The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon. as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES Editorial Rooms. 105 | Business Office. .. 657 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance

POSTAGE RATES.

ited States, Canada and Mexico

Foreign rates double.

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertisely individual.

ing, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy points or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sem to it without solici-tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this nursess.

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson. office at 3111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 955,

. Enstern representative.

For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twen-

For mile in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & courses, 20s-912 Seventh street.

"MONEY MAD."

Press and pulpit agree in the statement that New York has gone "money collapse that is certain to come sooner or later, when the bubble of inflation blown up so recklessly bursts or is pricked by sharp dealing. The battle ice. is one between fancy valuations and the report and the more ruinous the uary, 1900, and during their term of result when the financial bubble

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, writing from New York, says: "A Pennsylvania oil town in the height of the boom could not be more money mad than this city, with its speculative hordes, its wonderful stories of fortunes made in a minute and its gold-lined Wall street, over which the ominous shadow of a Black Friday' is lowering, slowly but stead-Proceeding, this correspondent declares that every branch of business -this chance-taking-the fever of which is every day sending men into delirium and women into hysterics and making a few of the more cool-headed wonder what the crash will be like. In truth, the money-mad spirit has swept with the fury and indiscriminate character of an epidemic out beyond the colony of "bulls and bears," and stock ticker in their lives. It has ranged from the Maiden Lane jeweler "quick turn" in Amalgamated Copper Bartenders tell of champagne having been substituted for beer and whisky; restaurants rejoice in ready money as forthcoming for extravagant dinners: florists are selling more cut flowers than ever before, and waiters in first-

class hotels tell stories of generous tips. It is manifest that these things are the outcroppings of a fictitious prosperity-not the legitimate results of the real. The greater part of the apparent gain in values that is behind this free expenditure of money is speculative and therefore dangerous. In this stress, as usual, preachers of moderation and prudence are abroad. They include the President of the United States, who counsels "prudence in prosperity"; the Vice-President, who in a recent address before the Boston Home Market Club made reference to the present speculative mania, saying: The prosperity which this country now enjoys can only be jeopardized by overengerness to discount the future of recklessness in the enjoyment of the

present," adding: "No laws can insure good fortune, either to the individual or to the community, when one or the other embarks on a career of speculation." Dr. Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church, declares that "the incessant gambling on all sports has wrought as self-respecting, law-abiding citizens, intellectual demoralization to the country," and adds: "The insane desire to the public, surged through the streets get rich quickly is at the bottom of it of New York's capital city, intent upon But when was warning ever heeded in

a time of mad speculation; or when that a number of persons were injured was the menter even thanked for his pains? Such counsellors, however hon- harm by their violence. ored their names or exalted their stations, are "old fogles" in the estimation of the money-mad multitude until what they predict comes to pass. There is something of a full in the speculative fever at present, but its microbe has not been destroyed. The gambling spirit | just claims for wages, hours or other has been checked, but there is, unfortunately, no evidence that its vigor is The eagerness to get rich quickly is yoke-fellow with the desire to get something for nothing, and the two, harnessed to the car of prosperity, are being driven by speculation-a most reckiess Jehu. There is still time for a turn in the course. A turn is strongly advised by cool-headed men, the places that they have voluntarily Will it be taken? Let us hope so. Otherwise the lesson of hard times so relentiessly drilled into the American force, they not only transcend their people but now by that grim old masto review page by page until all is others. One man has the same right ple an opportunity for the fullest and again learned.

A prominent minister of this city is mion at Salem that he would be "willliquor traffic could be wiped out." This senting forces the law of supply and

may be noted as a remarkable example in which intemperate zeal was allowed to outrun the judgment. Of course no one believes that, upon sober second thought, a man who poses as a teacher abstemious, self-respecting men in order that the lesser number of those indulgence. Charitable people, on the contrary, prefer to believe that this indulged in intemperate speech.

THE RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

Every transport brings a volunteer giment or part of a regiment returning from the Philippines to be mustered out, and our volunteer service in those islands will soon be extinct. When the war with Spain ended, in August, 1898, our Army in the Philippines consisted wholly of volunteer state regiments mustered into the United States' service during the war and sent in May, 1898, to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards there. The Filipino war kept these regiments in the islands until June 14, 1899, at which time, regular troops having arrived, the state volunteers were gradually returned to the Eastern Business Office-47, 48, 49 and 80
Tribune building. New York City; 469 "The United States, the last organization to heave departing September 29, 1899.

The act of March 2, 1899, authorized the President to raise twenty-five regi-Tes Market street, mear the Palace Hotel; Gold-smith Bros., 238 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts. ments of volunteers for service in the luss Blarket street; Foster & Orear, Ferry islands, to be mustered out not later than June 30, 1901. The return of the For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner.
270 So Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 106
State troops from the Philippines rendered it necessary to call into service cing street.
said in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., these volunteers. On July 5, 1899, ten Per sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 | regiments of volunteers were ordered to be raised; on July 18, two more, which or sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News | were to be recruited in the Philippines, and on August 10 the Eleventh Cavalry was authorized to be raised in Washington, D. C., with A. W. | these islands. On August 17 ten more regiments, and on September 2 two adat Buffulo, N. Y., in the Oregon ex- ditional regiments were ordered to be raised, these last to be composed of colored men. The field officers of all the regiments were taken from the com-TODAY'S WEATHER -Showers; continued missioned officers of the regular Army, with the exception of a few officers of the state volunteers who had distin-PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1901. guished themselves as commanding officers during the Spanish War. Most of these volunteer officers selected were sterling veterans of the Civil War. The line officers of all the regiments were chosen from volunteers of the Spanish mad," and both sound warning of a War, except for a few Army subalterns. The line officers of the negro regiments were negroes, a number of them enlisted men in the regular serv-

These volunteer regiments reached real values and the longer the forces of the Philippines between the 11th of the former hold out the louder will be October, 1899, and the 25th day of Janservice have done excellent work. Hereafter the Government, when it needs troops additional to those of the permanent regular Army, ought to raise them all as United States volunteers, which enables the Government to place the new regiments under charge of trained field officers selected from the regular Army. If the field officers are trained soldiers, they will be sure, from military pride and regard for the future reputation of their command, to enforce discipline and instruct their men, and above all they will be sure to weed out has been infused by this wonderful all worthless officers that encumber and embarrass the line.

State volunteers are sure to be officered more or less through some political "pull." If good field officers happen selected, the Colonel, in his efforts to weed out worthless officers, is hampered by the possibility, if not probability, that the Governor will refuse to approve his recommendations enriched people who never consulted a for promotion, because of political reasons. One of the finest state volunteer cavalry regiments from New Engwho sells a \$1000 diamond bracelet to land in the Army of the Potomac was the happy broker who has made a greatly demoralized during a year of its service because a worthless Colonel had so strong a political "pull" with the newswoman who is eagerly handed a dollar for a copy of the "stock edition."

Congressmen that the regiment could Congressmen that the regiment could not get rid of him and replace him with a man of the necessary courage and ability to lead his men decently into

battle. The return of the volunteers began at the end of last January, and since that date the withdrawal has steadily proceeded. There is no doubt that the last volunteer organization will have been mustered out before the date fixed by law. The history of these volunteer regiments shows how quickly under our regular Army methods raw volunteers can be changed from clumsy 'cornstalk militia" into disciplined soldiers. The brilliant success of this experiment of raising United States volunteers ought to make it unnecessary hereafter to accept the service of any volunteer state regiments, which are always regiments with a political string attached that leads back to the Governor of the state.

A RIOTOUS STRIKE. A more deplorable condition of affairs in time of peace than that which called several companies of the New York State Militia to Albany yesterday can scarcely be imagined. A lawless company of strikers, forgetful of their duty and totally oblivious of the rights of mischief if they could not have their way, and with such desperate purpose and hundreds menaced with bodily

Whatever the basis of the contention between the owners and employes of street-car lines in Albany, it is clear that the strikers are, through their violence, champions of a lost cause, so far as they individually are concerned. No points of difference between organized labor and its employers were ever allowed through measures of this kind. Striking laborers, out on a reasonably He was stricken with mortal lliness just demand, command almost universally the sympathy of the public as long as they are orderly in their conduct. But when they make the mistake of refusing to allow other men to take and for cause abandoned, and attempt to back this refusal by a compelling own rights as free American citizens "Experience," will be given them but trench boldly upon the rights of to work for specified wages that another

has to refuse to do so. Nowadays employers can scarcely reported to have licciared before the be censured for getting their work nday School Convention now in ses- done as cheaply as is consistent with acceptable service. On the other ing to give up all the liberties of the hand, no one blames a man whose labor grican people and haul down the is his capital for making it as remuner-Stars and Stripes if by so doing the ative as possible. Between these dis-

demand comes, and, however determinedly its arbitrament is opposed by the one side or the other, its adjudication must in the end be accepted. True friends of labor throughout the counand snon as a patriot would wipe out try will regret sincerely the excesses the liberties of the vast multitude of | into which the strikers at Albany have been betrayed by excitement and meddlesome advisers. It is always sad to who drink to excess might be deprived see a worthy cause wounded and disof the opportunity for this form of self- credited in the ranks of its own champions.

SUNDAY AT THE BUFFALO EXPOSI-TION.

The question whether the Pan-American Exposition shall be open on the first day of the week seems to have been settled by a fair compromise between those who would deny all recreation on Sunday and those who would permit offensive noise and disorder. The Exposition managers propose to open the gates after noon on Sunday, but to have the machinery shut down and the Midway shows closed. The ease with which a judicious settlement was reached compared with the bitterness of the controversy over the Sunday opening of the great Chicago Exposition of 1893, indicates that the Puritan Sabbath is becoming obsolete and will soon be universally replaced by the American Sunday, which means nothing more liberal than the practice of early Protestantism, Luther and Calvin both treated Sunday as a day of religious observance and decent social recreation. They were content to persuade the people to attend religious service during the first half of the day, leaving them to use the remaining hours for rest, social intercourse or recreation according to their individual preference.

Saturday was originally the Sabbath until the day of rest was transferred by the Catholic Church to Sunday, the first day of the week. The Catholic Sunday was as different from the Hebrew Sabbath as Christianity is from Judaism. The Hebrew Sabbath ended with the Christian dispensation, and was abandoned by the church.

The New Testament does not enjoin the observance of the Hebrew Sabbath, and the founder of Christianity repudiated it. Sunday, which was established by the Catholic Church, was not treated by Luther or Calvin as a day for which there was any Scriptural obligation, consequently the German-Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches, the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Unitarian denomination keep Sunday as a day of worship, a day of recreation, or both, according to the will of the individual, and to use Sunday for decent recreation is not a violation of any mandate of the New Testament, The vast majority of the American people, whether church members or not, agree with this view of Sunday. All the religious denominations taken together embrace about 28,000,000, and, assuming for the sake of the argument that a ous churches were opposed to the Sunday opening of the Buffalo Fair, that fact would not be a sound reason why tution there is no union of church and state; no state religion. The churchgoers and non-church-goers who wish to see the fair on Sunday represent. numerically a larger portion of the American people than church-goers who are opposed to Sunday opening. Nobody is obliged to go to the fair on Sunday, and why should those who do not want to go assume to interfere with those who do want to go? The truth is that the so-called "American Sabbath" is the obsolete Puritan Sunday, which was originally intended to be a reproduction of the Hebrew Sabbath, just as

a reproduction of Hebrew polygamy.

The Catholic Church does not believe Sabbath, and of course those who believe in the Puritan Sabbath cannot expect to impose it upon at least 10,000 .-900 people who not only do not accept it, but are taught by their churches to reject it. In a state without a state church or state religion, not only all religions are free to execute their own idea of Sunday within the law, but all men, whether church-goers or nonchurch-goers, are equally free, provided in their use of Sunday they do not violate the law which forbids them to interfere with the rights of others who use Sunday according to their own conscience and habit. The distinctive Puritan Sabbath is really gone in New England, the land of its birth. Sunday is everywhere in America a day given not only to religious worship, but to rest, recreation and decent social enjoyment. Nobody disputes the value of weekly day of rest or questions the wisdom and justice of protecting churches and church-goers from disturbance, and on the other hand there is increasing recognition of the equally sound principle that people who do not want to go to church at all, or who attend religious services in the forenoon, are entitled to spend their time as they like, so long as they do not violate the peace and order of the day to the extent of interference with others in their use of the day. Twentyfive years ago the opening of libraries or art galleries on Sunday was bitterly opposed, but today the Boston Congregationalist, once the vigorous advocate of stiff Sabbatarianism, urges Congress to throw open to the public on Sunday the National Library at Washington The Sunday excursion has been followed by good results. There is less drunkenness and disorder in the great cities than there was thirty years ago, when the working classes could not get easily and cheaply from the tenements into

the country. The great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, indorsed by his own practice the wisdom of running Sunday trains. in the West, and reached Buffalo late on Saturday night, but instead of suspending his journey until Monday morning, as he would have done in his youth, he kept on the train through most of Sunday and then drove from Greenfield to his home in Northfield, Mr. Moody had relaxed his opinions to the latitude of the liberal spirit of his time. He saw the practical necessity of Sunday trains and steamboats to give the peofinest outdoor rest and recreation, and he gave the widest interpretation to the words of Jesus: "The Sabbath made for man; not man for the Sab-

not take the state's money with the in-tention of keeping it." He merely "borrowed" it, of course without the state's knowledge or consent and at the end of his term "was not able to pay it back." This is the filmslest of all excuses for palpable wrong-doing. It neither palliates theft nor makes restitution to those who suffer from it, Whether the culprit who "borrows" money without the knowledge of the owner, uses it for speculative purposes or squanders it in fast living, "intending to pay it back before his misappropriation of it is discovered, is a bank president or cashier, a financial agent of the public or of a private corporation, or in any other capacity is the trusted custodian of money not his own, the presumption that his "intentions were honest" is far-fetched and inadvisedly urged. Against it stands the simple, incontrovertible fact that he was fingering, for his own expected profit, money that did not belong to him; money the owners of which would not have intrusted it to him without substantial security; money in many cases hard-earned by its owner and saved by slow degrees, and, finally, money which came into his hands on man. Out upon the paltry excuse of "good intentions" in such cases! The -and the assumption that the man who systematically made way with it falsified his records to cover the transaction and then took to his heels or his pistol to escape the punishment due his misdeeds, is "at heart an honest man" is without basis in fact or reason. The statement that he "simply borrowed" the state's money or the bank's money or the depositors' money or his employer's money "expecting to pay it back" is not at all the record of a simple transaction in which a man "honest at heart" would engage, and to seek to extenuate the act upon this plea is neither good public policy nor good common sense.

the report of the Health Board of New York City shows that pneumonia has not only displaced pulmonary consumption as the principal cause of death in that city, but also that the excess of deaths from pneumonia over those from consumption was never so great as it has been for the past year, there being 1469 more deaths from the one than from the other. Up to 1891 consumption had always contributed the largest portion to the city death rate; but from that year, with a single exception, the preponderance has been the other way. From 1851 to 1890, inclusive, there were 157,665 deaths in New York from pulmonary consumption, as against 89,314 from pneumonia. From 1891 to 1900, inclusive (only the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx being counted since the consolidation), there were 56,092 deaths from pneumonis, as against 50,490 from consumpmajority of the membership of the vari- tion. Influenza, or grip, is held by doction. Influenza, or grip, is held by doctors responsible for the change in the rates of mortality. Although very seldom fatal in itself, considering the enormous number of cases, it introduces fatal compilications into attacks of some 45,000,000 of people, who are not enormous number of cases, it introduces church members, and not opposed to Sunday opening, should not see the fair other lung diseases from which the patient is so beautiful that it transcends the sky and the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitation, the control of the strain of the look of celestial visitations and the lo When influenza kills, it usually kills through pneumonia. The report of the New York State Board of Health shows that grip has caused about 1500 deaths in the month of March, measuring the mortality from it chiefly by that of the acute respiratory diseases which it so often brings to a fatal ending. Seventysix per cent of the deaths from acute respiratory diseases were from pneu-

monia. It is a matter of sincere regret when vast public interests are forced to yield to those of a private and personal na-Mormon polygamy was intended to be ture. Of course the President, as he is now situated, can do nothing more nor less than he is now doing-wait beside either in the Hebrew or the Puritan the sickbed of his wife-while the people of a vast section curb their disappointment at his enforced change of plans and generously substitute symnathy for expectation. A prudent man in his place would have foreseen this contingency and forestalled it by leaving his semi-invalid wife at home when starting off on a fatiguing tour of offi-

cial visitation. The Atlantic liner Deutschland cov ered 675 miles in a twenty-four-hour run on her last passage across the Atlantic. This is the fastest day's run ever recorded by a steamer, and another painful reminder to Great Brit ain that a dangerous rival for supremacy on the high seas is bearing down upon her. It is also a wonderful tribute to the skill of the builders who planned the craft. That a 20,000-ton steamer can be rushed across the ocean with the speed of an average express train is a great achievement, and one of which any nation might be proud.

Citizens of Wallowa County who have been annoyed and made to suffer losses through the depredations of Indians, who have been allowed to wander from the Umatilla, Colville and Lapwai reservations, are assured by the Indian Bureau that the Indians will hereafter be confined to their reservations in accordance with treaty stipulations. Agents on the reservations have been instructed to this effect, and the happy presumption is that settlers will hereafter be secure from the unceremonious visits of vagrant redmen.

Sir Thomas Lipton may not succeed in lifting the America's cup with his latest racing machine, Shamrock II. but he can rest assured that his efforts will not be wholly in vain. The Shamrocks, first and second, have made the name of Lipton known wherever the Anglo-Saxon race has wandered, and the great publicity has not hurt the sale of the wares which gave the rare old sport the wherewithal for building

The transports that have been used by the Government between New York and the West Indies will be sold at auction in July. The net proceeds realized from this sale will enable Uncle Sam to determine the exact amount of pure metal there was in some of the marine gold bricks which were palmed off on him when he was in the market for transport steamers.

Rev. Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington, a bath."

At Newton, Mass., yesterday. Dr. Byington delivered a course of lectures on
absconding Clerk of the School Land
Board, express the belief that he was
"not at heart a dishonest man, and did"

at Newton, Mass., yesterday. Dr. Byington delivered a course of lectures on
"Shakespeare" in Portiand about two
years ago. He was graduated from the
University of Vermont in 1852, and from
Andover Theological Seminary in 1857.

Jersey Methodism? leading Congregational clergyman, died

FLOWERS OF SPRINGTIME.

Springfield Republican.
The watchword of the day is Hepatica! blessing or barrenness comes.

beneath the shields of green leaves some- ble. Only last year the total appropria what rusty from the Winter weather, tion was but \$450,000. When these facts springing from furry stems that are so hardy in appearance, and so full of the priation the popularity of the rural serv-character of the heath family to which loe is evident. And popularity means the belief that he was a strictly honest this lovely flower belongs. This creeping vine may be aspiring to become a shrub like its cousins, the white-beilled cassan money is gone-misappropriated, stolen dras and pink-beliled andromedas of the swamps (which are even now vinelike), like the blueberries and the asaleas—like the kalmias, those glorious bushes we call mountain laurel. All of these share the hardiness and the delicacy in one of the arbutus, and the kindred is not difficult to discern. If the arbutus has this longing, then as its sensitive flowers aspire to a more perfect state, and its stem would fain lift into the air, it must more readily yield, as it does, to the onsiaughts of spoilers, and so give up the struggle with intrusion. The very neighborhood of our coarse civilization affornts it, and even were it not torn swamps (which are even now vinelike) fronts it, and even were it not torn asunder by robbers wherever it is found, it would retreat and resign its place when houses get too near.

"Tis the fragrance of the trailing arbu-

"Its the fragrance of the trailing arbutus which gives it precedence in the popular esteem; and added to that, it will
kindly blossom after plucking, because
of the sustaining force of its woody stem.
But the hepatica scarcely survives the
plucking; it wilts and dies as it departs
from the earth. It is said that it has no
fragrance, but this saying about flowers
means only that our sense is not fine
enough to apprehend the subtlety of their enough to apprehend the subtlety of their evanescent breath. Doubtless the hepatica has fragrance; doubtless the common blue violet, and the branching white violet, and surely the branching yellow violet, as well as the dainty marsh white violet, have their fragrances. Only the last mentioned, the tiny blands, with its violet streaks in white, is credited with the faintest of perfume. But there are those who, long loving flowers, find are those who, long loving flowers, find in them the properties that others miss, and will not allow that the deficiency in such as these is more than relative.

Be that as it may, the hepatica needs no charms but those that are obvious to gain our love. And yet not all obvious. There is something more than meets the first giance in this modest, simple flower, espied in the midst of the dry brown leaves of the forest, as the Fall ripening shook them from the boughs upon the shook them from the boughs upon th earth, and brings heaven close. Look into the heart of the flower, and view its wondrous life; most of all, that pulsating color which lifts and dilates, and drops and lessens, from blue of the sapphire to soft purple of the amethyst, as if the sky itself were living in this tiny blos-som. And if the bloom be white, then

note how at the foot of the petals a slight golden glow appears, as if the sun had given it a special ray: Oh, the earth's unconscious bosom Such rare color never knew!-but the heavens have known it, and here are their translated undulations of light, fascinsting our eyes and hearts in the life of a little flower wherein the spirit moves with the same infinite power that is exercised as easily in the movement of the universes. The scene of the advent of this delightful blossom is beautifully esented by Dora Read Goodale

All the woodlawn path is broken
By warm thus along the way;
And the low and sunny slope
Is alive with sudden hope,
When there comes the alient token Of an April day-

While thus the Summer forerunners ap-pear proclaiming the message of blossom and growth in the still open woodland and on sunny knolls, see also the willows in flower, the catkins grown dusty with pollen—see the poplars shaking their tas-sels, and the alders and birches and haz-els. The sheaths of the elm buds are loosening and the elms grow gold-brown overhead; and what! can it be that the ruddy sweet florets of red maple are open-ing? Even so, and beneath at the wood's edge the bloodroot's white calyx spreads purely like a dream of a virtue unflawed. All the sweet life of Nature is waking, and the promise of Summer is here. Pray, we, that man may awake, too, and emu-late such lives as these.

"Faith" in Insurance Problems. New York Times.

In denying insurance to the dangerous fanatics of whom the "Christian Scientists" are the best-known variety, the New Jersey Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum has taken a stand that is open to criticism only because it was not taken long ago. Every other organization of the same character aught instantis to find New York Times. same character ought instantly to imitate the example thus set, and delay in doing so simply subjects to unjustifiable risk the property rights of the sane members of the societies. "All persons," to use the words of the resolution adopted by the grand council in explanation of its course, "who reject, refuse, or neglect the aid of medical science are a very dangerous risk from an insurance standdangerous risk from an insurance stand-point." That is an unquestionable truth, clearly stated. Since the "Christian Scientists" deny the existence of disease and of death itself, the commonest sort of consistency demands that they voluntarily get out of the mutual insurance organiza tions, allow their policies in the regular insurance companies to lapse, and carefully refrain from stultifying themselves by taking out any new policies. If they will not do this—and of course they won't, as consistency is something they know nothing about—compulsion should be applied exactly as the Royal Arcanum has applied it. A little discipline of the same sort, used in this and other directions where it is needed, would tend to bring back to their senses all the believers in "faith cure" except those whose in-sanity is irremediable, and there are not many so far gone as that. The follower of many so far gone as that. The follower of any one of these delusions is not a safe person with whom to have either business or social relations. The means of applying pressure are numerous, and as soon as sensible people begin to utilize them "Christian Science" and all the allied or identical humbugs will be dissipated as rapidly as are other filth-laden miasms by the attack of good fresh breezes.

Does He Want Ragtime! Chicago Tribune.

Now comes the Rev. J. Ward Gamble,
a Methodist preacher of Manasquan. N.
J., who wants an up-to-date Methodist
hymnal." He says it is ridiculous that

RURAL DELIVERY HERE TO STAY

St. Paul Pioneer Press Rural free delivery is safely past the or it is Arbutus or it is Saxifrage, or pos-sibly in some camps of Nature it may be and to spread its bleesings in every dis-Dires. Awhile ago it was Pussy-Willow; trict of a population sufficient to justify pretty soon it wil be Quaker Lady or the service and with roads good enough Blue Violet. These are peaceful tokens to permit regularity of service in all of speech, and even the cruel lovers of weathers. The rural carrier and his "rie beauty have them at their tongues' ends. will soon be as familiar a sight at the In the sweet new winds of the west-they roadside postbox as the gray-clad "postare rare, this Spring, but we have felt man" is in the cities. For Congress inthem—one should have only gracious creased its appropriation from \$1,750,000 thoughts to match such words. But Na- for 1901 to \$3,500,000 for 1902. Of this, ture bars none-her gates are always \$2,500,000 will go to support the 2000 open, and it rests with the one who en- rural routes already established, and part ters to be worthy or unworthy of her of the remaining million will be used to intimacy. On the conscience and the organize a permanent special bureau. But heart of the visitor it depends whether since the rest will not suffice for half the new routes already demanded, it is On may rightly weigh for no little a safe prediction that the appropriat time the respective charms of the may- for the fiscal year 1902-1903 will be \$7,000,flower and the hepatica. What can be 600, or about half the appropriation for more delicious than the pink sweetness free delivery in the cities. Only six years of the trailing arbutus-that exquisite ago the Postoffice Department reported bloom of mossy wildwood knolls, nestled that rural free delivery was not feasiare contrasted with the present appro-That rural free delivery will greatly

modify the postal business is not improb able. It has already stimulated posta! receipts to a sufficient extent to justify Itself and will probably ultimately pay for itself. Just now the routes are scattered that the service cannot be or ganized in the most economical manner but when the counties are thoroughly covered it will be possible to reduce est of administration considerably, thermore, the cost of establishing a route is much heavier than the cost of opera-tion and the larger part of the approprintions thus far have gone to establish new routes. Nor does the appropriation reflect the actual cost. Savings have been effected by doing away with some small and comparatively costly post-offices, and others are to be aboilshed. These and others are to be adopted. These and the receipts do not yet equal the appropriation, but they show that the appropriation exaggerates the real outlay. But even if the actual cost were much greater, rural free delivery would more than justify itself. It puts the farmer in closer touch with the world, saves him trouble and expense, and is the ve-hicle for various social benefits that are worth to the nation much more than they cost. The postoffice is not a moneymak-ing enterprise. Its annual deficits are tolerated because of the incalculable commercial and social benefits of the postoffice system. It is only just that the rural districts should have their full share of these benefits, and the United States could afford to face postoffice de-ficiis twice as large rather than sacrifice free delivery in those districts.

San Francisco Bulletin, A Berlin correspondent of the Spring-field Republican says that German syn-dicates are adopting the practice of Amerlican trusts of charging home buyers higher rates than the same kind of goods are sold for abroad. For example, the price of wire nails was to the German buyer 325 marks a ton, while the same quality of nails were sold abroad at 215 marks a ton. The discrimination in this "Great Caesar!" exclaimed the head of marks a ton. The discrimination in this was one-third in favor of the formaterial of a more advanced stage of manufacture, it clearly follows that Ger-man manufacturers, who have to pay one-third more for raw material than foreign competitors, will find themselves handicapped in common markets. There are two remedies for trust exac-

tions of this character. One is to abolish duties on wire nails and thus open the German market to foreign competi-tion; the other, for manufacturers to crippling the higher branches of manufacture by charging higher prices for raw material than are charged the foreign competitor. On the contrary, it is the higher branches that should be fostered, as it is in these branches that the proportion of labor cost is the greatest. Congress of a bill giving bountles to steel little common sense, ships, while the steel of which all modern ships are composed was produced at less cost at home than in countries which could build steel ships at less than the cost of the American ships. words, our steel manufacturers put an extra price on steel to American builders of ships and asked Congress to compen-sate the shipbuilder for this extra price

Lines on a Skeleton.

Author unknown. Behold this ruin!—'Twas a skull Once of ethereal spirits full! This narrow cell was life's retreat; This narrow cell was into's retreat;
This space was thought's mysterious seat;
What beauteous pictures filled this spot—
What dréams of pleasures long forgot!
Nor love, nor loy, nor hope, nor fear,
Has left one trace of record here.

Beneath this moldering canopy If with no lawless fire it gleamed, But through the dew of kindness beam That eye shall be forever bright When stars and suns have lost their light,

The ready, swift and tuneful tongue; If falsehood's honey it disdained, And, where it could not praise, was chained— If bold in virtue's cause it spoke. Yet gentle concord naver broke. That tuneful congue shall plend for thee When death unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine, Or with its envied rubles shine? To hew the ruck or wear the gem Can nothing now avail to them; But if the page of truth they sought, Or comfort to the mourner brought, These hands a richer meed shall claim Than all that walts on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod These feet the path of duty trod If from the bowers of joy they fled To soothe affliction's humble bedgrandour's guilty bribe they spurned, nd home to virtue's lap returned, here feet with angels' wings shall vie.

> The Shattered Dream Baltimore American.
> He had ten thousand shares
> Of Northern Pacific,
> And brokers surged about
> With sumult terrifie.
> They offered any price
> For what he was holding,
> And when he sold he saw
> His fourse unfolding. His future unfolding.

His fortune was so great
'Twas trouble to spend it;
He felt that he would have
To lose or to lend it. He purchased property And clothing and jewels, As well as stocks in trusts, In loss and fuels.

When he was at his best The forty-cent alarm Went off with a rattle, Twas sad the soulless clock Should ruthlessly end it,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Do not the strikers know that Colonel Roosevelt is likely to be in Albany as most any time?

The man who owns the Northern Pacific road is about as scarce as he who

castigated W. Patterson. The English people are foolish to raise King Edward's salary. He couldn't quit to take a better job if he wanted to.

In a mixed-up season, when We look for June's approach, but find That April's here sgain.

Minister Wu is writing a book. Aithough the title has not yet been announced it is probably "How to Govern

James J. Hill referred to the phenomenal rise in Northern Pacific stock as ghost dancing. It certainly did give rise to some very spirited scenes.

a poor catch of fish the other day means that the old gentleman would like to hear from a new press agent.

A poet's manuscript recently sold for 1830. As it was John Milton's, aspirants for present day laurels need not think that they are going to get rich.

The music trust cays it is going to sup

press inferior music. Nonsense; trusts are after money, and there is more money in popular songs than in all the good music ever written.

Princilla's brow is sad,
And Priscilla's speech is low,
And she pores upon a well-thumbed book.
By the midnight oil's dim glow.
For the term is near its end,
And a girl of seventeen
Must study hard to graduate—
At the fashion magazine.

The grassy nooks along the brooks are shaded And lots and lots of picnic spots are scattered in retreats like these;

The oun, abinze, brings warmer days, excursions start for bank and pool, And crowds of boys find newer joys in ming-ling with the Sunday school.

When "The Breadwinners" was pubished anonymously in a New York magazine in 1883 the authorship was attributed to John Hay, now Secretary of State. Hay neither denied nor admitted it. The Chicago Tribune claims to have iscovered among the papers left by Miss Ida Harris, of Champaign, Ill., who died about three weeks ago, indisputable proof that she was the writer of the story, and was only 22 years old at the time of its

An East Side resident came home the other night to find the house recking with the pungent odor of carbolic acid. "What smells so like sixty?" he inquired, taking a firm grip on his nose to seal his nostrils hermetically.

"Great Caesar!" exclaimed the head of the family, "if it smells up our hou like this when the neighbors' youngstern have got it, what will it smell like when our own kids are taken down?"

Four friends sat side by side, and continued to sit side by side even when the car became crowded and women of all ages were standing, gossips a Go writer. Men in New York have no law quit yielding seats to women whom tody subordinate to make the foreign market. There is nothing gained in the long run by for your seat," saked James of market asked James of market is nothing gained in the long run by for your seat," saked James of market is not know. "I see," said Howsill, subordinate to make the foreign market that a seat has been sold on the Stock Exchange for \$70,000." "What'll you take sitting in?" "Oh, well, I'll sell it for a round of drinks," "Bought, Here's 50 cents. Get up." When he got up it was handed over to a shopgiri. Jamieson hought the seats of his other two friends our American steel trusts made a great ado about selling steel in foreign mar-bought his seat and gave it to an old kets, admitting that sales were effected man, and that particular end of the car and gave them to women. Then the three by offering steel below American rates. was in great good humor all the way. But at the same time it was contended uptown. It is no uncommon act to buy But at the same time it was contenued that articles of commerce of which steel was the raw material could not be manufactured in this country so cheaply as in foreign countries. In fact, the anomaly in legislation was presented in the last

Albert C. Case, of the Carnegie Company, who is to become president of the American Cotton Company on June 1, is a native of New Jersey, and at 17 he had perfected himself in the Morse register telegraph system, becoming a telegrapher on the New York division of the Pennby giving bounties on steel ships from sylvania railroad. He was dispatcher the public treasury. when he retired to become, on May 1, 1886, auditor and eashier of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company in this city. In three years he left to become New York passenger agent for the Lehign Valley Railroad. He then went to Atlanta to revise the Atlanta branen of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, later becoming Pittsburg superintendent. On January 1, 1896, he was made credit manager of the Carnegle Company. He was admitted to the Carnegle partnership in 1539, and now holds a considerable interest in the United States Steel Corporation. In five years, although transacting hun dreds of millions of dollars of business, the loss to the Carnegle Company from bad debts was only nine one-thousandths of 1 per cent, a record unparalleled in

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Patience—You say the first car which came along stopped at the crossing? Patrice—Yes; the motorman didn't happen to see me.— Youkers Statesman.

Portraiture.-Critic-Tou haven't caught Mrs. Portraiture.—Critic—Tou haven't caught area.
Rawkes du Byrnes' expression at all! Portrait.
Painter—No; but I flatter myself I've caught her notion of her expression.—Detroit Journal.
Right Up in Line.—"Same old presentation of Uncle Tom's Cabin, I suppose!" "Not much; we've worked in an automobile collision and plantation runnings sale."—Detroit Free Press.

Has Some Effect.-Traveler-Do you think the lynch law you have here decreases the number of murderat Native-Wall, I dunny; but it decreases the number of murderers.— New York Weekly.

New York Weekly.

Symptoms Facing Hoth Ways.—"Harry is so absent-minded; he went up to dress for a party once, and went to bed instead." "Him; that looks to me like a fine case of presence of mind."—Chicago Record-Heraid. Easily Understood. - First Chinaman-Let's

see! The Christians have a text about turning the other when struck on one theek. Second Chinaman-I don't doubt it. Anything to in-crease the indemnity!-Puck.

Mrs. Newbride (who has been baking)—I wonder who first invented angel cake? Mr. Newbride (who had to sample the baking)—I don't know, but I fancy it was one of the failen angels.—Philadelphia Record. A certain bishop, as he was going about his diocese, asked the porter of a lunatic asylum how a chaptain whom he (the bishop) had lately appointed was getting on. "Oh, my lord," said the man, "his preaching is most successful. The bidlots henjoys M partickler."

-Tit-Bits.

The Final Argument—"Yes, he's a fine dog, Uncle 'Rastue, and Fd like to own him, but your price in a little too high." "Sectan git 'im while yo' kis. Cunnel Hawkins. Miscale Peahpont Mawgan might want to buy some o' dese days, an' den whah'd you be?'-