# The Oregonian.

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

Editorial Rooms .... 166 | Business Office .... 66 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Brytish Subschiffton RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance—
Daily, with Sunday, per month. \$ 50
Daily, suth Sunday, per year. 7 50
Daily, with Sunday, per year. 9 00
Sunday, per year 2 09
The Weskiy, per year 1 50
The Weskiy, 8 months 5 50
To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted for
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 200
POSTAGE RATES.

United Sisses, Canada and Mexico: United States, Canada and Mexico:

10 to 15-page paper.

25 to 32-page paper.

Foreign rates double. News or discussion intended for publication News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Purpose.

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson effice at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 955 Tacoma Postoffice.

Eastern Business Office, 45, 44, 45, 47, 46, 49, "The Tribuna building, New York City; 469 "The Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special

Hoogery, Unicago; the S. C. Deckwins special agency, Eastern representative.

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair; northwesterly YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

perature, 71; minimum, 48; no rainfall. PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 27.

VOLUME OF RIVERS.

An estimate by Captain Harts of the volume of water flowing in the Columbia River is interesting, in comparison with the volume of the Mississippi at New Orleans. Captain Harts made his observations at The Dalles. At low water he found a flow of 108,000 cubic feet per second; at high water 1,600,000 cubic feet per second. At low water the discharge at New Orleans is 250,000 cubic feet per second; at ordinary high water 1,000,000 cubic feet, and at extreme high water 1,200,000 cubic feet per second. To these figures from 10 to 15 per cent should be added for the flow through the Atchafalaya.

This estimate as to the Mississippi is from the most recent sources we have at hand. They are from Johnson's Cyclopedia, copyright 1894, compiled from the "Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies and Other Sources."

The mean annual discharge of the whole Mississippi Basin into the Gulf of Mexico, including that by the Atchafalaya and bayou outlets, is estimated at 675,000 cubic feet per second. It is larger, probably, than the mean anual discharge of the Columbia Basin, but not greatly larger; for the Columbia flows at low-water stage not more than two months in the year, and at the high-water stage it carries a greater volume than the Mississippi. the Ohio the Mississippi gains little in volume, losing by seepage and evaporation about as it receives from its

lower affluents. The flow of the St. Lawrence much exceeds that of any river in North give them authority America. Various authorities agree that the mean annual discharge is in excess of 1,000,000 cubic feet per second, The volume at Niagara is estimated at 890,000 cubic feet per second. It varies little throughout the year, since the Great Lakes above regulate the voltime and give it an even flow,

OF SOME HISTORICAL INTEREST. It is perhaps not possible to say with certainty who it was that originated the idea of a transcontinental railroad. It dates back nearly as far as the beginning of railroad construction in America. Just about as soon as the railroad idea got a start, and even before it was proven very practicable, men began to talk of a railroad across the American continent.

Among those for whom the honor has been claimed of publishing the first statements in advocacy of a railroad across the continent are Dr. Samuel K. Barlow, of Massachusetts; Lewis Gaylord Clark, Irving's and Bryant's literary friend, and L. W. Boggs, who was Governor of Missouri some sixtyfive years ago. Some of Hall J. Kelley's pamphlets on Oregon, published as early as 1833, contain the same suggestion. The Boston Transcript claims the honor of the first written article in favor of a transcontinental railroad for S, W. Dexter, or to the man who wrote an article that was printed in Dexter's paper, the Ann Arbor Emigrant, in 1832. Yet we think there were earlier articles. Railroad construction had begun in the United

Rev. Samuel Parker, who came as a missionary to Oregon in 1835, wrote in his journal of that trip that "there would be no difficulty in constructing a rallroad from the Atlantic to the Paclific Ocean." So difficult, however, was it that thirty-four years were yet to elapse before the first transcontinental railroad was completed.

# "PURELY FORMAL."

There was joy in Porto Rico yesterday, but there was no joy in Washington. The cloud hung over the island by the Foraker act had been dispelled the Presidential proclamation of Thursday, and the islanders felt to lift their heads in the enjoyment of free trade with their adopted country. So much store did they set by this release that they requested the proclamation might issue on July 25, the third anniversary of the day when the American flag was first set up on the island. Hitherto they have been discriminated against. Now they feel they are recognized as a part of us. Once they were aliens, now they are Ameri-

Not so at Washington. "The proclamation is purely formal," the dispatches sententiously say, "and only in the body of the resolutions adopted by the Porto Rico Legislature, heretofore published, does it appear that the island is set free commercially today in commemoration of the anniversary of the planting of the American flas on the island." Why this solicitude for formality and scrupulous avoidance of out of the hatchery in 1806, when Commissional transfer is not the slightest doubt that the freached in two days, or in six months, have the about it.

joy, or even sympathy, with the Porto Ricans? The answer is that such a recognition would be a distinct repudiation of all that official Washington has heretofore held dear on the insular controversy. It would, in short, have been a practical reversal of the Government's attitude on a crucial question of policy.

It has been the theory of the Administration and its adherents that Porto Rico has been highly favored. How shall we rejoice over deliverance from bondage that did not exist? How congratulate a people upon escape the Foraker act, when we have always held that act to be the sum and substance of all gracious benevolence? It was perfectly well understood at the time McKinley, Beverldge and others abandoned "plain duty" for the course laid down by the Protected Interests that free trade with Porto Rico would put such a burden upon the unhappy island as it could ill sustain. Out of the kindness of our hearts we clapped on the duty, and, while incidentally establishing the desired precedent for the Philippines, we relieved Porto Rico of the thralldom of free trade through the beneficent medium of a tariff on her

Take your proclamation, therefore, Porto Rico-O take it with subdued joy, if not with trepidation. Let no bell strike, or flag be flung to the breeze, or songs rise, or health of President McKinley or Governor Hunt or Treasurer Hollander be pledged. How can the cloud be lifted when the sky was already of such dazzling.

THEIR OPPOSITE METHODS.

They who take pleasure in the study constitutional institutions must often have had occasion to contrast the antagonistic methods of Cleveland and McKinley. This difference is forcibly suggested in the ostentation with which Secretary Long announces his course in the Schley investigation to have been formulated without consultation with the President. It is needless to say that no Secretary of Mr. Cleveland's would ever have taken so im portant a step without Mr. Cleveland's knowledge and approval.

There is, hardly a point in the Mo-Kinley Administration where this in-dependence of Cabinet officers, notoriously non-existent under Cleveland, is not prominently revealed. Hay had his way with the Nicaragua treaty and the Chinese complications. If McKinley had any views concerning either, they have been most studiously concealed. Secretary Gage ran his laudable goldstandard and currency-reform propaganda with a high hand, and must often have supplied tremulous agitation to the conferences of Chandler, Wolcott and other silvern statesmen with the President. Perhaps the most noteworthy independence of all is that shown by Secretary Root in the Cuban negotiations. Boldly taking the bit in his teeth, he rushed the acceptance of the Platt amendments through Cuban consent, and was abundantly ratified by the good fortune which crowned his programme with success.

That there may be merit of its own in each of these methods, the masterful of Cleveland and the complaisant of McKinley, is obvious, when we recall the sneers popularly indulged against Cleveland's Cabinet for being mere clerks in the Presidential office. must, at any rate, recognize the fact that every man must work in his own way. The way Napoleon won his victories was not the way Wellington won his victories. The painstaking Tennyson and the impulsive Byron arrived at high and enduring fame over widely sundered paths. Jackson and Cleveland made everything else bend to their iron wills. McKinley is content to surround himself with capable assistants and with their responsibility.

It is the misfortune of the strong man that when he is wrong no one can dissuade him. Nicaragua Canal back twenty years or force. Of course, this result will not restore the Hawaiian monarchy as be reached if the successor of Leo is resolutely as he will compel preserva- a man after his own heart, for Leo retion of the gold standard or denounce the betrayers of tariff reform. misfortune of the weak man is that he will let the opportunities of a firm decision and resolute leadership go by. He who is always waiting for public sentiment to develop is at a disadvantage with him who leads the right way, knowing that public sentiment will be quick to follow him. Things will sometimes turn up for the drifter. The resolute leader will turn things up for himself.

Mr. Cleveland was often wrong, but there was something inspiring in his way of prompt decision and unflagging adherence to his purpose. Mr. Mc-Kinley's administrative policies have almost always proved wise when time and the Cabinet got through with them, but there is something dispiriting in his easy way of waiting to see how things will turn out. Let Gage go ahead with his currency reform. If he slips up on it, it can leak out that the President never was in sympathy with it. Let's see how Hay will come out in China. If he makes a mess of it, we can hint that the President was always in favor of more drastic or more lenient measures. Let Root have his way with Cuba. If he miscarries, his course can be quietly disowned, and if he succeeds, we shall have the credit. By all means let Long go it alone on the Schley investigation, and, however it turns out, each side can be assured of the President's distinguished consideration. There are advantages, it is obvious, in the easy-going system, which are forfeited by the man of bolder fiber. Yet the people are apt to turn from such a man to his opposite, Next time we shall have some man like Roosevelt or Olney or Carter Harrison; and when his highhandedness has wearled us, we shall be ready for an-The pendulum does other trimmer. not stay long at either end of its swing.

AT LENGTH HIS REWARD.

It is two years ago the 8th of last April that Hollister McGuire died in the pitliess waters of the Umpqua, yet the good that he did lives after him, and only now are the fishermen at the mouth of the Columbia beginning to realize the merit of the work he planned for their benefit. It has long been held on the Lower Columbia that artificial propagation of salmon is a delusion and a snare, conceived only as a ruse to defeat the scientific doctrine that the only injurious catchlag of fish is that indulged outside the boundaries of Clatsop County. A fish caught at Astoria is a useful product of industry. A fish caught in Baker's Bay or in the Upper Columbia is prevented from spawning. It is gratifying to see, therefore, this illuminative paragraph in the Astoria dispatches:

sioner McGuire's marked salmon were given their liberty. Scores of those marked flau have been caught, and it is interesting to note that all are large of size, as are the unmarked flah which are being taken. Never before in the history of the industry have the alimou been so large, few falling below 25 pounds in the weight. The quality is unsurpassed, and this season's pack will be an exceptionally fine one. Many of the gilinetters have heretofore regarded hatchery work as a useless expenditure of money, but all are now convinced on its value to the industry.

Perhans on the whole a man rought

Perhaps, on the whole, a man must be felicitated if the good work he does is understood and appreciated within so comparatively short a space of time as two years. Most men have to wait a good deal longer. And it is like most things in life that McGuire only lived to see his labors derided and hims threatened. Among these very fish-ermen who now reap the benefit of the work he did, warrants were sworn out for his arrest in order to intimi-date him from doing his duty. This was done while his family was at the seashore, so as to leave him the choice of arrest or separation from them, Every possible obstacle was laid in the way of his efforts to enforce the law. No one will ever know the pressure that was brought to bear on him from high and low to abandon his manhood for a demagogic allegiance to the Lower

Columbia agitators. Over at Lone Fir cemetery, where McGuire is buried, a marble shaft, raised by the order that he loved, tells the simple story of his birth and death, and there a woman who comes to weep bitter tears over his memory tells the story of his domestic life, made happy for wife and children by his tender de-These do not tell the real lesson of his work, which comes into the white-winged boats of the fisher as he hauls in the net-that faithful service shall in no wise lose its reward. The toiler in this case is gone. The only part he can contribute to the life in which he once took such zest is "that his grave is green." But those who knew him at his work recall its difficulties and discouragements, and dent to order a court-martial resulted from its triumph now they take a melancholy pleasure. And for this, too, the praise is his.

#### THE NEXT POPE.

The great age of Leo XIII, who is in his 92d year, makes it probable that a meeting of the College of Cardinals for the election of a pope is not far off. The maximum membership of the conclave is seventy cardinals. There are now but fifty-five, of whom thirty are Italians and twenty-five are of other nationalities, so that it is morally certain the next pope will be an Italian, Indeed, the next pope ought to be an Italian, for the selection as the head of the papacy of a Frenchman, a German, an Austrian or a Spaniard would throw Europe into a iremor and make the holy chair the football of international politics. It is possible that the successor of Leo XIII will gradually become reconciled with the Italian Government. Rome will not return to the rule of the pope, and once again be the temporal capital of the church, for the city has doubled its population since 1870 because of the commercial advantage that has come to the city as capital of the whole Kingdom of Italy. The renewal of the temporal power of the pope would be of no value to the church, for it has gained in spiritual prestige since the temporal power was destroyed. The collection of "Peter's pence" was never so large as now. The conviction that no temporal power is needed by the church is growing in Italy, and even in the Vatican itself.

Despite the fact that Leo XIII has never abated his claims of temporal sovereignty, it is probable that the Vatican, under his successor, will become more international in its administration and government, while retaining Rome as the seat of ecclesiaspope. It will probably ultimately become reconciled with the Kingdom of Italy, and its political influence will be He will set the due solely to its spiritual and religious fused to accept the proffered annuity of 3,000,000 lire, which would have be come his had he consented to render a subject's fealty at the court of the King of Italy. Leo has persistently protested against the occupation of Rome, and has refused to compromise the independence and dignity of the papacy. Archbishop Ireland, a champlon of the pope's temporal power, points out that any concessions made by the King and Parliament of Italy and accepted by the pope would involve the assumption that the head of intolerable. Archbishop Ireland insists that the civil independence of the pope is inseparable from the permanent maintenance of his spiritual authority. He concedes that during Leo's pontificate the prestige of the Vatican has been greater than it had been at any other period in the nineteenth century, but attributes this fact exclusively to Leo's personal character and his refusal to recognize the Italian occupa-

tion of the Papal States. It is certainly true that the Catholic church, under Leo, despite its purely political losses, has already regained all it lost in Germany under Bismarck. and is very near to regaining its influence in Italy. As to his successor, there is no other man so much talked of as Rampolla, the Secretary of State, a very able man, and said to be Leo's own preference; but his office puts him at disadvantage, and he does not expect to be the immediate successor of Leo. He can afford to wait, as he is only 58 years of age. His candidate is Cardinal Angelo di Pietro, who owes everything to him, is 72 years of age and a Roman. He will be supported by Cardinal Rampolla's friends, and opposed by the antagonists of the Secretary of State. It takes a two-thirds vote of the cardinals to elect a pope, and nobody expects to see a non-Italian elected.

Abbe Sabatier, a learned Roman Catholic of Paris, is quoted as authority for the view that as the power of the pope is absolute, it involves the right of naming his successor if he sees That this view is supported by reason and by actual precedent is attested by no less than three instances of church history. While a pope so nominated would be a true pontiff of valid status, all the probabilities are that the next pope will be chosen by the College of Cardinals, as has been the custom for more than eight centuries. The cardinals will assemble in Rome, summoned by the papal secre-They need not choose one of their own number as pope; they may even name a layman, provided he receive orders before his installation, but a two-thirds majority must unite upon

one name, whether, as in the case of

was elected to the pontificate. While the choice is usually made by ballot, all the candidates may agree to leave a decision to a small committee of two or three, which is known as election by compromise, which, however, is seldom esorted to. Still less often is the nomnation made by acclamation or "quasiinspiration," when the cardinals with sudden and harmonious consent proclaim some person pontiff with one voice and without previous canvass,

Under the precept issued by Secreary Long, the investigation of the Schley Court of Inquiry will be thorough and exhaustive, and will finally put at rest a controversy of long standing, which, as Secretary Long suggests, would not have arisen if President McKinley had granted Secretary Long's request to have Admiral Schley court-martialed as soon as it was learned at Washington that he had deliberately disobeyed his orders when searching for Spanish ships. Secretary Long also tried in vain to persuade Senator Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, to investigate the Sampson-Schley matter by a committee of Senators or a joint nittee of both Houses. Secretary Long further says:

The day we learned that Schley had turned back was the darkest day in all the history of that war. President McKinley felt convinced that Admiral Schley had some good reason for turning back, and would not order a court-martial. When Admiral Sampson took charge of the fleet, he refrained from ordering a court-martial because he was a junior officer, and assumed that Admiral Schley would self for assumed that Admiral Schley would ask for a court of inquiry when he learned that the Navy Department was dissatisfied with his

Secretary Long does not pretend to condemn the conduct of Admiral Schley in actual battle with Cervera's fleet, but he has already censured his management of the flying squadron in the endeavor to locate the Spanish ships in the Antilles, as well as his ideas of a blockade. The failure of the Presipaper; Admiral Schley's serious mistake was in not promptly calling for a court of inquiry at the time when he learned that the Navy Department was dissatisfied with his course. The Secretary of the Navy did his duty in his official censure, but the President did not do his duty, and now Admiral Schley is forced to take the right course at the last moment, which he ought for the sake of his reputation to have taken at the outset.

The acquittal of Fosburgh by the jury, under orders from the Judge to return a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insufficient evidence, was just; and yet the Judge was careful to say that the Chief of Police did his full duty in his investigation, upon the results of which the defendant was indicted. It is quite possible, if not probable, that the Chief of Police formed a correct theory of the murder, viz .that in a violent family quarrel May Fosburgh was killed by a shot that was fired accidentally, or at least was not intended for her. She was certainly killed by a bullet from her brother's revolver, which has been missing ever since the murder, and there were a number of other very suspicious circumstances in the case. The pistol that killed the girl was held so close to her that there were grains of powder upon her clothing, and the masks worn by the alleged burglars were made of plllow-cases belonging to the spare room in the Fosburgh house. There was no evidence of any burglars being seen about the city, and while the Fosburghs claimed to have been aroused from bed by the burglars, they were all fully dressed, even to their neckties, when the doctor was summoned and the nearest neighbors arrived. It was a case that warranted the verdict ority and residence of the of "not proven," and yet a good many fair-minded folk will always think that the Chief of Police was correct in his theory that in a family quarrel a chance shot missed the crow and killed the

Is the Northern Pacific about to fulfill its ancient promise to build a direct line into Portland? If it shall come across from Mabton to the Columbia at the mouth of the Klickitat, thence down the river to Vancouver and across to Portland, it will avoid mountain grades and at the same time serve a large tract of fertile country that is now without adequate transportation facilities. It would command the traffic of the rich Klickitat Valley and liberate a large area of white pine in the western part of Klickitat County. Not only would such a road give another outlet the church is a subject, which would be to Portland from competitive territory in Eastern Washington, but it would place Portland in advantageous connection with the Yakima and Kittitas Valleys, affording the thriving cities of Ellensburg and North Yakima access to a tidewater mart without a climb over a mountain range The Northern Pacific should be encouraged to build this short line to Portland

The Oregonian said not long since that President McKinley, under pressure-political, social and personal-had abused the pardoning power by turning loose a large number of financial delinquents and bank thleves-practically all of this sort of criminals for whom clemency had been asked by influential friends or politicians. In certain quarters it has been deemed a sufficient answer to this statement to say that President Cleveland pardoned about as many of this sort of criminals as President McKinley has done. But The Oregonlan knows not why either of the Presidents should have pardoned so large a number of these offenders, or why it should be an argument that, inasmuch as President Cleveland pardoned many, President McKinley should pardon more. If there is any description of rascals greater or worse than these bank rascals, who swindle people out of their money, nobody knows of them.

Secretary Long's precept bears unmistakable evidence of an unfriendly attitude toward Schley, and the stress laid upon "reasons controlling" his departure from Clenfuegos to Santiago indicates a purpose to make him pay dearly for his technical disobedience of Sampson's orders. Schley will hardly escape unfavorable comment from the court on some of the many counts, though he deserves and should receive commendation for his part in the Santiago victory.

Mr. Kennan doubtless will not be seriously inconvenienced by his expulsion from Russia. What facts his future romances need that he hasn't al-ready acquired imagination can sup-Considering the advertising the Czar is thus giving him, he ought to have the good grace to say nothing

### THE TRANS-PACIFIC CABLES.

Bosion Transcript.

After all the talk in Congress at the last session regarding the laying of a trans-Pacific telegraph cable, it appears that the British Government has outstripped us in the matter. So far we have proceeded only to the stage of authoriz-ing a cable to the Hawaiian Islands un-Government supervision, at a cost of der Government supervision, at a cost of \$3,000,000, a measure to this effect having been passed by Congress on April II last. The British Government, on the other hand, has proceeded to a survey of the route, is manufacturing the cables and erecting the necessary station-houses and expects to have its trans-Pacific cable in peration by the end of next year. The batacles thrown in the way of the Inited States Government taking up the project by those who had private axes to grind are likely to prove costly to the

United States in the long run. The British cable is intended primarily to strengthen Great Britain's hold upon the sea power of the world, but it is also the sea power of the work in the likely to prove a profitable business enterprise. Commerce follows lines of communication, and the construction of a munication, and the construction of a cable from Vancouver, B. C., to the Aus-tralian coast will tend to bring these two British colonial possessions into more in-timate trade relations to the disadvantage of the Pacific Coast ports of the United States. The new line is to keep all its stations upon British territory. One sec-tion includes lines from the New South Wales and New Zealand posts to Norfolk Islands, and thence to the Fiji Islands. The other section will be from the Fiji Vancouver via Fanning Isl-Islands to and. The total length of the cable will be 7986 nautical miles, allow-ing 10 per cent for slack. The ing 10 per cent for slack. The length of the proposed American cable to Manila by the route which was declared practicable by the Government engineers was 7493 miles, and while Congress was considering its practicability the British Government stepped in ahead with the

onstruction of a still longer line. Doubtless the argument will be made by the "cable monopoly" when this matter is again brought to the attention of Congress, that the British cable will answer all the requirements of the United States, and that it would be folly to lay another cable with the trans-Pacific busi-ness fully accommodated by one line. But a single line will not assure the perma-nency of communication which is the first requisite of ocean cable service, and the United States as a militant world power, needs its own line for strategic purposes as much as does Great Britain. The existing charges for messages to the United States will be materially reduced by the operation of the British cable, as messages may come from Luzon via Australia, instead of by way of Egypt, as has been the case. With the construction of the line to the Hawaiian Islands, the completion of an American line to our other new possessions ought

to be taken up. 'ocean of the future," the Paeffic, must be ours. If the United States hopes to secure con upon it-and with its vast frontage and its slands in the Pacific it ought to have such supremacy-it must secure direct lines of communication, regardless of the objections of the timid or the opposition of corporations, which always fear the

competition of Government ownership.

Mrs. Dye and Her Book. Buffalo Sunday Times, July 21, 1901. Mrs. Eva Emery Dye was a recent visor to Buffalo from Oregon. Mrs. Dye's "Stories of Oregon" is being used in the public schools there and gives the chiliren a thorough knowledge of their state. "McLoughlin and Old Oregon" is a chroncle relating to the early settlement of the Northwest and of Dr. John McLoughlin, a leading factor in the Hudson's Bay Company. Mrs. Dye is now writing a story of Lewis and Clark, two famous explorers and two of the first white men to cross the Rocky Mountains and reach the Pacific Coast. The people of the Northwest honor these "Pathfinders," and tain Meriwether Lewis' expedition lasted two years and its details will give a history of marvelous events. Captain Clark, through his kindness and tact, was able to make negotiations with the Indians.

Thomas Jefferson planned the expedition
and it was his special wish that the indians should be treated kindly. Dye's book will be written in her usual natural style, with appeals to the tender feelings of the heart. Her pen pictures are extremely realistic.

Dye is a graduate of Oberlin College, being a classmate with her husband. She came East last Spring in search of material for the Lewis and Clark book. She visited libraries, gaining the most of her information, however, from Major William Hancock Clark, of Detroit, the oldest living grandson of the noted ex-plorer, and at the old Virginia home of Julia Hancock, where Captain Clark was married. In and around Washington and Philadelphia she gained much informa tion. At St. Louis she found many good stories and procured many pictures for illustrations. Mrs. Dye's book will with-out a doubt be one of the most interesting narratives of the opening of a gate.

Christianity and History.

Cardinal Gibbons in North American Review. Christianity has dominated all modern history. Its morality, based on the loving kindness of an Eternal Father and the mystic brotherhood with the God-Man, has renovated the face of the earth. It has set firmly the corner-stone for all future civilization, the conviction of a common humanity that has been deadly rest. mon humanity that has been deeply rooted in us by no stoicism, but by the story of Jesus Christ and by the lives and deaths of countless Christian men and women. It has clarified at once the sense of sin and the reasons for hope. It has touched the deepest springs of efficient conviction; preached successfully, in season and out of season, of mercy and justice and peace; affected intimately every function of domestic life; thrown a sheltering vell of sanctity about mald and matter of fact, Chinese from Yunnan have mother and home; stood out against the fierce ambitions and illicit loves of rulers and the low passions of the multitude. It has healed and cleansed whole legislations, and "filled out with a vivifying the spirit" the noble but inorganic letter of great maxims that a Seneca or an Epictetus might utter, but could not cause to the higher African races, though purely black, such as the Bantu, are decidedly black, such as the Bantu, are decidedly and if crossed with the Arab, exlive. It has distinctly raised the social and civil life of all civilized humankind. It bears within itself the antidote of a certain divine presence, whereby it overcomes forever those germs of decay and change that cause the death of all other societies. Its earliest writers and exponents had a subtle sense of its true character when they took over from paganism and ap-plied to the work of Jesus the symbolic myth of the phoenix, emblem of a na-tive, organic and indestructible vitality.

The Bandit and the Bonds Philadelphia North American
A Bandit, being elected to office, won
fresh notoriety as a bold and successful
Railroad Robber. His fame as a Thief
was spread throughout the Land. By
virtue of His Office the Bandit advertised
that he had bonds for sale—not his own

bonds, but those of the unhappy people over whom he ruled.

Nobody would buy the offered bends.
"Why is this?" demanded the Aston-ished Thief. "My subjects are perfectly solvent and Good for their Money." "The Explanation is," replied a Timid Investor, "that while our People are Good for any Amount, nobody of my Careful Temperament is anxious to deal

ith them through a Notorious Crimi-"This," shouted the Indignant Bandit, 'is not a Personal Matter. It is and unwarranted attack on the Credit of

the City. Moral: Municipalities that want to bor. row money should be careful to select deMR. M'KINLEY AND RECIPROCITY

New York Times How strongly does Mr. McKinley really desire to get through the Senate some tangible concessions of reciprocity? This is the essential point in the Re-

rection. All who have talked with him agree in reporting it. It would be strange If he had not. He has learned much in his four years in office that was only vague impression before. He has unlearned some things. He knows now that in many of the most important lines of industry there is no more need for protection from foreign competition than be himself has for swaddling clothes. He knows, further, that in some important lines there is an actual need for foreign markets, which the high tariff duties tend to close. He knows that in the chief European countries there is a well-founde feeling of resentment toward the Unite States on account of the seifish and arbitrary commercial policy which we pur sue. His own efforts to assuage this feel ing by the negotiation of treatles of reciprocity, though authorized by law and approved by his party platforms, have been resisted in the Senate in a manne that has made the situation more tryin and vexatious than before. He sees that there is a considerable and growing sentiment in the business community in favor of a more rational and progressive policy he has done all apparently that seemed to him practicable to secure some respect for this sentiment, and he has been defeated and almost flouted. The question now is how far he is prepared to go in the use of his great influence with his party to bring the Senate into harmony with his own convictions and with the

advancing public opinion of the country With all respect for the sincerity of the President, we fear he will not go very far. Mr. McKinley is profoundly convinced that the substantial unity of the organiza tion of his party is absolutely essential to the welfare of the country. He will do nothing that he can avoid that is likely to imperil that unity. He will not try to constrain any element in the party that is ready to show fight, unless it be in order to conciliate a more powerful element that is equally ready to show fight. Now, it must be conceded that at the present time the apponents of reciprocity and of all relaxation of the absurd and outworn protective tariff are entirely ready to fight, and the friends of tariff reform in the party are not. The anti-reformers are contending for their pockets. They are in the enjoyment of profitable privileges. They have the monstrous privilege of taxing their fellow-citizens for trading with their foreign competitors. From this they have made and are making great and continuous profits. These profits are so large that they can afford to sell and do sell in many cases their surplus products in foreign markets at prices far low what they charge at home. Mer not give up such advantages unless they are forced to do so, and it is very hard to force these men. They are a compact, united body, trained by long experience in all the arts of influencing legislation Party success is nothing to them excepas it promotes their own interests. discipline is valuable to them as a weapon in their own hands. Turned against them, it has few terrors. They never hesitate to betray and defeat a party man not enlisted on their side. Even Mr. Mc. Kinley can do little with them unless he is able and ready to threaten them with opposition that will induce them to save part rather than lose all. He may come to this in the long run. He is nowhere near that noint now

The protectionists are not deceived about reciprocity. They know perfectly what it means, and that, as far as it goes, it goes straight in the direction of free trade They have fought it in its mildest form on that account, and they will continue to do so until they are compelled to compro-Northwest honor these "Pathingers, and in 1905, at Portland, Oregon, will be celebrated "The Lewis and Clark Centen. the voice of the people at the polls, and even to this they will be found very deaf.

This promises to be a grand expovance of public opinion was becoming dangerous to his party, he might make himself the interpreter of that opinion. and secure some attention for its de-mands. But he would have to be very clear in his conviction, much clearer than has as yet shown any sign of being

Courage of the Darker Races. Spectator.

In India there are races, like the Benga-ees and some of the tribes of Madras, who cannot by any provocation be in-duced to fight, or be trained as soldiers, and they live side by side with others, like the Ghoorkas-secured for us by the intellectual acumen of one man, Mr. Brian Hodgson-and the Mohammedan converts in Madras called Moplahs, who are both probably braver than the very bravest of the white races. Why are the former such exceptional soldiers, while it is funcied that their close kinsfolk in the Shan States and Indo-China are rather timid? Is the cause merely the Rajpoot cross in the Ghoorkas, who physically show no signs of it, but look like rather inferior Mongols; or is it, as we half suspect, that the Indo-Chinese are not cowards at all, but men who have lost something, not so much of their nerve as of their self-confidence? The whole future of the French occupation of Indu-China, or of ours, if we should ever supersede them, depends upon the response to that question, to which as yet the answer is most imperfect. Then does the difference depend upon habit, upon difference of diet-a subject involving the entire future of Chrismany observers affirm as regards all Mus-sulman converts, or purely upon race? Even as regards Chinese there is a most amazing conflict of evidence, competent observers declaring that they are essentially timid, while others equally competent assert that they have innately all the capacities of soldiership-a difference explained by Chinamen themselves by attributing to the people of different districts entirely different characters. beaten French regulars; while Chinese from Shantung seem unable to stand up to any Europeans, or even to Japanese, who spring from the same race. In Africa brave, and if crossed with the Arab, exing, we fancy, all Boers deny this, and attribute true bravery to the blacks only when under certain influences, of which severe discipline is one. There is, we beject even in the Southern States of the Union, where knowledge must be extensive and practical—a difference so great that it can be explained only by wide dif-ferences in the origin of the quondam that it can be explained only by wide dif-ferences in the origin of the quondam slaves, who belonged originally to at least four unconnected tribes. four unconnected tribes.

Wall Street-By the Ticker. S. E. Kiser in Leslie's Weekly. There by the ticker some one lies, The floor is red with stains, And while a face is turning gray The busy ticker croons away Of losses and of gains.

There by the crooning ticker lies Hope, love, ambition, pride; For him who wields th etragic pen A tale is there to harrow men

Somewhere, perhaps, a little face is pressed against a pane in eager watchfolness for one Who, while the changing seasons Shall let her watch in vain.

There by the ticker some one lies Whose weary face is gray,
And at his feet a mocking pile
Of fragile tape keeps growing while
The ticker croons away, NOTE AND COMMENT.

He who fights and runs away

Now Speaker Henderson is going to Ber-In to see whether or not Emperor William will do.

publican Congressional programme for the next session. No one doubts that the Most people are willing to take it for President has a certain desire in this diranted that the plaza blocks are worth seeing at 5 A. M.

> A censor could have been employed to good purpose in the text-book department of the Naval Academy.

> Denmark is still trying to palm off that job lot of islands on Uncle Sam, but so far she declines to quote him any discounts.

> The Retail Clerks' Association has doubled in two years, but the small boy who eats the green apple does the same thing in two seconds.

Either the correspondents at Astoria. are seeing double or the salmon have ranged themselves emphatically on the side of artificial propagation.

There will be fewer sealskins this seaons, but the chances are that the wives of the Kansas farmers will not be able to purchase the usual number.

From recent utterances by prominent Democrats, we gather that the name of the next Democratic candidate for President will not begin with William Jennings,

It might be a good idea to inaugurate an investigation to determine which of the two cup challengers is the faster. It seems to be impossible to decide it by

Judging by the action of the Russian uthorities yesterday it is evident that the Czar has been a constant, if not an appreciative, reader of the works of George Kennan.

There is no probability in the rumor that Emperor William is going to end the Boer War. If the struggle could have been terminated by talking, Webster Davis would have settled it.

Archbishop Katzen of the Roman Catholic diocese of Milwaukee does not believe in Christian Science, of which he recently said: "Christian Science is fundamentally wrong. It is founded on pantheism, from which all its theories are drawn. Christian Science does no harm when it convinces some person who is suffering from an imaginary iii: indeed it does some good, but when it tells a man with his leg cut off that he only imagines that his leg is off and thus keeps him. from the care of a physician, when medical help could save his life, then it is wrong-deplorably wrong."

A suburban resident was journeying from his home to his place of business one morning this week, when he observed on a lot near the car line a goat moored to the "for sale" sign of a real estate dealer, and browsing on the grass and stones within his reach. Noting the name and address on the sign he called at the dealers' establishment on his arrival in town and said:

"I see you have something for sale out on the Mount Tabor trolley line." "Yes," replied the dealer with interest.

'Are you looking for an investment?' The suburbanite said that he was in a small way, and the real estate man, much to his surprise, offered to jump on the car and go out to show him the property. Having a little time on his hands, he agreed, and, in the course of half an hour the two stood gazing at the goat, the sign and the surrounding coun-

"There" exclaimed the dealer. "I'll let you have that for \$3%

"I said I'd let you have it for \$2000. You'll be able to sell it for twice that inside of

10 years.' "Why the lot, of course."

"Shucks, I don't want to buy any lot, want the goat." There was no sale.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Haven't you any of your grandmother's old things, Mrs. Newdash?" "No; but I've got a lot of candlesticks, old tables and chairs that belonged to a woman who lived next door."-

Mrs. Crabinaw-I suppose you'd be awfully frightened if I should send you a telegram white I'm away in the country. Crabinaw-Indeed I would, my dear! I don't know where to raise any more money to send you.—Puck. "Is he what you would call a self-made man?" said one multimillionaire. "I should may so," answered the other. "Why, I can re-

mber the day when he had scarcely a million dollars to his name."—Washington Star.

Hoax—I see Rocksie, the gambler, is going to retire on his fortune and sell out his place, There's a chance for some fellow with a little capital to get in the swim. Joax-Ah! Take a dive to get into the swim, ch?-Palladelphia

"Don't you think you could drive that mule without the use of profanky?" inquired the person of refinement. "Yes," answered the canal-boat man. "I reckon I could get along all right. But it would get powerf some for the mule."-Washington Star

He was obviously anxious, and she seemed almost willing. "I shall refer you to papa," said she, with a becoming blush, "before giving you a final answer." "But I am perfectly willing to take you without any reference," said he, magnanimously.—Indianapolis News.

"Why, dear, what's the matter with you?
Buy news from your hundand?" "this ween Bay news from your husband?" "Oh! worse than that. He writes me that is longing for me and kisses my picture every day." That's no reason for crying." "Yes, but I find I put

mother's photograph in his trunk in mistake for mine."-Brooklyn Life. "You will find the work easy," said Mrs.

Hauskeep. "We live very simply, and there are no children to—" "Oh, Ot'll not take the place av there's no children," interrupted the applicant. "The idea! You're an exception to the rule." "Well, av there's no childer, all the dishes Ot break "Il be blamed on me."— Philadelphia Press. "Well," asked the professor, "did you at-

wen, asked the protect, the protect tend our commencement and meet our graduates?" "No," answered the editor, "I don't attend, but I've met them all, I guess. How many young men did you graduate this year?" "Two hundred and twelve," answered the professor. "Then one of them must be ill," said the differ. "The to date two hundred and

Laura Spencer Portor, in The Atlantic, The patient rain at early Summer dawn; The long, lone Autumn drip; the damp, sweet hush

Of Springtime, when the glinting drops seem gone
Into the first notes of the hidden thrush; The solemn, dreary beat Of Winter rain and sleet;

showers
To the unblossomed hours;
The driving, restless, midnight sweep of

rain;
The fitful sobbing and the smile again
Of Spring's childhood; the flerce, unpitying

Of Spring's childhood; the flerce, unpitying pour of low-hung, leaden clouds; the svermore Prophetic beauty of the samest storm, Transfigured into color and to form Across the sky; O wond'rous changing raint Changeful and full of temper as man's life; Impettous, flerce, unpitying, kind again, Prophetic, beauteous, soothing, full of strife; Through all thy changing passion bear not we Th' eternal note at the Unchanging Sea,