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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair and warmer;

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

## A NEW SOUTHERN NOTE.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, makes his contest within the Democratic party. The effort is interesting, as a test of the availability of the proposal to sever the party from the issues of the Civil War and of the negro question, and to give it a start forward on the new policies of National expansion and material prosperity. But it can scarcely win. South Carolina is a backward state. Dissemination of intelligence is not rapid, and the disposition to hold to the past is strong.

McLaurin's appeal is to the industrial and commercial interests of his state, and of the Southern States in general. He appeals to his people to accept the changed industrial and economic conditions, and to direct their own political action in accord with the change. National expansion, he reminds his hearers, is an old policy of the Democratic party; and he insists that the interests of the South lie with those who look forward and move forward, rather than with those who look backward or stand

There can be no doubt that the whole business element of the South looks with disfavor on the present programme of the Democratic party. In voting for Bryan the South by no means approved the platform that Bryan dictated. The South simply did not think it safe to withdraw its support from the Democratic party. But the negro question has recently undergone rapid elimination, and only the habit of adherence to the Democratic party, without the reason for it, remains. The South would be glad to see Cuba joined to the United States, if it could be effected by consent of the Cubans and without violation of public faith; the South certainly does favor retention of the Philippines. Moreover, the South is becoming a great manuome a strong bulwark of the doctrine of protection-a doctrine tending to obsolescence in states whose manufacturing industry is further advanced.

It is certain, therefore, that though forms. Senator McLaurin may and probably will fall, he will get a support that till must have something on which to base the confidence that seems to possess him; for he is entering with earnestness for control of the Democratic party in South Carolina. What is significant, support to come from the whites; for silver agitation is past, and he taunts Tillman with the remark that "nobody but a fool would make a free-silver speech now." He says that the industrial and commercial interests of the South are paramount to those of any is now standing before the open door of opportunity, which she would be sense in his appeal; and though it is an encouraging fact to find a new South. Its strangeness, from such a source, attracts general attention,

SOURCE OF OUR MARINE REVIVAL. The four-masted steel ship Acme was

launched at the yards of Sewall & Co., at Bath, Me., last Monday, for the Standard Oil Company. This is the second ship built at these yards for the great oil monopoly, and the same firm as orders for two more big carriers for the same owners. These ships, like the Sewall fleet, will find their business almost exclusively in carrying oil to the far East, and, crossing the Pacific in ballast, taking a return cargo of wheat to Europe, or in returning from the Orient with a cargo of general merchannually giving employment to over 200 ships, and it was in handling this business under the American flag that the late Arthur Sewall amassed his great fortune. Sewall's fleet was small, however, in comparison with those of the foreigners, and the freights annually paid by the American enterprise to the

amounted to millions. So long as American capital found employment on shore at high rates of benefactions do is therefore problemvesting it in shipping property. Money matter and follow them to their remote was plentiful in the financial centers of | effects. the Old World at a rate of interest may send us back to their source, in which was regarded with contempt by our industrial system, which has given Americans, who were building railroads | him an undue share in the earnings of and Lake vessels and developing coal, his joint endeavor with labor. In order fron and copper mines, which returned for him to amass his millions, a sogreater dividends in one year than the | called protective tariff has forced the

ture had been less kind to the foreigners than to the Americans, and a few centuries of civilization had brought internal development of the Old World to a point where industrial conquest on shore was practically at an end. The high seas were then the only resort, and while the Rockefellers, Hills, Carnegies and Morgans were piling up colossal fortunes in coal, iron, steel, railroads, Lake shipping and other internal enterprises, the foreigners made the best of the situation and carried our products to the world's markets at a lower rate than we were will-ing to carry them for ourselves.

In showing a preference for these internal investments, the American capitalist was only obeying a natural law of economics as well as the law of selfinterest. Foreign money went into ships because it found no more profitable investment on shore, and American money went into the development of interior industries because the sea offered no such opportunities for profit as were found ashore. An equalization of these conditions was inevitable. The American millionaires have reared a structure of production and internal transportation so vast and perfect that expansion in that direction from now on will be slow, and will never again show as great returns on the investment as it has in the past. What, then, is more natural than that capital should turn to the best avenue now open for investment? Mr. Rockefeller can no longer find satisfactory employment for all of his millions on shore, and he at once proceeds to build and buy ships. So long as the foreigner would carry For sale in Omoba by Barkstow Bros., 1612 his oil to the world's markets cheaper in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News than he could carry it himself, he simply followed a plain business rule by giving the business to the foreigner and be read in two different lights by those keeping his own capital employed where

brought larger returns. For years Mr. Morgan and his associates found employment for all of their money on shore, but there has been a change which has forced them to seek new avenues for investment, and they put millions into a steamship line which will handle business which formerly paid a profit to foreign shipowners. It is this wonderful change in the economic situation which is causing the remarkable growth of the American merchant marine, and in the face of such facts as are daily brought before the American people, the plea that nothing but a subsidy will restore the American merchant marine is becoming ridiculous.

#### LIMITATIONS OF CHARITY,

Out of Scotland came Samuel Smiles and his philosophy of "Self-Help." Whence but from Scotland, therefore, should come grave inquiry as to the beneficence of Mr. Carnegie's proffered grave of the Southern Confederacy, gift of \$10,000,000 in aid of university These men of instinct could not have education? Where else perhaps, constructed a constitutional argument does thrift go so faithfully hand in against secession or in defense of coerhand with independence? The "canny Scot" is frank and hardheaded enough to look even so noble a gift horse in stitutional argument for state supremthe mouth, and it actually remains yet to be seen whether Mr. Carnegie's offer | triotism was of the simple, instinctive will be accepted, at least in the precise form in which he has contrived it.

What is the trouble with Mr. Carneto a theory and practiced it with measurable fidelity, that almsgiving pauperizes the poor; but it appears from certain Scotch opinion that in making education easy, and especially in his pro-posal to pay the tuition fees of all stu-the great mass of the plain people who a perilous chance of pauperizing the rush after the firing on Sumter. rich. This offer does not make any distinction between rich students and stopped to consult the letter of the Conindependence. doing harm to other institutions of Webster; they determined to shoot first the youth of Scotland, and which de- hear constitutional arguments on the pend upon fees in whole or in part for subject of arson from men who protheir sustenance. Is it on the whole posed to fire the dome of the Union, facturing region, and it is not improb-able that in a time not distant it will weaken this element of competition? Contemplate its own destruction, and of These and other questions are rife in the British press, and will probably be discussed at the approaching jubilee of Glasgow University and on other plat-

A little reflection will enable us extend this speculation concerning the now would have been impossible. He utility of almsgiving to other fields of human activity. Is there any earthly good whose value to the recipient of an outright gift at all compares with its anto the contest with Senator Tillman value to the person who achieves it at the price of toll and self-denial? If we can suppose the case of a benevolent further; is the fact that he expects his genius with resources equal to Aladdin's, going about the land relieving all the blacks have practically ceased to want and hardship, can we be sure that be a political element in the state. The the wealth bestowed will leave its beneficiaries happier than before? 'The struggling church, now that its mortgage is lifted and its pastor sleek and well bestowed-will its heart really be lighter than in the old days of patient self-sacrifice? The young man with politician or party, and that the South Franklin's or Stanton's spirit, drudging by day and reading borrowed books far into the night-will his vision and his ost unwise to close. There is sound purpose burn the brighter, now that his bills are paid and his apartments are probably will not succeed now, yet it luxuriously appointed? The mother who pinches her own food and raiment tone introduced into the politics of the that her boy may go to school, the youth who turns his back upon a tempting career to make happy an aged parent's declining years, Nora hoarding her wages to send in the weekly letter to dear ould Ireland, Hans and Ole, wearing old clothes and living scantily for the sake of bringing sweethearts across the sea-is there gold enough in all Klondike and the Rand to repay written constitution could possibly these blessed givers for their hours of glad self-sacrifice, or outweigh the tears of joy that garnish the supreme hour

of love's hard-won triumph? There's not a joy the world can give like that it takes away when it hands the youth on a silver platter the prize he might have won in Nature's way, tramping through the dust of drudgery, dise for the Atlantic seaboard. The toiling through the swamps of self-sactraffic of this nature is enormous, an- rifice, scaling the heights of battle with poverty, diffidence and temptation. There is no reward in life so sweet as the prize of heroic self-achievement. No value inheres in any possession like that which comes from the conscious ness of its having been earned by its possessor and by him alone, in the face of tremendous obstacles. No crown Germans and Norwegians without the cross. No cross without its crown

The good that Mr. Carnegie's princely interest there was no incentive for in- atical, if we look deeply enough into the Their limitations, moreover, foreigners were reaping in three, Na- consumers of this country to pay two loss and grief, this spirit comes with States.

prices for their iron and steel, and men arms have shot down his laborers at Homestead lest they should receive fair wages for their work. What shall we say of millions accumulated in these ways? How shall we wonder if their bestowal in aims, whether in New York or in Scotland, provokes a doubt as to the blessing that goes with them? And would it not have been far better if half of them had remained those justly entitled to them, instead of being scattered about on libraries and universities, as the tourist scatters pennies to Sicilian beggars?

### THE REAL CONSTITUTION.

The discussion concerning the construction of the Constitution and its limitations elicited from Mr. Justice Harian the following: The glory of our American system of govern

The glory of our American system of govern-ment is that it was created by a written Con-stitution, which protects the people against the exercise of arbitrary, unlimited power, and the limits of which may not be passed by the Gov-ernment it created, or by any branch of it, or even by the people who ordained it, except by amendment. It will be an evil day for Amerlcan liberty if the theory of a Government out-side of the supreme law of the land finds lodg-ment in their Constitutional jurisprudence.

This is all true, but nevertheless in times of grave emergency strict constructionists, like Jefferson, reversed themselves, as he did on the constitutionality of the Louisiana purchase. On the construction of the Constitution Jefferson certainly, and perhaps Madison, in 1798 and 1799, went back to the Confederate idea, and so did the New England Federalists when the War of 1812 was thrust upon them. The Constitution was a compromise originally between particularist and centralist ideas, and it was, of course, its fate to who accepted the logic of Calhoun as an authoritative expounder and those who accepted the argument of Webster. There are not lacking men of ability today who think as a mere matter of strict logical construction that Calhous had the best of it in his insistence that the Constitution follows the flag, and per se carried slavery with it into the territories, but when the debate was finally closed by an appeal to arms few people on either side knew or cared much about the relative constitutional merits of the arguments of Calhoun or Webster.

The truth is that the Nation was saved in 1861-65, not by men of mental accomplishments that are displayed in legal contention and political debate, or by adepts in the skill of the schools with tongue and pen. The uprising for the Union was a universal instinct. The moment the flag was fired at the men of instinct rose to their feet by thousands on both sides, and there was an end of compromise this side of the These men of instinct could not have constructed a constitutional argument cion; they could not have exposed by searching analysis the flaw of the conacy; they were plain people whose pasort that prompts a man to fight with his fellow-townsmen for his cornfield, his altar and his household fires. This gie's \$10,000,000? He has always held honest simplicity of patriotism, this unerring instinct of National self-preservation, that, without any formal analysis of the logic of secession, with intuitive common sense, pronounced dents in Scotch universities, he runs filled the armies of the Union with a

These men of instinct had never

poor, and it is feared that the receipt stitution to find the right of a Nation of tuition for nothing will bear a dis-tinct tendency to impair the spirit of insurgents against its authority; they Another question that never stopped to traverse and weigh learning which compete with the four those who tried to burn the roof of the universities in the work of educating Nation over their heads, and declined to course made no provision for it, but whether a nation exists under a written Constitution or an unwritten Constitution, the right to fight for its life is a birthright, and the exercise of this right of course implies coercion of insurgents to renewed allegiance to the Nation's flag. When it came to a question of peaceful secession, it was promptly decided by the people, not by constitutional argument, but by overpowering popular emotion and self-interest. Early in the war the orthodox construction of the Constitution was severely wrenched by the passage of the legal-tender act. There was no excuse for its passage save the assurance of Secretary Chase that he could not borrow the money necessary to fight the Rebellion to death; that he must get itby a forced loan from the people in shape of legal tenders. When the Hayes-Tilden contest was threatening to carry us into civil war for lack of constitutional settlement, both parties consented to the creation of extraconstitutional machinery to procure a settlement. In other words, Congress declared that under the Constitution it could not determine who was elected President, and then created the Electoral Commission, clothing it with nowers that Congress could not exercise

itself. These facts illustrate that our writter Constitution has already been subjected to severe straining by notable public emergencies, and will be again probably in the years to come. This is inevitable, if we continue to grow. No provide for every event of the future. The safety of the people is the supreme This law we obeyed when both parties in Congress agreed to create extra-constitutional machinery to eke out the inadequate constitutional powers of Congress. We shall always settle such unexpected emergencies in accordance with and in complete subordination to the supreme safety of the state. The Constitution was made for this Nation, and while we have always been very slow to depart from it, nevertheless we have not hesitated to depart from it or severely wrench it rather than be "constitutionally damned." We have done this more than once in our first century of constitutional life, and we shall certainly do it again at some future day, near or far. The Constitution was made for the people, not the people for the Constitution; and the real Constitution of any nation is its

The memorial spirit is abroad in the land. Divested of all acrimony begot-ten in civil strife; reverent, tender, be general and liberal. The full amount ready to honor the patriot dead whether they were laid to rest in the blue or the gray; softening the heart of humanity with the gentle touch of kinship in

public conscience.

healing ministry to thousands and de-parts with May, leaving blessings in its train. To the other and greater multitude to whom "Memorial day" is but an opportunity for recreation and sport, the 30th of May has a significance widely separated from the original intent of the day's designation, yet it is both futile and unwise to consure them as lacking in reverence and patriotism. The occasion does not appeal to them in its memorial aspect. There is nothing in their experience that gives to it the touch of solemnity or that invests it with sorrowful memories. This can hardly be considered a matter of regret. Let these go their way, therefore, unchallenged by those, since it is neither desirable nor possible for all to regard it from the same point of view.

An explosion in a coal mine, with

its familiar and contingent horrors, is reported from Dayton, Tenn. With loud report, tremendous concussion and flames rising to a height of 300 feet from the pit's mouth, all with a suddenness of a flash of lightning, the wonder is not that twepty-one of the thirtyfour miners in the shaft met instant death, but that even one of the number escaped. There are no new features to record in connection with this disaster. Similar explosions from a similar cause have caused similar results since men delved into the depths of the earth for the stored deposits of light and heat of the ages. Science and engineering skill, and humanity indorsed by selfinterest, following the course of legislation, have done much to reduce the number of casualties of this kind, but as long as human judgment is liable to err, and human caretaking to lapse, the tremendous forces of nature with which man deals in working out the industrial problems of life will find and employ opportunity to assert their power. Elisabeth Stuart Phelps, who has given much study to life in the harbortowns of New England, from whence the fishing fleets sail with yearly re-curring regularity, says that the women of these ports have a look of apprehension and yearning in their eyes and upon their faces that is born of constant anxiety and a ceaseless watching of the restless sea upon which their husbands and sons seek their livelihood. An equally observing and sympathetic person might find similar traces of anxiety and apprehension upon the faces of the wives and mothers of miners, whose husbands and sons disappear from their sight each day into the subterranean depths from which the commerce and manufactures of the world are fed. Be this as it may, when the hoped-against, yet dreaded, and in a sense expected, explosion occurs, the widow's wailing and the mother's tears signalize the most pitiful phase of an intensely pitiful disaster, of which the loss of life is but a minor incident.

Settlement of the controversy between rail and river, in the Lower Columbia, which has been carried on so long at heavy loss to contending interests, may, it is hoped, be useful in promotion of harmonious action for larger de-velopment on the Lower Columbia and our Western Coast region. If these large interests, instead of fighting each other, will "get together" and work for legitimate ends, great good will result to the country. For any country there is more development and more business in legitimate transport rates than in cut-throat war between carriers. The slow progress that Oregon makes is due very largely to the fact that no sufficient attention has been given to opening the resources of the country. The necessary development must come mainly through those who are in the transport business. They are the chief dependence for opening the country and getting its resources into contact with markets. When their strength shall be expended in this direction rather than in trying to fight each other out of the hitherto existing narrow field, important results will be realized. The country does not want cheaper transportation than can be afforded without loss; it

wants development of new business A "Working Wheelman" urges a workingman's "hurry to get to his work on time" as an excuse for bicycieriding upon the sidewalks. The better, safer and more certain way of avoiding disagreeable consequences, either by being late or getting arrested for violation of a wholesome ordinance, would be to set the alarm fifteen minutes earlier, rise promptly to its summons, and get a good start to work. would involve no great hardship to the individual, while it would give him comfort in the assurance of being on time, even if such an obstacle as a mudpuddle in the street rendering it necessary for him to alight and walk his wheel for a few minutes on sidewalk should delay The principle involved in the attempt to secure the greatest good for the greatest number requires at times some individual sacrifice, but usually, as in this instance, such sacrifice is not great.

Doubtless it is fortunate for the Administration that the Supreme Court falled to pass upon the Philippines case, for it is difficult to see how it could have avoided invalidating all duties collected in or out from Manila since the treaty of peace was ratified. The status of Philippines duties is precisely that of those in the Delima case, decided against the Government. Senator Lodge seems inclined to stand on the Spooner bill, but this is of doubtful authority for full Dingley rates, in view of the decision that the treaty of peace made Porto Rico domestic territory, and in any event more than two years elapsed between ratification of the treaty and enactment of the Spooner bill. Congress will have to proceed betimes with Philippine tariff bill. This will bring the dependency question to the front, and with it the trusts and the tariff.

In view of German insolence to Amer ican soldiers in China and renewed agrarian outbreaks against our imports, it is about time we had another complaint from Berlin that they can't understand American distrust of German friendship.

After helping their men to get the liense law and the Sunday law passed the boss barbers are certainly in hard luck to find themselves confronted by a general strike,

Effort is making this week to complete the contemplated subscription in should be raised.

The Pacific Northwest League is play ing the best baseball in the United

### PROTECTION TO WOOL

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The discussion of changes in the tariff laws is kept up in a desultory way. No radical revision is expected under the present conditions, but the demand for a change is not confined to those who desire a reduction or to those who wish to strike the trusts. As usual, the wool men are not happy.

There are two sides to the wool question represented by the growers and the manufacturers. The former think they need more protection than that given by the Dingley bill, and grumble about the decline that has taken place within 12 months. The manufacturers think that the tariff on wool is too high, but they are largely intimidated by the threat that free wool means free woolens; that if the tax on the raw material be removed or reduced there

must be a corresponding reduction in the duty on manufactures of wool. Wool has been characterized as the "keystome of the protection arch," be-cause it has held so many farmers to "keystone of the protection arch." because it has held so many farmers to the support of a system that is very costly to them in the long run. Experience has shown, however, that there is a necessity of discrimination in this matter. If the tariff on wool had been removed by the protectionists themselves, it would have arrayed against them a large number of voters whose support they had long enjoyed. But free wool at the hands of tariff reformers had an opposite effect. However illogical the tariff on wool may be, since it greatly increases the price of woolens to the farmers and everybody else, the political effect, of its removal must be considered, and it will probably be a good while before there is a serious effort to remove the duty.

Meantime, the present high duty on raw wool is producing the effect which has often been pointed out by free-traders. The high duties on imported woolens exclude them as elements of competition except by the payment of greatly advanced

clude them as elements of competition except by the payment of greatly advanced prices. But there is no way to force people to buy woolen goods if they are unwilling to pay the price. Higher prices, other things being equal, mean reduced consumption. In the case of woolens, the manufacturers are compelled to meet the demand for goods at a moderate price, and they can only do so by a deterioration of the products. Hence the increased rise of cotton and shoddy in the manufacture of so-called woolens. This lessens by so much the demand for wool, so that the grower is unable permanently to realise the advantage which he expected from high protection. The passage of such an act as the Dingley law operates as a temporary stimulant, but the effect of the reduction of consumption and the use of substitutes is very sensibly felt later on. substitutes is very sensibly felt later on substitutes is very sensibly test ater on.
It thus happens that the existing situation is unsatisfactory, both to the growers and manufacturers, while the consumers are compelled to content themselves
with fabrics that are only nominally of wool, or to pay higher prices for the genu-ine article. The growers think they would be benefited by higher duties on the raw materials, while the manufacturers, who would like a reduction, are afraid to in-sist on it, for fear of the consequences. The growers command so much more po-litical influence that they have the manufacturers at their mercy so far as the law is concerned, though they cannot stop the operation of natural laws, or prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated weekless.

Such being the conditions affecting the woolen industry, there is no present probability of any important change in tariff rates on either the raw material or the finished product. The business suffers in all branches by reason of artificial devices to help it.

### BELIEVES IN EVOLUTION. Rev. Dr. Strong Addresses Union Theological Seminary Alumni.

New York Sun. The Alumni Association of the Union Theological Seminary held its annual meeting yesterday in the chapel of the seminary building. The programme of the occasion included an address by the Rev. Dr. Augustus Strong, president of the Rochester Theological Seminary, in the course of which he indicated that he not only accepted the general theory of evolution, but held that the Bible like other literature is a product of evo-lution. This was interesting in view of the fact that at a recent examination a Union Seminary student was rejected by a Presbyterian examining board on the ground that he had accepted the theory of evolution. Dr. Strong said:

"There has been an evolution of doctrine just as there has been an evolu-tion of the drama, just as there has been an evolution of nature. Evolution of nature is still going on; so is the evolution of Scripture. The Bible as a book is complete; but the meaning to us of the truth of the Bible is constantly changing, just as the meaning of nature is constantly changing under scientific scru-

tiny.
"The Bible is not free from error, ar men of all ages have regarded it as their right to criticise the Scriptures. Ezeklel criticised the Bible when he said, 'God gave his people statutes that were not The people were too sinful for good statutes. Christ criticised the Old Testament laws concerning divorce ar ceremonial purity, yet he did not thir that by doing so he was destroying the Scriptures. He said: 'I came not to destroy the law, but to fuifill the law.'
"The right to judge the Scripture belongs to no ecclesiastical body, but to every member of the church. The church is not an ecclesiastical organization, but a company of saints, each of whom is as great an authority as any other. The fact that each individual may interpret the Bible for himself does not make individual conviction supreme, while using reason, we make Christ the supreme and infallible authority in re-

## "Swum Ningara Twice."

Chicago Record-Herald, In boasting the prowess of the numer-ous athletes who more or less adorn the House of Commons the London Express sings the praises of W. H. Grenfell, representing Bucks, "who has coached and entertained the Oxford eight for many years at his riverside house, Tallow Court. He was president of the C. T. years at his riverside nouse, tailow Court. He was president of the O. U. B. C. in 1879, and among his other aquatic feats has stroked an Oxford eight across the channel and swum Niagara twice."

How great a feat of athletics or daring

stroking an Oxford eight across the chan-nel may be we know not, but all America will take off its hat to the man who has "swum Nisgara twice." We regret that our London contemporary has not vouch-safed the information as to whether Mr. Grenfell swum Nisgara up, down or across, above or below, in a boat or safe

ly ensonced in a barrel.

Men who have "swum Nisgara twice" should accompany their claims to fool-hardness with dates and specifications.

#### A Southern Poet. Boston Herald.

Here's more inspiration for the poet who is in advance of his times. The peo-ple of Charleston, S. C., have recently ded-icated a monument to Henry Timrod, a local poet, who died of quick consumption in 1867, in the direst poverty. of the panels of the monument bears this inscription: .

Through clouds and through sunshine, in peace and in war, amid the stress of poverty and the storms of civil strife, his soul never failered and his purpose never fatled. To his poetic mission he was faithful to the end. In life and in death he was 'not disobelient unto the heavenly vision."

The admirers of Timrod believe that the small volume of verses which represents his life work will be immortal.

### NO HEREDITARY DRUNKENNESS.

Chicago Tribune,
A committee of 14 salestific experts and
physicians regarding the heredity of inebriety, after an investigation of 18 months
reports that the drunkenness of a father
cannot produce the same vice in the sonthat inebriety is nonhereditary. This
safeets with the conclusion anounced by

that incourse the same vice in the surthat incourse in nonagrees with the conclusion anounced by
Dr. Leslie E. Keeley in a book issued a
few years ago. The London commission's
verdict is also a further triumph for the
germ-plasm idea of Weismain, which has
so profoundly modified the evolutionary
theory in the last few years. The report
says there is no proof that acquired characters of any kind are heritable.

As applied to the subject of drunkenness
this verdict of the scientists must have a
profound effect upon the moral questions
involved. Temperance reformers have always urged that each man's drinking
tends to make his children drunkards.
Science appears to be rendering this argument worthless. It is true that drunkenness often runs in families. This is accounted for partly by the influence of environment and example to which the child
is synoad and nartly by the nextons temvironment and example to which the child is exposed and parrily by the nervous tem-perament, which is heritable. The father can transmit to the son the taint with which he himself was born, but no amount of right living can decrease that taint and no amount of debauchery can increase it in the child. This is Weismannism pure and simple as it prevails at present in the

world of science.

The London experts do not deny, however, that drunkards are liable to have degenerate children. The point denied is that such children are any more likely to be drunkards than to show some other form of degeneracy. Dr. Keeley holds in his book, "The Non-Heredity of Inchrichis book. "The Non-Heredity of Inebriety," that the strength of will acquired in 
resisting the temptation to drink is transmitted to the next generation, and that 
self-imposed abstinence would in a few 
generations put an end to the drink evil. 
Weismannism denies that this or any 
other acquired character can be transmitted. Thus the London scientists look for 
sefterm only through the alimination of reform only through the elimination of the unfit. They say that alcohol, by kill-ing its victims, weeds out of every nation the individuals who most enjoy it. Their conclusion by no means removes all in-centives to temperance, but it destroys the argument that a drunken father is morally responsible for an inebriate son, The moralists and reformers will have to readjust their logic on this point,

#### GOLD FROM OREGON. Fine Display of Nuggets and Ores at Buffnlo.

Buffalo Courier, May 22. Bystematic effort to convey practical information both to the savant and the average sightseer is the feature which what is called an art Indian most impresses in Oregon's splendid ex-hibit in the Mining building. Commissioner Frederick R. Mellis, of

Baker City, who has had charge of the installation of this exhibit, has seen to it that the different specimens are not only properly classified, but that each sample work of the artisan and manufactures and bears in plain, legible type a label telling what it is, where it came from and other information of interest concerning it. Calculated to arouse one's cupidity, is an array of gold nuggets, one of the most

interesting features of the exhibit. These range in value from \$1 to \$600 each, and with the exception of one small gold brick, are all virgin gold. For those who desire practical information, large chunks of quartz are displayed on a massive center table, each specimen carrying a label which gives the name and location of the mine from which it came, the width of the ledge, the value of the ore, and other information applying to that particular property. The walls are lined with glass cases containing thousands of attractive specimens.

At Saturday night's reception in the Mining building, Oregon played a promi-nent part. Commissioner Mellis present-

it is the first to announce complete installation in every department in which it makes a showing-mines, agriculture, horticulture, forestry and education. H. E. Dosch, superintendent of all the Ore-gon exhibits, has been the recipient of many congratulations on account of the celerity with which the Installation has mplished, but in acknowledging them he simply says:

"Oh, that's the way we do things out in Oregon.'

## One Way to Look at It.

The constitutional convention, which is in session in Alabama, has for its chief aim the disfranchisement of the negro voters of that state. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Miss Louisiana have in recent months changed eir fundamental law with this sole ob ject in view, and the Federal Constitution has been trampled under foot in each instance. If the negro is to remain a citizen with suffrage privileges, he should be pro-tected in that right by Federal statutes. If the separate states continue to disfranchise him, the penalty of loss of rep-resentation should be enforced. Negro suffrage in the South has not been a success, and this failure is emphasized by the disregard of the Nation of the flagrant violations of the express spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution. Far better to legally decitisenize the negro by repeal of the franchise law than to discredit our basic laws by total indifference to their reckless nullification.

## Roosevelt as an Oracle.

Chicago Chronicie. Mr. Roosevelt's association with the President seems to have had the effect of imparting a McKinleyish flavor to his oratory. In discussing nome of the "problems" of the day at Buffalo the Vice-President said: "If we can assure prosperity to the farmer and mechanic, the prosperity of the remainder need not trouble us; it will follow as a matter of course." No more gracular utterance ever course. was attributed to the sage of Canton at any time, whether he was making laws in behalf of selected industries in Congress or enforcing them as President.

Song of the Fife and Drum. New York Evening Bun.
We sing the song of the soldler,
And we sing on the firing line;
We sing when the cannon bellow,
And we sing where the builets whine. We chanted our song at Con-With a chorus at Bunker Hill The music we made at Yorktown The music we made at forkiown
Was the dirge of a tyrant's will.
The "rat-tat-a-rat!" of the drum
And the shriek of the fife say, "Come!"
"Come out where the great guns bellow;
To the front, where the bullets whine!"
We sing the song of the soldier,
and we sing on the fifter line! And we sing on the firing line!

And we sing on the string time?

We sing the song of the soldler—
The hymn of the strenuous life,
And the hearts of men bent quicker
At the sound of the drum and fife.

We sang the sons of the Union
And the praise of the slaves made free,
We sang in the fight for freedom
For an isle of the Southern sea.
The "int-tat-rail" of the drum
And the shiels of the fife say, "Comes"
"Come where there's danger and glory,
On the fields where the bullets whine?"
We sing the song of the soldler, We sing the song of the soldler, And we sing on the firing line.

We sing of the song of the saidler— We're the band of the battle strift— The sword and the bayonst clash To the music of drum said fife. We rally the line and hold it. We raily the line and note it.

Nor reason the right nor the wrong—
No cowards march to our music—
We play for the brave and the strong;
The "rat-tat-a-rail" of the drum
and the shriek of the fife say, "Come!"
A dash to death or to glory—
Forward march; where the bullets whine!
We sing the song of the soldier,
And we sing on the firing line!

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Two dollars is a good deal of money to pay to go to Astoria.

People are all ready to arbitrate till they get into a dispute.

He that conquereth West Point is greater than he who taketh Aguinaldo,

Of course, the cotton duck trust will extend its tent-scles. P. S.-This one was sent in.

Colonel Mills begins to look like the man who ought to command the Army in the next war.

In reference to the Oregon's need of repairs it may be said that "you just ought to see the other fellow."

The Cuban Constitutional Convention is apparently almost equal to the task of electing a United States Senator.

The Sultan has decided to let in typewriters after all. He evidently is thinking of contributing a little fiction to the magazines.

Emperor William is not going to allow any reporters to hear him speak in the future. William must be beginning to appreciate how his speeches look in print.

Oh! there's thrilling, attrring music In the bugle's ringing blast,
And our feet keep time together
When the band goes marching past;
There is feeling in the organ,
With its deep, majestic roll, With its deep, majestle roll.
That awaken a chord responsive
Somewhere deep within one's soul;
But no sound can ever silr me,
Ever make me live and feel,
Like the bubbling of the riffles
And the music of the real.

A story is told of a Scottish minister traveling in Heigium, who, on arriving at Bruges, looked about for a cleakroom His acquaintance with the language of the country, was, however, so imperfect that he falled to make the porter in attendance understand what he wished. Being a man of resource, it flashed across his mind to try a Latin phrase likely to be understood in a Roman Catholic country. "Requiescat in pace," said he, pointing to his property. The porter smiled, nodded his head to show that he caught the traveler's meaning, snatched up the portmanteau and took it off to the piace

What is called an Art Industrial Soclety has been organized in Pittsburg, which, if it carries out its purposes, will work of the artisan and manufacturer and to bring into closer affiliation the arts and crafts. There are many craftsmen engaged in the work of making ornamen. tal iron, bookmaking, art decoration and in turning out material intended for household ornamentation. It is among the objects of the association to induce the improvement in artistic style of many ordinary articles used in the household. To do this it will be necessary to have the manufacturers and their workmen cooperate.

They were talking about queer ways of making money. "There is a man upwho has a monoply in his business; at least, I know of no opposition in his line, and I think I would know of it if he had. nent part. Commissioner Mella presented each guest with a handsome souvenir
of the occasion, the memento being a
jewelry casket containing rich specimens
of ore from Oregon mines.
Oregon has not only completely installed
its mineral exhibit, but of all the states
it is the first to announce complete instal.

whisky from every burrel, but I can whisky from every burrel, but I can scarcely credit this. He told me once that the liquor he extracts from the wood possenses some peculiar property that pra-vents it from blending with other whiskies; so that he has to dispose of it in its natural state. Even at that, he has made a lot of money. Where does he sell it? To the lowest groggeries, the places where 5-cent drinks are demanded. There are lots of such places in New York,"

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Vanity, Not Love .- "She's very fond of his isn't she?" "Well, I don't think she's as for "Well, I don't think she's as ford of him as she is fond of having people remark that he is fond of her."—Philadelphia Press.

The Sequel.—"I have written a article on The Sequet.— I have written a artists on How to Live on \$2.50 a Week, "he explained to the editor. "Well," said the editor, "you had better write the sequel to it." "I do not understand," "Why, How to Get the \$2.50."—Haltimore American.

Then We Get the Figures-'One never knows a man's real value until he is dead.

commented the thoughtful woman. "True," replied the worldly woman. "Freelous to that we can apeculate on the amount of life insurance that he carries."—Chicago Fost. He Changed the Subject.—Mr. Newlywed— If—if I should be killed by this automobile, Marie, I want no weeping at my funeral. I want everybody to be cheerful. Mrs. Newly-wed—Nomeone, John. I shall have to weep a little just fur the looks of the thing—Judge. Changed Her Mind.—Lady Visitor-Well, Malsie, I have come after that new haby; you know you't told me last week, that you didn't want M. and that I could take it home. Malsie-Well, you can't have R. I want it myself now; but I'll get you a piece of paper

### and you can cut a pattern.-Leslie's Weekly The Austrian Reichsrath

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Sullstin. Oh, the Speaker took his gavel and he his the deak a bang.

While the echose peremptory through the classic building rang.

Then he called the house to order with, "Illus-

trious gentlemen. Here the pride of all the Nation comes together once again! Let us emulate the doings of the others who have gone,

And do our duty sealously! Collesgues, the strife is on! Then each statesman took his neighbor by his patriarchal beard,

Gave him uppercuts and wallops, while the happy rabble cheered; happy rabble cheered;
Ch. the floor was strewn with wisdom teeth and blood and brains and hair;
Cuspidors and hurtling table legs were darkening the air.
There were cries and groans and curses weird and horrible to hear:
The death rattle of the dying and the shriek of deadly feer.

of deadly fear.

Then the Speaker rapped for order, "Fellow citizens," said he. "Such a wondrous demonstration sends a theilf-ing over me! I've attended other Reichsraths that were full

of bloody bliss.

But not one, oh. fellow pairiots, that could compare with this?

We will now adjourn the meeting for a little while," he said,

"While the janktor gets action on the dying and the dead!"

## The Dreamers.

Atlanta Constitution. Dreamin' o' the good times-that's the way we

got; but the good times come to fellers that plow, an' reap, an' sew!

The harvest is a-waltin' the seed that's in the Night's the time for dreamin', an' day's the

Dramin' o' the good times don't make 'em come along. It's hard to weave your sighin' into a wreath o' song. The world is still invitin' the seed to break the Night's the time fer dreamin', an' day's the time for toll.