most of them, advanced Democrats and

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postomoe at Portland, Oregon TELEPHONES. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Mall (postage prepaid), in Advanceiy, with Sunday, per month.
iy, Sunday, excepted, per year.
iy, with Sunday, per year.
day, per year
Weekly, per year
Weekly, 5 months
City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted like Daily, per week, delivered, Fundays included 200 POSTAGE RATES

United States, Canada and Mexico:
10 to 16-page paper.
15 to 32-page paper.
Foreign rates double.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and warmer;

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1901.

THINGS IN CONTRAST.

This statement from Eugene, the seat of the University of Oregon, appeared in The Oregonian yesterday:

John A. Van Gross, a student of the graduate school of the University of Oregon, has been awarded a scholarship at Yale University for 1901-02. Mr. Van Gross is a graduate of the Blate Agricultural College, and has done special work in the University of California. His mafor subject is mathematics. He entered the University of Oregon last September, and his many friends here are jubilant over his suc-cess. This makes the second University of Oregon student who has received an Eastern scholarship this year, the other being Claude R. Fountain, '01, who goes to Columbia Uni-versity in the Fall.

We have here a statement which appears to The Oregonian to afford proper opportunity for a remark. We shall say therefore that we think this excellence surpasses achievement in athletics, whether in rowing or at football; and, moreover, that it surpasses achievement in the mimicry of oratory, studied with pains and acted with theatrical starts, practiced at the glass.

Yet the tendency at our academies and colleges long has been to give an excess of time, attention and labor to these superficialities. We confess we like the old fashion better. Students in former times went to college to seek the solid-parts of learning, not to de velop skill in athletic exercises, or to learn how to open the floodgates of cheap and blatant oratory upon their suffering country. In her earnest scholarship, like that which gets recogpromise for Oregon. These men will be doing good and solid work when the oarsmen and orators of today shall no ore be remembered. Good scholarship is the test of a school, and the test of the young people of a state. We shall have pugilism and oratorical wind enough; to fear of any dearth, even if these cults find no shrines at our schools.

We should be glad to say, if possiblt, a fruitful word against the tendency to "over-education" in athletics and oratory, at our colleges. By many who ought never to go to college at all these exercises, or "studies," are regarded as the main parts of learning. With cheap oratory the land is sorely afflicted already; in spite of the warning of Job against filling the belly with the East wind. He, moreover, was a wise man, as well as a great satirist, who, in a speech delivered as part of the performance at a variety show, exclaimed, "We are carrying education too far! Abolish your colleges! We have oarsmen enough!"

It is admitted, however, that the "study" of athletics is likely to be less harmful than the pursuit of oratory. It is not merely that the country is plagued by too much speaking. The country will be thought entitled to little consideration or mercy. The main evil arises from the fact that your orator is usually a failure. He doesn't work, he doesn't study his subject; he relies on his voice and on his tropes; he puts forth his strength on phrases and attitudes; his superficiality cannot contend in the long run with his plain, practical, solid and hard-working opponent. There are examples everywhere. Every reader can supply them.

We like this news, therefore, that young men of Oregon have achieved such a record in study as to be found worthy of admission to scholarships in Yale and Columbia, against the very severest competition the country could afford. In our humble opinion it beats rowing, boxing, football and flatulent oratory.

A STRONG INDICTMENT.

Edmund Clarence Stedman delivered an address recently before a society of New York teachers, in which he sunports the very general complaint of business men in the larger cities in regard to the failure of the public schools correctly. As a business man, the Wallstreet broker and poet has employed many boys fresh from the common schools, and it is from his experience with these that he speaks. He says that, though some of these boys are now successful men in charge of many employes, nearly all of them were, when they first came out of the schools, deficient in spelling, writing and the use of language-deficiencies that drew heavily upon the patience and time of their employers. It is, of course, impossible to say how many, having run were dismissed from service as incompetent, and, with discouragement added to ignorance, were forced out into the world seeking work which they could do Mr Stedman had found most of the boys to be fairly quick at figures campaign of misrepresentation against and a great hardship to the public

ordinary proficiency in wrong pronunmany of them had "spent' a good deal of time upon side fads, and had a few called studies that might serve as elect-They had wasted their time upon these school days without knowing how to the public schools of Portland It is im- ries its share of machinery, rails, would throw some light upon the subject. It is not reasonable to suppose that our educational methods are superior to those of New York or Chicago, in both of which cities the same or similar complaints are made. Busibefore taking up the study of this profession, passed at least the grammar grades of our public schools, have found great difficulty in finding those who could spell, punctuate and capitalize properly. They have not infrequently been forced to dismiss worthy young persons from their service for this reason. This is a matter of common knowledge, and one that reflects discredit upon the schools in which these young people were instructed.

Mr. Stedman says if he had the directing of the public school curriculum he would pay extreme respect to the three R's, and would add to them an "S," which would signify correct spelling and the practice of correct speaking. The importance of thorough drill in these lines cannot be overestimated, since the boy who goes out into the world without having mastered them during the only years in which he can do so successfully is handi-capped for the rest of his life. The English language is the chief instrument with which the American boy must win his ilvelihood. If he cannot spell correctly or talk grammatically, these defects will harass him in his endeavor to rise, and to a greater or less degree keep him back. The smattering of fancy branches gained at the expense of the practical, for instruction in which the public schools were instituted, is vague, and, being unused, soon falls from the mind. The result is that in the end the pupil is left without knowledge of either the useful or the ornamental. As regards the fads that have become attached to the public school curriculum. Mr. Stedman's indictment is unanswerable, while the suggestions that accompany it are worthy of the careful consideration of educators, who as a class conscientiously desire to equip the boys and girls of the public schools with practical weapons wherewith the battle of life may successfully be fought

UNTRUE AS UNCALLED FOR.

The elaborate and malignant attack of the New York Commercial on the Columbla River is now reflected in the editorial columns of the Chicago Tribune, which is either misinformed as to the journalistic habit of the Commercial or else has lent itself to aid of the same selfish interests that have enlisted the Commercial in their behoof. Perhaps innocently taking its cue from the New York sheet, and perhaps in response to solicitation from enemies of the Columbia River, the Tribune says:

There are only three natural outlets to the sea along our Northwestern seaboard—San Francisco Bay, the Columbia River and Puget scholarship, like that which gets recog-nition at Columbia and Yale, there is has falled to get its share of traffic. The for-1000 per cent in the last twenty years, while was on the coast are classified as commor rallway points and are allowed the same rate through shipments. Astoria, at the mouth the Columbia, is not so classed, and its itizens complain that this is due to the dogin-the-manger policy of Portland, 100 miles up the river, which holds the railway advantages of a seaport without having the navigation dilities to make good its claim. Portland would give up its ambition to be a seaport and would allow the railways to ex-tend their tracks to Astoria, the natural Co-lumbia River port, the people of Oregon would no longer be deprived of their share of the tion, will insure from thirty-six to forty feet of water on the bar, while up at Portland the extreme depth is only twenty-three feef. The largest ocean vessels are now built to draw hirty feet with a full cargo, and the prof ability is that the size of freighters will be ability is that the size of registers will be still further increased. Under such conditions Portland can scarcely hope to be the perma-nent seaport of Oregon. Astoria apparently

Portland itself would gain more than it would lose by promoting Astoria's commerce. These assertions are so comprehensive that they appear to transgress substantially all the principal facts concerning the Columbia River. This river is not only not failing to get its share of foreign traffic, but is increasing that share. It is stilly to talk of an increase of 1000 per cent in the foreign trade of Puget Sound in twenty years. Twenty years ago Puget Sound had practicaly no foreign trade. The main export article on this Coast is wheat, and twenty years ago Puget Sound had not yet shipped its first grain cargo. Its first wheat ship was cleared in 1882, The settlement and development of the young State of Washington of course shows remarkable increase over the nothingness that originally prevailed there. From no bushels to 7,000,000 bushels, Puget Sound's export in the last season is, of course, great gain, which is perhaps inadequately reflected in 1000 per cent. But the gain in bulk is not so great as that made by Portland from 6,444,000 bushels, perhaps, in 1890-91, to 14,151,000 bushels in 1899-00. All points on the Pacific Coast have increased the amount of their foreign commerce, but Portland's gain in rethan that of Puget Sound. For the past to teach boys how to write and speak five seasons Portland's average of the have been enormous. The working is 65.6 per cent, as against Puget Sound's 34.4 per cent; whereas in the

other way. The effort to force a "common-point and reasonably apt in calculation, but | the Columbia River is utterly ill-advised

five years preceding that period Port-

land's percentage of the total trade

was 59.8 compared with Puget Sound's

from year to year, as the yield in vari-

duce Portland's average, while a

there is no such movement away from

Tribune has been led to suppose. What

tendency there is, really points the

scarcely one had a clearly formed and futile. Especially damaging to it handwriting, few were even tolerable are the slanders directed at the chan- Republicans, but they persist thus far spellers, and nearly all had an extra- nel and the character of its trade fa- in flocking by themselves because none cilities. Large ships, both steam and of the political parties will consent to clation, bad grammar and command of sail, are constantly coming here, as propose anything like adequate social slang. He found upon inquiry that large as those that visit Puget Sound, and economic reforms, and because of vague ideas about arts, clogies and so- Puget Sound an artificial stimulus has been the efforts of the Northern Pacific ives in a seminary or collegiate course." and Great Northern in bringing freight from the East and South for Asiatic fancy studies, and had ended their trans-shipment. In this work the Union Pacific, Portland's transcontispeak or write the ordinary words of nental connection, has been culpably the English language correctly. How and unprofitably slow, but at length far this criticism applies to the work of it has made a beginning, and now carpossible to say, though no doubt our ton, etc., through Portland to the Ori-business men could furnish data that ent, and tea, slik, etc., from the Orient to the East, South and Middle West. So far as regards trade in products raised on the Pacific Coast and Asiatic products consumed on the Pacific Coast, there is simply no comparison between the meager supply handled on Puget ness men who employ stenographers Sound and the heavy volume constantly and typewriters, most of whom have, moving in and out of the Columbia River. Of nearly all the products of our far Western country, far more are shipped from Portland than from Puget Sound

> road problem, and will be settled some time by the railroads interested. The Oregonian has never opposed it, has rather inclined to favor it, and has always looked confidently forward to its ultimate coming to pass-an event tions, like Portugal, Italy, France, Belwhich is made manifestly more probable through the application of harmonious understanding and co-operation between the various railroad ownerships. But common point or no common point has nothing to do with the channel from Portland to the sea. is better now than it has ever been before; it will be better as time goes on than it is now. Any efforts to resist or impede the work through "commonpoint" arguments or malicious flings at the river and its trade will not only fall, but their certain effect will be to arouse this city to greater exertions. All who are concerned in such attacks may as well take their notice now that Portland will maintain her channel to the sea and do the business of the Columbia basin in spite of all enemies of the river and its commerce. It will exert, moreover, whatever political power is necessary to bring this to pass, and in those exertions it will be supported by the State of

As to the "common point," it is a rail-

It is hardly like the Chicago Tribune to join, either through ignorance or through malice, in an attack on the maritime position of a city whose present or future eminence involves no concern to the City of Chicago, nor is it creditable. The fair reply to its attack is to invite Chicago to give over its vain aspirations to be a seaport. Let it cease clearing grain ships for waterway improvement at the numerous obstacles between Lake Michigan and the Atlantic and between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico. But probably it would not be so easy to persuade Chicago that it would gain ore than it would lose by blocking up the Straits of Mackinac and the St. Clair River, filling in the Chicago River and the drainage canal and putting its commerce entirely at the mercy of the railroads.

Oregon.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The present critical state of public affairs in Spain is due to the recent strikes and disturbances in Catalonia. These disturbances have attracted unusual attention throughout Continental Europe on account of the part played by the anarchists, by the socialists, by OFKIDE CIR that of the Columbia has increased only 30 per cent. The cause is said to be a matter of freight rates. All California and Washington Spanish revolution, from 1868 to 1874. and again showed their hand when, fifteen or twenty years later, great outrages were committed in Andalusia against the property of absentee landlords. The anarchists again appeared in the last decade of the last century as executives of terrible crimes in Barcelona and Madrid. These anarchists ex- are most numerous in the manufacturing districts of Catalonia, in the mines of Biscay, Almeria and Murcia, They new prosperity. . . . It appears that the hold meetings and make demonstra-new jettles at Astoria, with a slight extentions apart from the socialists and the working classes. They led the recent strike in Barcelona, and most of the men and women arrested in the collisions between the rioters and the troops were well-known anarchists. The prin cipal foreign anarchists were deported to Italy and Austria, or sent over the has a right to feel aggrieved if secret influences are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences. The socialists, who seems are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences. The socialists, who seems are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences are depriving it and the whole state of the secret influences. French frontier. The socialists, who ted the recent disturbances in Barcelona, and in other provinces, but it was only a very advanced group of Spanish socialists that bore a conspicuous part in the disorders this year in Madrid, and these radical socialists went hand in hand with the anarchists in the Barcelona disturbances.

These radical socialists are revolutionists, but the majority of the Spanish socialists are wedded to measures of peaceful, constitutional agitation for reform. The leader of this socialist party proper is Pablo Iglesias, who speaks as the leader of a federation of 30,000 socialists, who have two newspapers in Madrid and eleven in the provinces. Poverty, with its consequent suffering and discontent, is driving the working classes in Spain into revolutionary organization. Their discontent has grown with the increase in taxation of every kind and with the protectionist tariff policy, which has borne heavily upon the poor. The necessities of life, bread, meat, petroleum, sugar, coffee, colonial products in general, and clothing, have increased in price considerably within the last decade, especially since the loss of the colonies. Rents in towns are higher, with small improvement in wages, cent years has been at a higher rate while the profits of all the highly protected industries under the tariff of 1892 grain exports of the Pacific Northwest classes have been stimulated by this depressing situation to increase in all parts of Spain their trades-unions and associations of every kind. In Barce long alone there are several thousand unions and associations. The various 40.2 per cent. These figures vacillate trades, such as masons, tailors, miners, railway and tramway men, have enous sections is good or poor. A light rolled tens of thousands in their fedcrop in the Willamette Valley will re- erations, and the operatives in the factories of Catalonia have a federation bumper crop in Northern Washington | 20,000 strong. In most of the strikes would raise Puget Sound's average. But public opinion and the press have assisted the workingmen because of unde the limit of the patience of busy men, Portland towards Puget Sound as the niable suffering, particularly in the mining districts and in the manufacturing districts of Biscay, Catalonia, Almeria, Murcia, and sometimes even in Madrid, where the rallway strikes rate" for Astoria by an unscrupulous have been formidable to the authorities

The working classes are at heart,

and 6000-ton cargoes are safely and this distrust of both the great political promptly dspatched. What has given parties the workingmen are disposed to swell the ranks of revolutionary socialism and anarchism. More than half of the members of the trades-unions are socialists, and some of them are anarchists. These trades-unions and federations have increased their numbers tenfold in twelve years. They have a press and reviews of their own, and systematically collect subscriptions for their reserve and resistance funds. They complain that remedial legislation up to the present has been insufficlent and too much in the interest of ulating the work of women and children in the mines, the night work of both sexes, and the liability of employers in regard to accidents. The workingmen demand arbitration courts with mixed juries of employers and workmen, and most of all some limitation in the hours of work. When we add to this startling discontent of the working classes under radical socialist and anarchist leaders, the fact that Spain is on the eve of putting into execution an anti-clerical policy, to be followed probably by some of the radical reforms enacted in Roman Catholic na-

before the year is over has a full-armed popular insurrection on her hands, The situation is not unlike that which preceded the first great Revolution in rance, which drew its strongest breath That channel will be maintained. It of life from the working classes, who were taxed into the earth so completely that they lacked bread to eat, while a luxurious court and a depraved priesthood grew fat and merry over the misery of the people. The French revolutionists murdered without mercy the nobility and the priests, because in their wild rage they believed the people had been starved to swell the revenues of both aristocrats and priests. The nopicked the peasant's pockets, divided the spoil with the priest, who absolved him for his crimes. No such terrible convulsion as that of France awaits Spain, because in event of a serious threat of popular insurrection liberal statesmen, like Sagasta, would be sure to enact important reforms. Nevertheless, it is clear that the working classes are organizing and preparing to enforce their demands by a formidable show of force, should it become

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, famous for sinking the collier Merrimac in Santiago harbor, and afterwards for being the kissee of some dozens, more or less, of silly women, has made the unpardonable mistake of appearing be-Liverpool, and abandon all effort at fore the public in a "speech." The occasion was Memorial day of last week, and the place a pleasure resort near Detroit. Sentimental always and everywhere, Captain Hobson declared that the Civil War was a "sociological necessity" to establish the fact of the per manency of the Union, and further, that 'African slavery was a divine Providence to prevent the extermination of the African tribes in their native jungles and to advance them in civiliza-Poor Hobby! Why does not tion." his mother, or his multitudinous fiancee tell him that logic and sentiment don't mix, and to be quiet, please, lest he continue to make a fool of himself on matters of which he knows nothing He sank the Merrimac-Hobby didand for the bravery displayed by this useless performance he is entitled to due credit. Events of his subsequent career, however, leave much to be desired on the part of common sense, and Spanish revolution, from 1868 to 1874. The man who rises at this day, before his last performance is the worst of all. an audience of 2000 enlightened American citizens, to defend slavery as a special institution of Providence should be induced hereafter-gently if possible, forcibly if necessary-to keep his mouth shut in public places, especially on Memorial day, since there is neither profit nor honor in his utterances.

Cadets at the United States Military and Naval Academies will no doubt soon learn that the authorities are in earnest in the determination to maintain discipline in those institutions, and will govern themselves accordingly. One cadet of the fourth class at Annapolis and two from West Point are now sadly wending their way homeward for breach of rules, the for mer for hazing and the latter for falsehood. This represents punishment that punishes, and its infliction is prescribed by Congress and recommended by selfrespecting military and naval men and indorsed by the people generally.

The passage of the ordinance carrying an appropriation for the construction of a hospital building for contaglous diseases, enacted by the City Council Wednesday evening, was long overdue. The hospital lacking such a building is sadly hampered in its equipment for the purposes for which is maintained, and the structure ordered cannot be built too soon, even though it should spring up in a single night.

Tillman will resign if McLaurin will, and vice versa. The powerful cables attached to these sensational withdrawals from the Senate have added to neither the dignity nor the reputation of South Carolina. It is supposable, however, that both disputants, and probably the Governor also, have preserved their honah.

Soldiers returning from the Philippines declare that in case of a clash between a bluecoat and a "nigger," the officers give the native "the best of it." Oppression and despotism, apparently, are not working well as yet

The prudent man foreseeth the evil and gets himself and his family vaccinated, while the simple pass on, refusing or neglecting this safeguard, and are more than likely to be punished.

The good ship Poltalloch is again afloat-a tribute to the skill and perseverance of her gallant master, Captain Young. His congratulations will be many, and all deserved.

From the table of railroad earnings

published this morning it appears that Brer Harriman has the roads that show the greatest per cent of gain in earnings, gross and net. By dropping the second half of its

Oregon has purged Itself of the grave crime of tautology. The simple South Carolina fact is that nobody resigned.

name, the Socialist-Democratic party of

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL

American Medicine That this subject is of great importance for the fature of all countries every one is agreed. Indeed, it seems to have as much interest for those who do not drink as for those who do. Statistics are constantly being twisted by people interested in one or the other side of the alcohol question to support their own side, and an impartial study of the subject rarely appears. Such, a study, we believe, is that of H. Bence-Jones, which appears in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, 1900, volume LXIII, page 272. Even a of the many interesting facts brought out in this paper is impossible in the space allowed in these columns. But one fact will certainly be interesting to all Americans who believe in the importance of temperance. He states that the consump-tion of drink in Canada is smaller than the employers of labor, despite the fact that the Cortes has voted laws regulating the work of women and chiltrace a comparative decrease in the con-sumption of spirits in recent years in both the United States and Canada. In the United States in 1890 the consumption of spirits per head was 1.17 gallons; in 1898 it had fallen to 0.92 of a gallon. There is perhaps a slight increase in the con-sumption of beer and light wines, but the quantities used are still quite small as compared with some of the beer-drink-ing countries of the world. In Bavaria the consumption of beer per inhabitant Is given at 56 gallons, while in Germany as a whole it is 27 gallons; in the United Kingdom not quite 32 gallons, in the United States 13 gallons per inhabitant. However, the consumption of beer does not indicate the entire consumption of alcoholic beverages, for in North Ger-many, for example, very little beer is gium and Austria, it would not be the many, for example, very little beer is drunk, the consumption of the inhabhappening of the unexpected if Spain itants of those parts being spirits rather than beer. Thus, also, there is comparatively little beer consumed in Scotland and Ireland, while the consumption of spirits is proportionately larger. The question of the desirability of drinks in the civilized

world rather than whether it should be drunk; or otherwise. As to the important uses in disease, and, whatever the tectotalers may believe with regard to the use of alcohol in a state of health, they cannot afford to deny its value as question, it is certain that alcohol is not needed ordinarily by persons in a state of health, but it is also equally true that a large proportion of the people of civilized countries will consume a certain amount of alcohol quite regardless of this fact. If alcoholic drinks are to be used at all, it is important that a pure article should be sold, which will do as little damage as possible. The increase in the use of beers and light wines is encour aging rather than otherwise, for it is the experience of the countries in which they are most generally used that they are not as commonly adulterated, and that drunkenness, poverty and disease are caused less often by them than by spirituous liquors.

A decrease in the amount of alcoholic beverages is no doubt every desirable, but this will certainly not be brought about by the efforts of fanatics. We may be sure that the decrease in the use of alcoholic beverages in the United States is due to an increased intelligence of its as a whole, and this is highly encouraging.

Temperance in all things, and not teetotalism, is what is needed,

Soldiers as to Size.

Spectator. The untrained big man will beat the untrained little man at fisticuffs or in a wrestling match, but in trained armies weight tells for very little. So long as their armies were recruited from the cit-les and villages of Italy, the small-limbed Romans defeated the large-limbed mans in almost every encounter, and this although the men of the forest were hunters, lived in the open air, and ate, it is always assumed, quantities of meat The wiry little Roman, who took blows from a vine stock from his own officer must have been one of the best soldiers who ever lived. It was after Rome had enlisted the big barbarians in scores of thousands that her standards went in battle. The slight and pallid Saracen drove the picked soldiers of Europe out of Palestine. If armor is any test, the heroes of the Middle Ages were com-paratively little men. Of the men who paratively little men. Of the men who fought at Jena, the Frenchmen were probably by 19 per cent the smaller, yet German, Pomeranian and Pole alike recoded

before their charge.

There are probably no such men in the world as are to be found in our Sikh regiments, their average being nearly two inches higher than our own, yet Eng-lishmen defeated them at Sabraon, and if they revolted our officers would lead the undersized Ghurkas against them with erfect confidence. That the Japanese iwarfs' defeated the Chinese may be dwarfs' ecounted nothing but experienced officers who have watched the former in action believe they would beat the Russians, an oninion which is shared by the Sikhs. who have observed both, which is the more remarkable because the Sikh has to overcome an instinctive feeling about the European. Our own "light" regiments

—e. g., the Riffe Brigade—which, because they are "light" are tolerant of "weeds," are among the best regiments in the service; nor is there any regiment in the world that would not be proud of defeating Zouaves, whose average low stature has frequently been commented on. The truth is that weight and height have almost as little to do with fitness soldiering as with fitness for com-

Importance of Apples.

Boston Herald The statement made in the Independent newspaper that the value of the apple crop of this country is greater than that of its wheat production will bring a surprise to many. The Independent says that the total yield of apples in 1900 was 215,-000,000 barrels. Supposing that an average price of \$2 a barrel was obtained, the aggregate value of the crop was \$430,000,-600. The average value of wheat is but a little over \$300,000,000 annually. By this estimate the apple crop is worth about 50 per cent more than the wheat. The export of apples exceeds 4,000,000 barrels a year, and it is increasing. The price abroad ranges from \$2 to \$4 a barrel, the most of the fruit bringing nearer the larger price. Its production ranges over wide extent of country, though few sections of it make the apple their chief reliance for support. Our home families do spend a great deal of money for it, but "we are growing frugivorous instead of carnivorous," observes the Independent, and before long pastry and bread will be subordinate to the better food.

By Majorities of One. Philadelphia Times.

Since a president was declared elected by a vote of 8 to 7 we have grown accustomed to narrow margins in the deision of great questions. The status of the insurar possessions is determined— or confused—by a vote of 5 to 4. The river bill is sustained by 4 to 3. And now the Cuban convention has agreed on the Platt amendment by 15 to 14. A judicial decision by a majority of one is just as effective legally as though given by a unanimous court, though sometimes the moral effect is different.

No Hope for the Treasury.

Salem Capital Journal, While a lot of the older political gamesters will be stranded on school land de-falcation, no one believes that one penny will be recovered from men who are prominent in politics and have their waistbands ornamented with lodge ban-gles as large as ple plates. If out of the agitation the people get a little cleaner and a little honester set of officials and clerks, they will be the great gainers from the shaking up that is given the

AN OLD-TIME EXPANSIONIST.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is odd that in this expansionist age the centenary of the birth of one of the greatest of American expansionists American expansioniste should be allowed to pass with scarcely and public recognition. It is just 100 years since the birth of William H. Seward, and the little town in interior New York in which he was born was the only place in the country, so far as we have observed, which took any notice of the anniversary. The great State of New York had no son more illustrious than Seward, but in the 30 years which have passed since his death he appears to have dropped entirely out of the recoil lection or the regard of that common

wealth The purchase of Alaska in 1887 was condemned by many persons at that time, just as the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and Texas were by an element of the people of an earlier age, but that territory has paid back to the States many times the \$7,300,000 Seward gave to Russia for it. Seward however, was an annexationist long be-fore Alaska became United States territory. Many years before the Civil War he advocated the acquisition of Hawaii. More than half a century ago he foretold the place which the 20th cen tury's Mediterranean, the Pacific Ocean, would hold in the industrial and social life of the United States, and announced ideas about the connection which the great Western sea would have with his country which the majority of his countrymen are only just now beginning to catch up with. Seward's case is one of the many illus-

trations of the fleeting character of poll-tical fame in this bustling age. He was in public life for 40 years, holding the most exalted positions in the people's gift short of the Presidency itself, and for a long time his name was prominently coupled with that office. But many events—the reconstruction of the Southern States, the building of the great West, the creation of the industrial South, the Spanish war and the extension s is not discussed, the ques-being as to what is drunk Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific—have the civilized countries of the brought new men and ideas to the front and have effaced the old. But in those expansive days, when great railroad maglatter question, there can be no doubt nates, shipping masters and merchants but that alcoholic beverages have their are reaching out toward the Orient for new industrial conquests, some public recognition, it would seem, ought to be given to the memory of the man who, most alone among Americans, more than medicine. As to the hygienic side of the question, it is certain that alcohol is not day when, the Pacific Ocean would be. come an American lake.

A Visit to Emerson. Literary Friends and Acquaintances. W. D.

Howells. I do not know in just what sort he made me welcome, but I am aware of sitting with him in his study or library, and of his presently speaking of Hawthorne, whom I probably celebrated as I best could, and whom he praised for his personal excellence, and for his fine qual itles as a neighbor. "But his last book he added, reflectively, "is a mere mush." and I perceived that this great man was no better equipped to judge an artistic fiction than the groundlings who were then crying out upon the indefinite close of "The Marble Faun."

After dinner we walked about in his pleached garden" a little, and then we came again into his library, where I meant to linger only till I could fitly get away. He questioned me about what I had seen of Concord, and whom besides Hawthorne I had met, and when I told him only Thoreau, he asked me if I knew the poems of William Henry Channing. I have known them since, and felt their quality, which I have gladly owned a genuine and original poetry; but I answered then truly that I knew them only from Poe's criticisms; cruel and spiteful things, which should be ashamed of enjoying as I once

"Whose criticisms?" asked Emerson.
"Poe's," I said again.
"Oh," he cried out, after a moment, as
if he had returned from a far search for
my meaning, "you mean the jingle man!"

James H. Canfleid in the American Review of Reviews.

During the two years of his stay, Funston did very creditable work in mathe-matics, botany, chemistry, Greek and Roman history, Shakespeare, German, American history and economics. The last two subjects he carried in my department, and under my personal instruction. I well recall him in the classroom-attentive, alert, always ready to take part in a discussion but not overtalkative; with a keen sense of humor and with no little wit; apparently mastering with case fundamental principles, though not always careful as to details in application; with rare good sense, holding tenaciously to his own opinion—and, I always thought, because he had formed it carefully—but always amenable to reason. It was entirely evident at first that he regarded my instri tion with considerable distrust, and was exceedingly slow and wary in making admissions which might lead to conclusions which he was not ready to accept. However, his intense interest in both sub-jects, and the ease and informality of the lecture-room (the freest discussions were always permitted and welcome,, soon brought us into closer and more friendly relations; and while I may not speak for him, I may add for myself that my confidence in him and in his ultimate success has never wavered, and my interest in him has been continuous fr that day to this.

Saloons Are the Beneficiaries. Philadelphia Press, The closing of the Army canteen has

been followed at Fort Sheridan, the Army post near Chicago, by an increase of men absent without leave for drunkenness to 38, the largest number the fort has known; while the morrow after pay day this month, 72 men were under arrest for drunkenness, another number which passes past post records. The saloons are the only beneficiaries through the suppression of the sale of beer and other ight liquors on the post grounds.

Not the Way to Make Friends.

New York Times. While we seek, and at present very su cessfully, the extension of our trade in the markets of the world, we maintain intact the barriers that bar others from our own markets. We strive with all our energy and ingenuity to sell as much and as widely as we can, but we tax heavily the foreigners who wish to sell to us in return. Europeans must pay a heavy fine if they seek to send their wares to our shores. Distinctly this is not a policy to win friends.

The Whole in a Nutshell.

New York Sun. Only what had been previously done by Jefferson and his various successors has the United States done since the Spanish war, but on a larger and, to the world, more impressive scale. We have merely followed the course of a manufacturing company that enlarges its plant and perfects its machinery to meet enlarged and perfected competition, and nothing m

"What is the matter, Tommy?" asked the mother of the small boy in tears. "I'm lonesome. The other boys wouldn't What was the game?"

"We were playing United States Senate. resigned, and the other boys forgot to coax me back."

Exploded Theories. Toledo Blade.

Why do not the fellows who for years about the per capita girculation come out and explain why their theories fell down? They declared the per capita would rapidly diminish under the gold standard, yet it is now over \$28-greater than ever before in our history, and about

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Cuba is pretty sure to get hard hit in the breakaway.

American thoroughbreds are in the same

class with American yachts. From East and West and South and North

The Chicago butchers who are about to strike ought to be able to kill time while they are out.

Investigation has proven that the aboliion of the canteen was a most excellent thing-for the whisky dealers.

I would rather be Mayor of Cleveland than President,-Tom L. Johnson. Weff, all right .- The Rest of the World

A man has not much chance for life, And that small chance is slimmer, Now buthing time is here again, If he's an expert swimmer

There was once a man who rocked a oat. Especial attention is called to the past tense of the foregoing statement,

There must be something doing in Mars. She has apparently lost all interest in what is going on in this section of the universe.

paper has called her a jay town. As Chicago insists that she is a C-port, she aught not to object to being shoved a lit. tle further up the alphabet, The Lick Observatory expedition broke

Chicago is insulted because a Cincinnati

\$3000 mirror Wednesday. Even the most 'pizen" foes of superstitution will admit that this was a case where the breaking of a mirror brought bad luck.

The Johns Hopkins professor who counsels against reading too much was probably not led to his conclusions by the greed with which Webster Davis' book on the Transvaal is being devoured.

Lively interest has been awakened in Sweden by the Importation of American quails. Count Claes Lewenhaupt, of Posstorio, has ordered this Spring more than 5000 qualls, costing \$3500, and more orders are expected. The birds are sent in cages-50 in each cage-constructed especially for the purpose. The small lot of American qualls were set free in Count Lewenhaunt's estate at Claestorn last Spring, endured the Winter well, and it appears that Sweden has good prospects of an increase in its game birds.

The little daughter of an Eastern Oregon editor had been indulging in conduct unbecoming a well-bred young lady, and her grandmother, at whose house she was visiting, filed a remonstrance.

"You muen't act that way, little one," counseled the old lady, "you should try to be just as good a little girl as you can, so you will grow up to be a Chris-

The child thought a minute, then else said: "I don't want to be a Christin, ganma; I want to be a Presbyterian, ilke

Of all the animated beings beneath mankind, the bird is the most innocent-the nearest akin to Eden, says a writer in Success. Open your Bible and see how these aerial spirits flit across its pages. It was a bird that Noah sent forth from the ark to learn whether a safe landing might be made. A raven fed Elljah, and Christ not only made frequent reference to birds in the parables, but declared that not even a sparrow falls without the knowledge of the Father in heaven. , And we Americans, practical and sentimental, chose the eagle as the symbol of our National glory. Do I need to say more? Will not public sentiment, allpowerful in this land, crystallize into leg. islation for the protection of birds?

An indignant looking farmer returned nurchasing a horse.

"Look here, sir!" he exclaimed, "I don't want this horse you sold me! He shies. I can't get him to cross the bridge." "That's the reason I sold him," said the dealer, calmly. "Why did you come to me

for the horse?" "I saw your advertisement in the pa.

per. "I thought so. I gave my reas for

selling him." "Yes; to be sold, you stated, for no other reason than that the owner wanted to go out of town."

"Well, if you can get out of town with him," said the dealer, "it will be more than I can do."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Is Mr. Petersby rich?" "I don't think so. He dresses too fashionably."-Tit-Birs. One-Sided.—She—So this is the end of our engagement? He—It may be for you, but it will take me a year yet to pay the bills. ooklyn Life.

Teacher-And why should we endeavor to rise by our own efforts? Johnny Wise-'Cause there's no tellin' when the alarm clock will go wrong.-San Francisco News Letter.

Phenomenal.—"We have the most wonderful cook you ever saw. You know, we only engaged her as a plain cook." "Yes. "Well, she makes good bread."—Town and Country. Guaranteed.-Dinah-What did the fortune-teller say? Sam-She said I'm gwine ter had a great stroke ob luck befo' I die, an' if it doan' ome true, she's gwine ter refun' de money.

Amsteur gardener (to goat-fancying neighher)—HI. madam! One of your confound pers has got into my garden and is eating the bedding-plants! Neighbor—Good gracious! trust they are not poisonous!--Punch.

A Slight Oversight. - Mrs. Shopley - Ch, George, I bought a real handsome set of books today on the installment plan. All I have to pay is \$1 50 a month. Mr. Shopley-For how many months? Mrs. Shopley-Dear me, I for-got to ask!-Brooklyn Life.

Not Astonishing.—"It is astonishing that a large fortune should be left to him by a person who had only seen him once." opinion it would have been more astonishing if it had been left to him after the person had seen him twice."—Jewish Comment.

Proof.—"Yes, sir," exclaimed Codling, "my friend, Simpson is a man of unimpeachable veracity." "What makes you say that." "Well, I've known him 20 years, and never once, in all that time, Winter or Summer, did he examperate his thermometer record."—Detroft Free Press.

The Old Man's Views.

Indianapolis Sun.

Back there in the old days, when 'pendicitis Feller'd git to feelin' bad, an' git kind o' out o' tone,
"Doc" ud waltz right in an' say: "Got a fever!

Had a chill? Well, this weather's kind o' bad. Rest awhile an' take a pill!

Be all right tomorrow, Jo." Stop an' joke some with the kid.
You'd be out the next day, sir, plowin' like you never did:

Feller gits a chill today-Ge-mu-nee! The doctor comes, Stands an' feels your pulse an' then shakes

his head an' haws and huma; "Gravest symptoms-system is thoroughly run down, I fear; Sorry, sir, but there's some signs of appendicitie here!

See you in a day or sol" Then a feller lays in hed.

An appendicitis comes from the worry in his

That's the way, it seems to me-science is a mighty thing. But when ignorance is bliss, let's be ignorant, by ling!