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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Cloudy and threatening; cooler; variable winds, mostly northerly.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901

THIRD-TERM VAPORINGS.

Chauncey Depew is credited with predicting that the third-term idea is likely to take root; that in 1905 nobody will be so well qualified to carry on the affairs of the United States as Mr. McKinley. Should prosperity continue through a second term, should the relations with Cuba be happily readjusted, should the Philippines be thoroughly pacified, then in the judgment of Mr. McKinley's closest friends there will be a universal popular demand that he continue in office.

Such predictions at this early date are worthless; they are only placed in circulation by men who desire to find some new mode of paying the President high personal compliments. Washington could have had a third term, so could Andrew Jackson, but it is not likely that the country will reverse its attitude regarding the third term which was assumed in 1880, when Grant was beaten. It is easy for McKinley's partisans to pretend that there is nobody today of Presidential stature in the Republican party, but this is not true, for there are a number of leading Republicans superior to Mr. McKinley in intellectual power, and quite his equal in personal character. It will be said that there is no strong man today, like Blaine, to organize opposition to a third term. The presentation of a third-term candidate would furnish the opposition with an argument that would probably capture the "independent" vote, and it is exceedingly unlikely that this "third-term" idea would receive any encouragement from McKinley himself. He is too cautious and too astute a man to risk his record of success by consenting to be the standard-bearer of a new and doubtful experiment.

The most natural course for Mr. McKinley would be, if approached hereafter in the matter, to dismiss the third-term suggestion as peremptorily as did Washington and Jackson. Jefferson has been commended for "the patriotic and unselfish example" he has left behind him in declining a renomination to the Presidency for a third term, but Jefferson's letter of declination was prompted by the same motive that dictated President Grant's letter to General Harry White, chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, called to elect delegates to the Cincinnati convention of 1876.

Jefferson found Virginia and the Democratic managers in favor of Madison. Virginia thought Jefferson had had his share of honors, and that Madison and Monroe had strong claims to the succession. Jefferson had made himself unpopular by the embargo, so he declined for the same reason that Grant did in 1876, because he found a strong undercurrent against him and he feared he could not be nominated. Six states declared for Jefferson and a third term in 1809. About the same number of states in 1876 favored Grant and a third term. Jefferson was forced to decline for the same reason that Grant did—because the party managers thought he could not be elected. Jackson could have been nominated for a third term by acclamation, for the enthusiasm for Jackson was as warm and glowing at the close of his second term as at any time during his Administration. No man since Washington had so strong a hold on the hearts of the people. No matter how audacious and flagrant his acts were, the people sustained him. Jackson refused a third term because he was 70 years of age and in failing health. The fact that he was able to force a reluctant party to nominate Van Buren as his chosen successor proves how easily Jackson could have obtained a third-term nomination for himself.

Had Grant been as popular as Jackson in 1876, he could have been nominated for a "third term," but he was not popular, and he knew it. When in 1880 Grant was persuaded against his better judgment to be a candidate for a third term, the aggressive antagonism of Blaine and Sherman forced a searching discussion of the public policy of a third term, and that discussion made a strong impression upon the country that has not yet been effaced. It would require a serious emergency, such as would have been presented had so able a President as Lincoln survived his second term and found himself still confronted with civil or foreign war, to persuade the people to erect a precedent for a third term. It is highly improbable that any such critical situation will be found to exist at the close of McKinley's second term, and in that event there is very small probability that Mr. Depew's third-term talk would be found to have taken any very deep root. McKinley, if approached on the subject, will refuse to be considered as a candidate for the same reasons that prompted Jefferson and Grant. He would hardly refuse, as Jackson did, if he felt as sure that he could be renominated and re-elected, as Jackson did.

DEATH THROUGH DELUSION.

Three deaths have recently occurred in Chicago among the members of the society known as the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, all of which were due to the refusal of the friends of the dead to call in physicians. One of the women had been severely burned, but had every chance for recovery had she been given prompt medical attendance. The other woman died in childbirth, bleeding to death, having and wishing no other aid than the prayers of the Rev. John Alexander Dowie, called by himself "the divine healer," who is the head or "overseer" of this so-called church, whose members do not believe in treating diseases by medicine. They hold that all ailments are curable by prayer, and refuse to allow a physician to be called when any of their members are sick, permitting them to die unless nature works a cure.

Thirteen years ago this Dowie was driven from Australia, where he attempted to establish his so-called sect and preach Dowieism. He came to this country penniless, and claims now a following of between 50,000 and 60,000, rides in his own carriage with footmen, travels in a private car, has a bank with $5,000,000 deposits, and has just bought 6500 acres of land at Waukegan for the establishment of Zion City.

Dowie, two of his "deaconesses" and Hiram L. Judd have been arrested on the verdict of a Coroner's jury that they were responsible through criminal neglect for the death of Emma L. Judd, who was allowed slowly to bleed to death without any medical or surgical aid, but it is reported that the grand jury will refuse to indict them.

One of Dowie's disciples, J. Luther Pierson, of White Plains, N. Y., is in the County Jail for failing to pay a fine of $500 imposed by Judge Lent for allowing his adopted child, a girl of 2 years old, to die of catarrhal pneumonia while he prayed for her recovery instead of calling in a doctor. Pierson had ample means to hire a doctor, but believed that disease could only be healed through prayer. Pierson was prosecuted under that provision of the New York code which says that "any person who willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to perform a duty by law imposed upon him to furnish . . . medical attendance to a minor . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor." The jury found the man guilty, and he stands committed until he pays his fine of $500. The New York code can successfully be invoked for the punishment of a faith curist who neglects a minor for whom he is responsible, so that the poor children at least have some protection against these criminal lunatics. Pierson will carry his case by appeal to the highest courts, and has received the following telegram from Dowie:

> Keep faith in prayer to heal all. Depend upon me to pay all pecuniary expenses during your hours of trouble. DOWIE.

Pierson says: "I accept the infallibility of the Bible as the only cure for all diseases. Under the Constitution of the United States I have the privilege to exercise the right to any religious belief." This plea will hardly avail him, however, for Judge Lent, in passing sentence upon him, said: "You set up your religious views against the laws of the state. The child died from neglect, and the law requires that a man should care for those dependent upon him."

OPEN TO CRITICISM.

The open letter of Major Alfred Sears, published in The Oregonian of the 29th ult., and addressed to "the pupils of the public schools of Portland," may possibly impose upon our schoolboys and girls, with its resurrection of stale "greenbacker" misrepresentation of the action of our Government regarding the payment of our soldiers and the payment of those who bought our Government bonds during the Civil War. The Administration of Abraham Lincoln hired its soldiers and its money as cheap as it could, and paid both the soldier and the bondholder according to contract. The soldier within the Army was paid in greenbacks, the same kind of money that everybody behind the Army was obliged to take. The farmers were obliged to accept it; the workingmen were obliged to accept it; the vast majority of the people had to submit to the sacrifices of the war in shape of heavy war taxes and depreciated legal-tender paper money. Every poor minister or poor schoolteacher was compelled to submit to the sacrifice of this forced loan extorted from the whole people. Every poor woman, every man unfitted by age or infirmity for military service, was obliged to accept greenbacks in payment of principal or interest. The small wage-earners and small investors, that is, the vast majority of the American people, all suffered loss by the depreciation of the Government's legal-tender issues. It was a grim military necessity to which the American people submitted, in order that our Government might quickly obtain the vast amount of money necessary to crush the rebellion. The Government could not borrow the money of Europe, so it obtained it by the forced loan represented by the legal tenders, known as greenbacks. The soldier suffered neither more nor less than the vast majority of his fellow-citizens.

The Government was no more bound, legally nor morally, to make good to the man it hired as a soldier the difference between the gold dollar and the depreciated paper dollar than it was bound to make good the losses that the millions of hard-working folk of small means suffered behind the Army, when they were obliged to accept the depreciated legal tenders in payment of gold loans or credits. The labor behind the Army that was paid in greenbacks, and the purchasing power of whose dollar finally stood for 40 cents in gold, has just as good a claim against the Government in morals and law because of its losses through the depreciated legal-tender money as has the soldier. Of course, no government on earth could ever make such losses good. They stand for one among many of the severe sacrifices that the people, both within and without the Army, cheerfully submitted to, because they knew that they had to choose between the loss of their money and the loss of the Nation's life. So far as the bondholder is concerned, the Government had to market its bonds where and how it could, and the Government's agents were authorized by Secretary Chase and his immediate successors to assure foreign capitalists that the Government of the United States would pay its bonds when due in gold. Without this assurance, our bonds could not have been sold to any advantage, since no investor would take the risk of payment in depreciated paper or any other form of depreciated Government money.

The Government thus hired its money as cheap as it could by agreeing to pay its coin bonds in gold, and it hired its soldiers and its civilians as cheap as it could, and both soldier and civilian, from Grant and Lincoln down to the private in the rear rank, and the watchmen and scrubwomen in the Treasury building, were paid in greenbacks.

We must also remark that the statement of Major Sears that we shall have a war in defense of the American school system is without reasonable foundation. War with whom? With the Roman Catholics? We do not think so; nor do we deem it good policy to make these predictions that we are to have social, civil and religious war, in defense of our institutions. We shall not avoid dissensions by trying to inflame them. A very large proportion of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens are using the public schools, with the consent of the highest authorities of the church. We cannot consider the remarks of Major Sears good matter to be addressed to the children of the country.

"THE OLD ORDER CHANGES."

It is said that the people at Windsor are but now beginning to realize what the death of Victoria means to them, and that many English people are shocked at the innovations upon customs and conditions that had become fixed facts through steadfast observance during the long reign of the good Queen. It was inevitable that changes to which reference is made as startling and indeed shocking to the sensibilities of many should follow the succession of King Edward. Nor are many of the changes noted undesirable. In accordance with nature, the new succeeds the old, and human nature can only acquiesce in detail to the wider decree. The King, it is said, is "putting his house in order with a vengeance." That is to say, he is opening, airing, decorating and refurnishing chambers long sacred to the memory of the dead. This innovation has extended to the apartments of the Prince Consort, his deeply lamented father, which have been closed nearly forty years, and which, by order of the late Queen, remained just as he left them when, in the active years of middle life, he lay down and died. While all must respect the feeling which induced the Queen to shut these spacious rooms up to moth and to silence for more than a generation, there are many stronger, more cheerful and more grandly submissive souls than hers that have deprecated the fact that she could not, or did not, rise above the great sorrow occasioned by the Prince Consort's death, instead of dwelling persistently in its shadow. It is fitting also that the jubilee presents, of which there is an immense store, should be sent to London, where they may serve national rather than family ends by being properly placed with regard to public visitation or inspection, and that the personal belongings of the Queen have been distributed among members of her numerous family.

Time is merciless in his dealings with material things. Thieves may not break through and steal the valuable belongings of those who have passed from this life, having no further use for or interest in them, but "moth and rust will corrupt" in spite of the utmost care. The changes that are summed up in the name of progress outdate the splendors of the past in decorations and furnishings. Clothing worn fifty years ago is grotesque, exciting curiosity rather than veneration, and rooms shut from the air through years of morbid pining on the part of stubborn mourners become musty, stuffy and repulsive. No wholesome, genial man alive to life and its beauties and its possibilities for rational enjoyment would wish to be mourned as was the Prince Consort. How much better and more in accordance with true reverence and reason had these long-closed rooms at Windsor been opened to the gambols of the grandchildren of Prince Albert, or been made pleasant as living rooms for the Queen and her children, than that they should have been dedicated to a morbid memory!

Victoria was a good but in no sense a great woman. Otherwise she could not have dwelt apart from life, morbidly nursing sorrows that merely proved her kinship with humanity during all the years of her middle life down to extreme old age. In her published letters to her mother we find the Princess Alice speaking of the grief of the former as "unique"—an exaggerated estimate which common observation disproves. The children of Victoria, since they could do no more, were wise, or at least filial, in submitting to this view of their mother's sorrow. The world is disposed to honor them for it, but the time has come when without charge of irreverence they may dispel the gloom that has so long hung as a pall over the palaces of English royalty and let the sunlight in. "The old order changes, giving place unto the new." They who accept the simple fact that underlies this decree cheerfully are the heroes and philosophers of the world—men and women who are able to rise to higher levels and broader views of life and its unending possibilities and the universal application of its laws.

The Hon. Fred Dubois, Idaho's shifty United States Senator, seems to be afflicted with a peculiar type of patriotism. In his Memorial day address at Blackfoot he is reported to have said:

> I hope in the future years, when our people are called upon to decorate the graves of our dead soldiers, that there will not be a divided opinion as to whether we are decorating the graves of those who died for the cause of humanity and liberty or of mercenaries fighting for the glory and aggrandizement of their country, and for this alone.

"Mercenaries fighting for the glory and aggrandizement of their country," indeed! If the Hon. Fred does not believe that the glory and aggrandizement of his country are in line with the cause of humanity and liberty, he ought to resign his office and go to some other country. What is patriotism, anyway? "Devotion to the welfare of one's country; the passion which inspires one to serve one's country," says Berkeley. Bishop Hall says a patriot is "one who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests." Evidently Senator Dubois would add: "Provided my country's course exactly accords with my own private notions." If he should happen not to approve his country's course in some respects, would he zealously support its authority and interests? Or would he rather support the personal authority and interests of Fred Dubois? Would he measure the world or the Nation in his little pint cup and say that all the overflow was not for humanity and liberty, but mercenary? There is only one kind of patriot, and it is he who stands by his country and believes in it. Dubois' attempt at discrimination is the twaddle of an "anti."

President McKinley is quoted by good authority as having said recently that he is "no longer an ultra-protectionist." It is a pity he ever was. Yet it is matter of satisfaction that, inasmuch as he still has nearly four years to serve as President, his mind has broadened on this subject, till now it may be hoped that when an effort shall be made in Congress to withdraw from the trusts the support they have through protective tariff, he will lend his aid and influence to the effort. Protection, so-called, has become a means through which high prices are maintained at home while goods are sold at lower prices abroad. It has always been an abuse; it is the mother of trusts and plutocracy; and now in its logical development it puts a tax on home consumers, that foreign consumers may get low prices. This last phase will be the death of the system. As for Mr. McKinley, he never knew much about the tariff question, the money question, or any other really important question. He has been a follower, merely; never a leader in any thought, principle or action.

Notice to the Cuban convention that the conditional acceptance of the Platt amendment is not "substantial" compliance with its terms leaves the matter still with the Cubans. They can gain nothing by precipitate rejection, for Congress will not meet until December, and it would not be possible to get a modification of the Platt measure, even if it should be desirable, until Congress shall be in session. In the meantime, the Cubans will have ample time to consider the questions involved and to come to a conclusion decorously. It may be that the Cuban convention's committee on phraseology, which is now revising the appendix touching the Platt amendment, has power to remove some of the objectionable matter. At any rate, the Cubans have notice that straight dealing will be required of them, and that for the present there is but one thing to do if they wish to get United States troops out of the island this year. At the same time, the action of our Government will greatly stimulate talk of statehood for Cuba as a solution of the present predicament.

The attempt to protect the flocks of those who are engaged in sheepraising from the depredations of the fraudful and voracious coyote by legislation has, it would seem, reached farther than was intended, and the scalp-bounty law has encouraged the growth of jackrabbits to the injury of the wheatgrower's interests in Eastern Oregon counties. It has, besides, foisted upon the County Clerks of the several coyote counties a most malodorous class of records in the decaying coyote scalps, though this unpleasantness could be avoided by more frequent meetings of the County Court, which is directed by law to burn the scalps after verifying the Clerk's statement of the number. It may be assumed that farmers will object to the protection of sheep husbandry at the expense of their own fields and pockets, and there is surely trouble ahead for the coyote bounty in Oregon.

It has just become law in Wisconsin that dealers in ice taken from the waters of that state and shipped out of the state shall pay a tax on such ice of 10 cents a ton. Is not this a clear case of state taxation of interstate commerce? Cities outside the State of Wisconsin afford the principal markets for Wisconsin ice. The tax, then, will have to be paid by the Wisconsin product, or the supply will be got elsewhere. So it is not a tax on the Chicago or Minneapolis consumer, but on the Wisconsin dealer, and ultimately on the labor of the state. So from this side it is a mistake. But what could be the difference in principle between a state tax on ice exported from Wisconsin and a state tax on hops or wool exported from Oregon? It is not possible to see how such legislation can stand.

The death of Count William Bismarck brings once more a great name into prominence without adding to its luster. The second son of the great Chancellor, his opportunities in life were large. The record of his achievement is summed up in the words, "He possessed all of his father's foibles without his father's virtues." The world can scarcely, after this summing up by his countrymen, care to learn more of the life history of Count William Bismarck.

The barbers got about everything they wanted from the Oregon Legislature. Now, with a state board of control, a license system, a Sunday law and a trade-union, there are several kinds of trouble, and no Legislature to grant relief. The tonsorial business may be so effectively "regulated" by the time the next Legislature shall meet, that it will be found more difficult to get meddlesome laws repealed than it was to get them enacted.

The eight undergraduate classes of Columbia College have passed rules forbidding freshmen to wear golf trousers, sit on the library steps and ledges, or on the grass, and to carry pipes and canes, and requiring them to step aside at the approach of an upper-class man. Whether or not they have tobasco sauce in stock to enforce these rules the public is not informed.

Boers have not lost the art of fighting when they can get together in sufficient number to make a stand against British troops. This was shown in the action near Johannesburg Wednesday. But these performances will diminish in frequency and vigor until there shall be peace in the Transvaal, the peace of desolation if it must be.

The Hawaiians are catching on to the ways of American politics so swiftly that they ought not to be held in the same class with our other insular possessions. They couldn't continue the session of their Legislature, but they have a first-class bribery investigation that is even more diverting.

For some time the question with the powers in China has been how to let go. If they have now found a way to do this without too great sacrifice of dignity, we shall see most of them get away with alacrity.

GREAT DAYS IN WALL STREET.

Philadelphia Ledger.

May 10, 1837.—All banks suspended payment; 300 failures, general collapse of prices.

August 13, 1851.—Panic caused by break in Erie from 90 to 68¾.

August 24, 1857.—Failure of Ohio Life & Trust Company, with general panic and long-continued depression. In October, the banks suspended payments.

March 10, 1864.—Panic following a period of wild speculation.

November 6, 1865.—Corner in Prairie du Chien stock, price advanced from 40 to 225.

April, 1868.—Corner in Michigan Southern; rampant speculation, followed in July of the same year by panic precipitated by failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., of London.

January 18, 1867.—Big flurry, accompanied by several failures.

November, 1868.—Erie cornered, causing panic in rest of the list. This was the period of the great Erie wars.

September 24, 1869.—Gold conspiracy ends in Black Friday panic.

June, 1871.—Corner in Rock Island; great excitement and failures.

October 9, 1871.—Flurry caused by Chicago fire.

September, 1872.—Corner in Erie; many failures; banks stop their weekly statements.

November 20, 1872.—Corner in Northwestern, which rose from 83¾ to 230.

April 26, 1873.—Atlantic Bank failed. This was the beginning of the great panic of that year.

September 8, 1873.—Failure of the New York Warehouse Company.

September 17, 1873.—Failure of the New York & Midland Railroad.

September 18, 1873.—Day of panic and general collapse; Jay Cooke failed.

September 20, 1873.—Stock exchange was closed, owing to the excitement.

September 22, 1873.—Issue of clearing-house certificates.

October, 1879.—Great boom in stocks, result of resumption of specie payments.

July 2, 1881.—Shooting of Garfield causes a flurry, and was really the beginning of a depression that lasted for several years.

September, 1881.—Hannibal & St. Joseph corner. In the same month Henry Villard engineered his great blind pool in Northern Pacific.

February 23, 1882.—Big break in Richmond & Danville, from 219 to 130.

October, 1883.—Flurry resulting from Northern Pacific issue of $20,000,000 bonds.

January, 1884.—Failures of J. J. Cisco & Co. and James R. Keene, inaugurating the series of great disasters of that year.

May 6, 1884.—Failure of Marine Bank.

May 8, 1884.—Failure of Grant & Ward.

May 14, 1884.—Suspension of Metropolitan Bank and other institutions, firms and individuals.

May 15, 1884.—Issue of clearing-house loan certificates.

July, 1885.—Boom caused by New York Central and West Shore consolidation.

December 15, 1885.—Sales of stocks reached 1,035,000 shares. Then the "record" day.

December 15, 1886.—Big day in Reading; total sales reached 1,199,942 shares.

November 10, 1890.—Baring panic.

November 12, 1890.—Clearing-house issues loan certificates.

February 11, 1892.—McLeod Reading deal day; Reading advanced to 65. Total sales, 1,446,874.

February 20, 1893.—Collapse in Reading; price declines to 28½. Sales, 1,470,667 shares, of which 957,955 were Reading.

May 3, 1893.—Big slump in market; panic of 1893 sets in.

May 4, 1893.—Collapse in Cordage; three firms fail.

June 15, 1893.—Clearing-house issues loan certificates.

August 3, 1893.—Currency sold at a premium.

December 19, 1895.—Panic caused by President Cleveland's Venezuela message.

December 12, 1899.—British reverses in South Africa cause a general slump.

April 30, 1901.—High water mark of Wall street bull speculation. Total sales reached 3,270,000 shares.

May 9, 1901.—Northern Pacific corner precipitates a panic. General slaughter of prices and four small failures.

Democratic Entanglement.

New York World, Dem.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, is going up and down his state insisting that he is still a Democrat and entitled to represent a Democratic constituency, although he frankly admits that he believes in and advocates high protective tariffs, unrestrained combinations, a shipping trust bounty, "crown colonies," indefinite acquisitions of remote territories and an enlarged standing Army. This seems to be startling a large part of the Democracy. But why should it?

Is not Mr. Bryan a Democrat? And does he not say that the real Democratic principle, the test of Democracy, is belief in and advocacy of the cheap and nasty Populist 50-cent dollar? And did he not sit by and applaud a speech in which the Populist Pointer of Nebraska said that the Democratic party is "Populist in everything but name," and warned it that the Populists would not co-operate with it if it "returned to original Democratic principles"?

If Mr. Bryan holds that to be a true Democrat one must be a Populist, why has not Mr. McLaurin the right to hold that to be a true Democrat one must be a Republican?

If the prime qualification of a Democrat is not to be a Democrat, why this squeamishness over the particular kind of not-Democrat a Democrat chooses to be?

Dying Hard.

Chicago Tribune.

The brutal practice of hazing evidently is dying a hard death at West Point, but it must go. The prohibition laid upon it by the last Congress was timely and necessary. Colonel Mills at that time gave proof of his sincerity in wishing to abolish these bully practices, and his recent action shows that he is still in earnest. When the young men at West Point once realize this fact they will cease hazing in all its forms and find more manly amusements for their leisure hours. Nothing should be done to mar the salutary effect of the punishment that has been meted out to these unruly cadets.

The Negro in the South.

Birmingham (Ala.) News.

The whites must realize that the negro must be so treated that he will count for the good of the state and its progress along the best lines. To this end he must not be deprived of the ballot by any subterfuge when he meets the requirements of the suffrage laws that may be adopted. His ambition should be fired to measure up to the stipulations; but, doing that, in all common decency and fairness, he must be given the meal for which he has worked and which he has honestly earned.

More Lack of Dignity.

Kansas City Journal.

Next thing we know some one will be complaining about the lack of dignity in the Navy. Lieutenant Burton Mitchell, General Funston's aid, writes that when the party reached the seashore with Aguinaldo they rigged up a signal out of an old sheet and wig-wagged to the Vicksburg. "We've got him." And thereupon the Vicksburg wig-wagged back, "Bully!"

Only Hearsay Evidence.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Among those who are to take part in the National Congress of Mothers at Columbus, O., this week are Colonel Francis W. Parker and Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago; Charles B. Skinner, of Albany, and Professor Sherman Davis, of Bloomington, Ind. It is understood, however, that they will make no effort to present anything but hearsay evidence.

A Fellow Feeling.

Chicago Tribune.

General Fred Grant says the Filipinos are still living in the 14th century. This explains why an occasional fossil in this country sympathizes with them so deeply.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Director of the Census today issued the first half of the final census report on population, showing the aggregate population of the United States by states and territories, the density of population, the center of population in its medium point, the population of Alaska and of the Hawaiian Islands, the number of Representatives apportioned under the recent act of Congress and also the population of the states and territories by minor civil divisions, the population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the increase of population in the same, and the population of incorporated cities, towns, villages and boroughs in the year 1900. This report is issued in the form of a monograph, and comprises about 500 pages. The other portion of the final report on population will be issued during the early Fall, putting the entire volume in the hands of the public at least four years in advance of any previous census.

Most of the features of the volume have received attention from the press heretofore. It shows that, excluding the District of Columbia, which is in effect a municipality, Rhode Island, with 407 inhabitants to the square mile in 1900, is the most densely settled state in the Union, while Massachusetts comes next, with not quite 394 inhabitants to the square mile. New Jersey, with a little more than 250 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third state in point of desity of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile, occupies fourth place. Alaska has on the average but one-tenth person to the square mile; Wyoming has not quite one inhabitant to the square mile; Nevada only four-tenths of one person to the square mile, while Arizona, New Mexico, Montana and Idaho have less than two persons to the square mile. The newly acquired territory of Hawaii shows an average density of population of not quite 24 persons, ranking in this respect between Maine, with 23.2 persons, and Arkansas, with 24.7 persons to the square mile.

Protest From Kiowas.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Lieutenant-Colonel Randlett, Indian Agent of the Kiowa Indian Reservation, telegraphed today from Anadarko, Oklahoma, that the Kiowa delegation which recently filed a protest at the Interior Department against the opening of Oklahoma lands is arranging for a council of the tribe to consider the matter. The attorney here, ex-Representative Springer, has given notice that he will appeal to the President to withhold issuance of the proclamation opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and the Wichita lands to settlement until Congress has had time to act on the proposition to send the agreement with the Indians, as amended by Congress, back to them for ratification. An application to the courts here to enjoin the Secretary of the Interior from proceeding with the opening may be filed soon.

Crozier May Succeed Buffington.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A rumor was current in the War Department today that Captain William Crozier, of the Ordnance Department, has been practically selected to succeed General Buffington as chief of ordnance on the retirement of that officer in the Fall. He is one of the junior officers of the Ordnance Department. It is said that Captain Crozier is eligible for detail to the duty of Chief of Ordnance under the provisions of the army reorganization law.

Captain King Guilty.

MOBILE, Ala., May 31.—The sealed verdict in the bribery case against ex-Captain and Quartermaster Cyril W. King, returned Thursday night, was opened in the United States Circuit Court today. It finds him guilty, as charged, of receiving money intended to influence his official actions.

Treasury Auditor Resigns.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Colonel Youngblood, of Alabama, Auditor of the Treasury Department, has tendered his resignation, and it was accepted, to take effect June 15. The President today appointed B. A. Pierson, Assistant Auditor for the same department, to succeed him.

Short-Term 4s Purchased.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury today bought several small lots of bonds, aggregating $44,000, all short-term 4s. The price paid was 113.76.

REVIEW OF BERLIN GARRISON.

Wilhelmina and Prince Henry the Guests of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, May 31.—Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, the Prince of the Netherlands, witnessed the Emperor's review of the Berlin garrison today. The Queen afterwards drove to the Royal castle with the Empress, the Emperor riding at the head of the First Guards Regiment with the Prince of the Netherlands on his right hand.

On returning, the procession was met on Unter den Linden by the Chief Burgomaster, the city officials and a band of 24 white-robed maidens. The Burgomaster presented an address to Queen Wilhelmina and handed her a bouquet of flowers of the Netherlands colors, red, white and blue. The Queen replied with a few words of thanks.

The public throughout the day enthusiastically greeted Queen Wilhelmina. Immense throngs witnessed the parade. Owing to the sultry weather there were a score of sunstrokes, the sufferers including a number of soldiers. Many Dutch flags were displayed. The newspapers are unanimous in extending a welcome to the Queen.

The parade itself, in spite of the fearful dust and terrible heat, was the most successful held in years. All the military attaches, with General Bonnat, kept in a cluster near the Emperor, who led a brigade past the reviewing stand near which was stationed a carriage containing the Empress and Queen Wilhelmina. The foreign experts agreed in saying they never had seen such marvelous drill and marching. After the maneuvers the Emperor, with his suite, took up a position by the side of the Empress' carriage. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands had places throughout next to the Emperor. Several hundred Americans attended the review, mostly in carriages, among them being Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. White, with United States Senator Beveridge, F. W. Hollis, E. V. Morgan, of New York; ex-Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Landy, of San Francisco; Commander William K. Beehler, the United States Naval Attache and Mrs. Beehler, with a party; Mrs. Kerr, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, the United States Military Attache; Admiral and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Anel, of Rochester, and Mrs. Shakespeare and Miss Rutter, of Philadelphia.

The ceremony of the Emperor accompanying the regimental flags back to the Schloss with his large suite was most impressive, His Majesty holding his Field Marshal's staff. The crowds cheered with great enthusiasm. The municipal ceremony welcoming Queen Wilhelmina was quite simple, but the floral decorations around the spot were most gorgeous. The luncheon at the Schloss was participated in by all the members of the royal families, including the ladies, the foreign guests and the military attaches.

Emperor William has decorated General Bonnat, director of the French War School, with the Crown Order of the first class, and has bestowed on Colonel Gallet the Crown Order of the second class.

McCutcheon's Health Restored.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 31.—John T. McCutcheon, the Chicago artist, who has been in Asheville several months, left for the North this evening. Mr. McCutcheon's health is almost completely restored.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The National game is about as dead as Aguinaldo.

Plans for commencement day are now entirely in the hands of the dressmakers.

The worst thing about the man who rocks the boat is that he usually can swim.

It is not likely that Spain will fight Argentina. Spain has had one thrashing recently.

It appears to be up to John Bull to cable Kitchener to cut out the reports with regret and get busy.

The green apple and the swimming-hole will soon be combining to lighten the labors of the future census-taker.

When the good citizens of Aurora begin to see corkscrew lighting, it is time the W. C. T. U. was establishing a branch of the Band of Hope up there.

A large deposit of soap has been found in Wyoming. The Indians discovered it years ago, but it is needless to say that they did not molest it.

The corner-stone of the new Federal building at Salem has been laid. With good progress, the building should be completed some time within the present century.

Some of the ministers are doubtful about the wisdom of abolishing the canteen, but the saloon men are of the unanimous opinion that it was a step in the right direction.

Joseph Rend was telling a little coterie of gentlemen at the Great Southern hotel a funny story recently narrated to him by Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, says the Columbus Dispatch. A colored man was telling a white friend about another negro who owed him $2 and absolutely refused to pay the debt. The creditor dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. Finally the creditor went to his white friend, who was a lawyer, and poured his tale of woe into his ear. "Well," said the lawyer, "if he positively refused to pay you what reason did he give?" "Well, boss," said the colored man, "he said he had owed me dat money fo' so long dat de interest had dun et it all up, an' he didn't owe me a cent."

Colonel Judson's Model Farm.

Peaches, prunes, cucumbers, pickles, sweet potatoes, a la mode,
Mangoes, radishes, alfalfa, all in different tracts are cowed;
Yams, asparagus and lettuce, Jerseys, Holsteins, Normans, Clydes,
Poland Chinas and Merinos, and a thousand things besides,
All are flourishing in glory where no rumor brings alarm
Of blight, drought, murraine or failure—Colonel Judson's model farm.

If there's any kind of grasses, horses, pigs or fruit or plant
That don't grow in other places for the reason that they can't,
Box them up and send them hither, marked "D. H. and R. C. J.,"
And they soon will be a-thriving like a weed in gentle May.
'Tis a place where sun and showers weave a mystic magic charm
Over everything created—Colonel Judson's model farm.

The plumy corn in tassel, and the fields of waving rye,
Give forth a tempting promise of full barrels by and by;
The fragrant melon blossoms through the sand lot creep along,
To furnish inspiration for some future ragtime song,
And the fields and slopes and meadows all are filled with subtle charm,
In Dame Nature's choicest garden — Colonel Judson's model farm.

There is grass from Greenland's mountains, and from India's coral strand,
There is every varied product of that most productive land;
There are beets from darkest Russia, and from Unalaska's shore,
There is garden truck of species man has never seen before;
And the climate, soft and balmy, not a tender plant can harm,
For Dame Nature keeps her eye on Colonel Judson's model farm.

The Earth Race.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I.

Sweetheart, quote you no scripture;—
And let me quote it wrong:
"The race is to the swift,
And the battle to the strong!"
And there's no god will deliver
The blood-stained Right from Wrong,
And I know it as I shiver
In the silences of Song.

II.

Lo! a throne of Light I made you,
In a palace grand and fair;
And with wondrous wreaths I laid you
In a living glory there.
And your soul's light was as starlight
When the stars are waited long;
But the race was to the swift,
And the battle to the strong!

III.

To me, no world of wonder—
(I knew its curse—its clods!)
But you, Love, dared the thunder
Of the ungracious gods!
And I heard in Spring your singing,
And I knew your singing wrong,
For the race was to the swift,
And the battle to the strong!

IV.

Said I: "Here's Love that's heavy
It shall light the dreary way:
Were no souls by God forgiven
They would drift through Love today!"
But I saw your pale lips quiver;
And the sight was in the song,
And the race was to the swift,
And the battle to the strong!

V.

And I saw the gray gulls flying
Over a shoreless sea,
And I knew your kiss, when dying,
Was the last earth-kiss for me!
And I pray, through tears and the lonesome years,
We shall meet where the kind loves throng,
To beat down with a breath the gates of death;—
For the battle is to the strong!

Brotherhood.

E. S. Martin in Scribner's.

That plenty but reproaches me
Which leaves my brother bare,
Not wholly glad my heart can be
While his is bowed with care.
If I go free, and sound and stout
While his poor fetters clank,
Uneated still, I'll still cry out,
And plead with whom I thank.

Almighty: Thou who Father be
Of him, of me, of all,
Draw us together, him and me,
That whichsoever fall,
The other's hand may fall him not—
The other's strength decline
No task of succor that his lot
May claim from son of Thine.

I would be fed, I would be clad,
I would be housed and dry,
But if so be my heart be sad—
What benefit have I?
Rest he whose shoulders best endure
The load that brings relief,
And best shall he his joy secure
Who shares that joy with grief.