, "to blush un-

Your subtle fragrance, hues so blue and fair, Gladdening no human eye? O floral queen Moose-bird and thrush were with you in this glade!

The earth, the air and sky, the brawling brook-To those your vivid bud ami flower displayed, Made your life perfect in your sylvan nook. fou did not need a glance from human eye To make your mission and your blushing

awget; Something that else were wasted neath the Yes, in yourself, all rounded and complete, You lived and builded, blossomed, withered

A gladsome, fair creation of your God mission well performed. And oh, how

The wild-flower's life and death on this ione Gently the angler lifts your sodden bloom, Notes the faint fragrance from your dying

But joys to feel that here, in light and gloom, You acted well your part. The Hand that weaves The mystic Nature-Web through all the earth,

O'er your low bed will pass in fond caress; And on the spot that saw your modest bigth And faithful life will stop to doubly bless. Wayfarers.

C. H. T. in Good Words. Wayfarers well-from dawn to distant dawn, Treading the route unnumbered feet have

trod. the sunn'd and shadowed highway leading on flowery fields, o'er tangled wastes, to

From early Spring, with blossoms overhead, To Summer's fullness bending on the tree, 'Neath Autumn's embers, falling gray and red,

And Winter's chilling snows, wayfarers we!