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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temmum temperature, 58; fair. TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair; westerly winds,

A COLOMBIAN MISAPPREHENSION. "In the name of the Most Holy Trin-

Such is the devout salutation with which favor is entreated upon our un-dertakings with Latin American Republics. Yet as with prayers for rain, its beneficence in fact is debatable. Notwithstanding this invocation and the eternal amity sworn over and over again, and the pious exclamation "Which God forbid" reverently introduced after references to possible ruptures, our South American relations are principally stories of troubles. We are the big brother of some exceedingly troublesome and bumptious kids.

There is Ecuador. With her we have nothing left of three-quarters of a century of diplomacy but an insignificant affair touching extradition of criminais. The rest are adjudicated claims of American citizens for outrages suffered there or else have been "abrogated by notice from the Ecuadorian Government."

Then there is Venezuela. No agreement is extant between us. In 1836 we made a treaty of "Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation" which terminated in 1851, "pursuant to a notice the Government of Venezuela." In 1860 we again swore eternal friend-ship in a treaty of "Amity, Commerce and Navigation and Extradition." This also "terminated October 22, 1870," pursuant to notice from Venezuela. Four conventions were held and exasperating delays and equivocations of all uffered in an attemn collect damages sustained by certain of our citizens there. The first convenover this affair was framed in 1866, and the settlement was not finally ratified by Venezuela till 1890, the amount involved being in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Our undertaking in Venezuela's behalf in 1894 is still fresh in mind. Yet the relation has no reciprocal bearing. The country's forelen commerce, even, is in hands for the most part unfriendly to the United

The Republic of Colombia, established in 1819, was divided in November 1821. into three independent republics-New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1862 the name of New Granada was changed to the United States of Coable, and in 1886 this was shortened to the Republic of Colombia. Perhaps eve have had better luck with Colomwa then with any other South Amerfean state. At any rate, a number of most friendly and serviceable treaties are in force between us. There is the original treaty of "Peace, Amity, Navigation and commerce," made in 1846 with old New Granada, superseding the one of 1824 with the yet older united ombia, the consular convention of 1850, the extradition convention of 1888, beside two small matters of claims investigated and awarded. But a curious misapprehension seems

exist with reference to our right duty of helping Colombia to mainorder on the Isthmus. The lanof the treaty (December 12, 1846) his head is as follows:

United States guarantee positively and clously to New Granada . . , the per-neutrality of the before mentioned minus with the view that the free transit in the one to the other sea may not be errupted or embarrassed in any future time die this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and prop-erty which New Granada (Colombia) has and

possesses over the said territory.

The passage, obviously, is open to construction. It may mean that we are to help Colombia to maintain domestic order on the Isthmus, or it may mean that we are to keep off foreign interference. But we have seen no contemporary reference to the fact that the meaning of the passage has already been officially established. It is open to construction, truly enough, but it has already been construed, and the force of the language is defined in ample historical record. The position of the United States has always been that the duty of keeping transit across the Isthmus open and free rests, under the treaty, upon Colombia, and that the United States is not bound to respond to requests of Colombia for aid Home are reported three "robust" in the performance of that duty, unless the "neutrality" of the Isthmus, i. e., the sovereignty of Colombia there, is attacked by a foreign power. Colombis has acknowledged this interpretation in her confession of damages "arising out of her privilege and obligation to preserve peace and good order along the transit route." Our position was definitely laid down by Attorney-Genoral Speed in 1865, when he somewhat tartly dismissed the idea that Colombia had "invited the United States to ome a party to the intestine trou-

take sides in her domestic broils." Our warships are going to Panama, but not, as the French say, to exercise sovereignty and interference under the treaty of 1846. They are for the protecas legitimately there as the Phaeton as follows: is now and the Icarus soon will be, and for no other ends. Perhaps the day will come when our arms will raise the Stars and Stripes at Bogota as they have done at Manlia and San Juan. Perhaps the sooner that day comes the treaty of 1846.

OUTRAGE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

When the civil service law is not outraged in the letter it often is in spirit. The recent decapitation of Consul Sawter, of Glauchau, Germany, is a of deaths are limited by the small numrecent illustration. He is the official who, according to Secretary Gage, had turn any manuscripts sent to it without solici- been instrumental in saving millions to tation. No stange should be inclosed for this the United States Treasury by his expert knowledge of the woolen goods trade. In his term of office the undervaluation of German exports to the United States from the Glauchau district had been reduced to a minimum Consul Sawter, unfortunately for his permanence in office, had been originally appointed by President Cleveland from Connecticut. A Bridgeport Republican lately sought the place, and the Connecticut delegation joined in a demand upon the President for the removal of Consul Sawter. The demand

was complied with. Another and still more remarkable illustration of the domination of the hibit at the exposition.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebgray, a dentist, a local politician, who
wanted this office, which pays \$60 a
month, and will allow this dentist time
Kendrick, 206-212 Seventh street.

Children, to make room for James P.

Gray, a dentist, a local politician, who
der the existing law these institutions
month, and will allow this dentist time
are entitled to part of the public school
to attend to ble recorders have been by
fund. This money is paid to them by to attend to his regular business. Mrs. lican, was appointed postmaster under President Harrison, and when he died PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17. widow with her children to support was Newcastle postoffice was satisfactory to everybody save Gray, who wanted an audience with the Postmaster-General and the President, and explained her case. She went home in full confidence that she should remain in office. This was in the latter part of June. But a week ago the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General announced her dismissal and the appointment of Dentist Gray. The Kentucky Democrats were too chivalrous to turn this poor widow out of her little office, but Senator Deboe was not.

> Then there is the case of Sapp, the United States Internal Revenue Collector at Louisville, Ky., whose term has expired, but who will probably continue to serve indefinitely without the formality of reappointment, despite the fact that the National Civil Service Association has made out a complete case against him for flagrant violation of the civil service laws, and long since requested his removal before the end of his term. So had has been the record of Sapp that the Louisville Courier-Journal described him as "a good asset"; that is, that the renomination of Sapp, which was urged by United States Senator Deboe, would be a good card to play against the Republican party in Kentucky. The ultimate dis-position of the case of Sapp will be regarded as another test of the Administration's devotion to its civil service

> reform pledges. The case of Postmaster Hicks, Philadelphia, was fully investigated by the investigating committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, but the Postmaster-General in a recent letter to the committee upheld the course of Postmaster Hicks, despite his admission that he secured the admission of persons into the classified service without examination, Postmaster Hicks does not deny that Margaret B. Hicks, his own sister, was thus appointed and carried on the rolls of the postoffice at Wayne, Pa., from October 1, 1899, until January 1, 1900, and paid at the rate of \$600 per annum, but never performed any service, and that on the latter date she was transferred as a clerk to the Philadelphia postoffice, where she had previously served illegally and had been suspended upon the complaint of the Civil Service Commission, William Dudley Foulke, on behalf of the investigating committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, has replied to this letter of the Postmaster-General, and fairly says that the postmaster who sought to fill his office with employes obtained in this surreptitious manner (among others his own sister, who could not pass examination, and perform) is not a fit officer to be charged with the maintenance of the civil service law, which he has openly opposed, in such an important place as

the postoffice in Philadelphia, Another violation of the civil service rules is the employment of laborers in the classified service without examination, a vicious practice that has become frequent in the department at Washington and elsewhere. Thus far the President has given no heed to the appeals and recommendations of the committee concerning these further breaks which the spoilsmen are effecting in the reformed civil service.

OUR "YOUNG GUARD" COMING ON.

Napoleon had a corps known as "The Old Guard" in his army, and in his decline of military glory the flower of his conscripts were called "The Young Guard." At the various Federal Soldiers' Homes at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind., and Danville, Ill., there are about 27,000 veterans who might be called "The Old Guard." Among the inmates that have recently been added to the Danville, Ill., Soldiers' young men, who are there supported by the Government on the strength of for the Spanish-American War. These robust young men are the avant-courlers of the "Young Guard" of the pension army that is rapidly forming. The applications for Spanish-American War pensions amount already to 45,710. The total number of men engaged for service in that struggle was only 274,717. which is but six times the number of

applications. The greater part of these men never bles of that government," or that the set foot outside the United States. The of the highest order of capacity and ex- it is jet an abounding plenty.

United States had "become bound to troops first dispatched to Santiago con- perience in civil life, men of great nat- FOREIGN CAPITAL IN UNITED STATES tion of American citizens. They are ties of the Spanish War proper were brilliant young lawyers, West and

1421 40 106 Santiago 260
Porto Rico 3
Manila 17

caused by disease, especially in American camps, and the total figures up ippines was about 70,000, of which some claims made for relatives on account ber of fatalities. The majority of the 45,000 applicants must be abundantly able to work. Of these claims, 7059 have been rejected and 7086 allowed. The Federal Soldiers' Homes will need to be enlarged to make room for recruits from "The Young Guard" of the pension roll.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL. Miles O'Brien, President of the Board of Education of New York City, a Catholic, proposes that no school shall be given a cent of the public money unless that school shall be controlled by the Board of Education and run under all the rules which now govern the public schools. There is a class of schools known as corporate schools which now spoils system is the removal from the receive public funds. While under the postoffice at Newcastle, Ky., of Ger- law they are not allowed to do any trude Saunders, a widow with several teaching of a sectarian character, they children, to make room for James P. are all more or less under sectarian infund. This money is paid to them by Saunders' husband, a steadfast Repub- the Board of Education of New York City, but the only control that the board has over any of them is to see she was appointed to succeed her hus-band. Under President Cleveland the ion of the law relating to the teaching of sectarian tenets is not violated. Mr. left undisturbed. She held on to the O'Brien desires to place these schools as office during McKinley's first term. In fully under the control of the Board of all this time there were no charges Education, so far as their teaching goes, against her, and the administration of as any other public school in the vast system. He would have the teachers employes of the Board of Education, the widow's mite. Senator Deboe the same text-books would be used, supported Gray. Poor Mrs, Saund the teachers would not be allowed to appear in the garb of any order or society. Mr. O'Brien, in advocacy of his proposition, says:

I would deny to no man, whether Greek or Turk, the right to educate his children in religious matters as he thought best. That is a matter for the parent to decide between himself and his God; but let us leave these things out of the public schools, all schools, so that there may be one common ground for all the children to neet on, one common source of Americanism. I have such a firm belief in the public school as the only agency by which all these people can be welded into one homogeneous race that I want to see the children all under the same beneficent influ-ences, with all questions of race, creed and nationality wiped out. The public school is the one place where they can all meet on a common ground and have instilled into them the principles of patriotism, the principles of equality and freedom which more than any-thing else go to make this country great.

Many Catholics, like Mr. O'Brien, hold these views concerning the American public schools. Archbishop Ireland, in approving of the turning over of certain parochial schools in Faribault, Minn., to the administration of the public school authorities, expressed views not greatly differing from those of Mr. O'Brien, saying in effect that the Roman Catholic's child could be best educated to patriotism in the American public schools, where he meets all races and all cree

MENT

An officer of the regular Army has sent The Oregonian a copy of an essay, "Nervous Exhaustion Due to West Woodruff, United States Army, with a request for an opinion of its merits. Dr. Woodruff's contention is that the West Point training is so severe and rigid that it results in premature nervous exhaustion of its graduates; that a large proportion of them disappoint expectations. Dr. Woodruff holds that while West Point should produce a large proportion of officers who should become at least men of some note and success in life, the very reverse occurs, "for it seems as though the best way to extinguish a man is to send him to West Point with the result that the roll of prominent names among West Point graduates shows too small a percentage."

This is a question of fact, and the facts do not support the conclusion of Surgeon Woodruff. The error of Dr. sumption that schools of any sort are manufactories of distinguished men. West Point is a school that is specifically intended to produce professional soldiers, and so long as it does produce who could not passed in the passed of the passed in the pa sional soldiers it is no more to be indicted for not producing a large number of statesmen and other men of notable distinction than a medical school would be subject to criticism because its graduates did not frequently distinguish themselves in public life outside of their profession, Surgeon Woodruff asks "What becomes of these picked men; what is it the academy does to them to snuff out their abilities or keep their lights under a bushel?" The correct answer is that these picked men are heard from, always have been heard from and always will be heard from in war, and would not naturally be heard from in time of peace, since war is the only test of soldlership. Since its creation in 1802 up to June 7 of the present year West Point has graduated 4067 cadets. These picked men had their first opportunity to be heard from in any numbers in the Mexican War, Of their services in that war General

> Scott said: I give it as my fixed opinion that but fo our graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might and probably would have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than vic-tories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and peace without the loss of a single battle or skirmish.

To the services of the graduates of the academy during the Civil War histheir political pull and their enlistment tory bears eloquent witness on both sides of the conflict. The lesson of that long war was that volunteer soldiers. led by trained Army officers, are the strength on which our country must depend. Hundreds of volunteer officers made brilliant records in the lower ranks; not more than two or three proved themselves able to command a These West Point graduates corps. proved the superior value of profes- while not abundant, as reckoned by the sional training over volunteer officers enormous crops of some former years,

sisted of 803 officers and 14,935 men, ural and acquired ability, like Genand General Miles sailed for Porto Rico erals Butler, Schenck, Banks, Dix, Mcwith 3415 officers and men, and at no Clernand, Palmer, Oglesby, Chambertime had more than 8000 men, few of lain, Gresham, Force, Sickles, Schurz, whom saw any fighting. The casual-Garfield. Devens, Wadsworth. The East, men of clear heads and studious habits, were common among the field officers of the Union Army at the outset. Rarely did one of these exhibit an The largest list of deaths is that ability to command more than a brigade or division. The test was long now. It will not be done under the | maximum force employed in the Phil- | graduates of West Point and Annapolis who saved the situation in Cuba. In 35,000 were volunteers. Including the the Spanish War and the subsequent Maine affair, the total deaths had only reached 2167 when the fighting of last graduates have been killed in action year was well over. It is manifest from and more than that number have died these statistics that the applications of wounds. Yellow fever and typhoid for pensions are out of all reason. The fever have abruptly ended the lives of others; in war time, from Palo Alto in 1846 to the most recent fight in the

Philippines, "these picked men of the

United States" have been heard from,

and always with honor.

This fact answers sufficiently Surgeon Woodruff's impeachment of the training of West Point. It has always given us and continues to give us admirably trained and efficient soldiers. This is what West Point is for; it is a school for the training of soldiers, not for the manufacture of statesmen or lawyers or merchants. Nevertheless, the graduates of the academy in civil life have held all kinds of honorable places with credit, They have been Presidents, Senators, Congressmen, bishops, professors, civil engineers, railway presidents, lawyers, men of science, diplomatic representatives in the highest courts of Europe. The only real objection to West Point training is not that it causes premature nervous exhaus-tion, but that just in proportion as it specifically fits a man for the life of a professional soldier it handicaps him when, after a dozen years of military service, the West Point graduate, weary of Army life in time of peace, resigns his commission for civil employment. As brilliant and highly equipped a man as Sherman sank into obscurity in civil life after a dozen years of Army life, and naturally enough, since the very best training of study and experience to master the art of war is not the best training for the pursuits of peace.

If there is one class of laborers more fully justified than all others in going on a strike for wages and hours suited to the common needs of humanity, it is probably that class composed of the girls and women in the women's-wear factories of New York and other large cities. The bargain counter announcement, "prices at less than the cost of material," means long hours in stuffy workrooms for myriads of women and girls, at wages that barely suffice to keep life afoot. Of this class of workers it is said that 30,000 will be involved in a strike movement in New York City next week upon the righteous demand for an increase in wages and a uniform working day. This just contention should enlist for the workers the hearty sympathy of every woman who wears ready-made clothing and every mother who has found her own labors immeasurably lightened by being able to purchase ready-made garments for her children. A little quickening of the feminine conscience in this respect would be timely at this juncture.

Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon at Manila, says the health of the troops continues to be good, and the ratio of non-effectives has deper cent in September, 1900, an increase WHAT BECOMES OF OUR PICKED to 20.42 per cent in April this year. He recommends that a portion of the City of Manila under medical supervision and inspection be set apart in order that vice productive of this condition Point Training," by Surgeon Charles E. | may be controlled by the officials. He says that there is not much disability among the soldiers from alcoholism, In the Civil War, when the Army of the Cumberland, 50,000 strong, was camped near Nashville, Tenn., General Rosecrans carried out the recommendations here made by Surgeon Greenleaf with excellent effect, and the British military authorities enforce the same policy throughout the cities of India.

Major Francis E. Eltonhead, Fourteenth United States Infantry, who was tried, found guilty and sentenced to dismissal for intoxication at Manila, P. I., has received commutation of his sentence from the President so as to place him at the foot of the list of Majors of Infantry, there to remain for a period of five years. Major Eltonhead was graduated from West Point Woodruff is the old one, viz., the as- in 1875. He was stationed at Vancouver Barracks during General O. O. Howard's command of the Department of the Columbia. He was involved in trouble consequent upon his intemperate habits at that time, and was only saved from severe punishment by the clemency of General Howard. This is the third time that Major Eltonhead has disgraced himself, and he was hardly a fit subject for commutation of sentence by the President. He will complete his sentence in 1906 and will retire for age in 1917.

Forest Grove has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of the coldest places when it is cold, and one of the most delightful places when the weather is pleasant, in the entire State of Oregon. It now comes forward claiming the distinction of being one of the hottest places when it is hot in the Willamette Valley, and points to a record of 103 degrees on the 14th inst, in evidence of this atmospheric distinction, This merely shows what the weather clerk can accomplish in that delightful university town nestling close to the foothills of the Coast Mountains, and it may be added that he does it without making the citizens thereof specially uncomfortable, since his visitations of extreme Summer temperature are usually very brief, and to palliate his offense he brings along a cool zephyr.

The Brooklyn Eagle is booming Seth Low for Mayor of New York. His availability would seem to have been somewhat impaired by past defeats, but he is yet a strong man, and circumstances may make him the best representative the independent, goodgovernment citizens can put forth.

According to the August estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the corn crop of the country will amount to 54 per cent. This is much better than July indications foreshadowed, and,

New York Journal of Commerce. A writer in the "Contemporary Re-view" for May said: "England used to view" for May said: "England used to celebrated Tom Marshall once complained that a Circuit Judge had fined him for Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Russian and American powers and the complained that a Circuit Judge had fined him for abusing Pontius Pilate. At the time when American government stocks, railway stocks and industrial stocks. There has been a steady outflow of these securities any in this country."

That last clause was taken seriously

English investments in foreign countries were enormous was common knowledge; but that they have been so reduced as to justify anyone in saying that hardly any government, railway or industrial as curities of foreign countries remained in England was too improbable. But that there is some substantial foundation for the statement is indicated in the finan-cial letters to the Times of this city from its London correspondent, a man who has frequented and recorded the doings of Lombard street for many years. In one of these letters the writer says: "We have already sold far too many of our American railroad bonds and shares, I was told last week by a financial luminary; and I fear that underlying the re-mark was that loss of income resulting therefrom. These sales must by and by interfere with our free importing power, our power to pay for foreign food." In another very recent letter the same writer says: "I am told that not only do writer says: "I am told that not only do railroad bonds continue to leave us for New York, but that comparatively few shares are now really held here outside those of lines like the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and the Illinois Central." The Pennsylvania Railroad. Central." The Pennsylvania Railroad, by the way, gave out a statement last year that only 29 per cent of its stock was held abroad, against 52 per cent in

It is well known that following the improvement of prices due to the National election of 1896, Europe sold back to us large quantities of our securities. Two years ago this paper obtained from the leading banking houses engaged in foreign business estimates of the Ameri-can securities, returned to this country in 1898, and a little short of the first half of 1839; the average of these was \$375,000,-000. There have been seasons within the past two years when European holders of American securities have been reported as selling heavily.

fices in London. American indebtedness ally needed in the empire.

to all foreign countries, including the lia. In spite of continued agrarian agitation bility on \$185,000,000 of life insurance, he estimated at \$3,300,000,000, while the in-deptedness of all the rest of the world to the United States, including \$45,000,000 of bonds held by our insurance companies to secure their foreign business, he estimated at \$500,000,000. These figures of foreign investments in the United States are larger than other estimates that have been made, but in the case of German the first of imports into Germany, thereby displacing Great Britain. According to statistics just transmitted to the State Department by Ambassador White, our exports to Germany in 1969 reached the sum of \$268,750,400, which places this capital they are very much less than country far above all other nations in this some estimates that have a semi-official trade, being followed by Great Britain character. Mr. Bacon estimated American indebtedness to Great Britain at \$2,500,000,000, and to Germany at \$200,000,-000, \$41,000,000 less than our indebtedness to Holland.

To Keep Congress Warm.

Washington Letter. Persons who visit the Capitol building and are given the privilege of looking into the House of Representatives would Into the House of Representatives would never recognize it as the place where so much legislation of such importance to man trade shows larger exports than imthe country has been enacted into law. ports. Instead of the desks, chairs and other furnishings of the House they would find Ameri a large room barren of furniture or floor-ing, in which are employed 50 mechanics and laborers, dressed in the customary garb of the laboring man. Some of these are engaged in laying a white tile flooring, while others are mixing cement, and still others are supplying the workmen with the necessary material.

This tile flooring is about three feet be-low a wooden flooring which will be laid scured by one placed above it, developed the fact that the tiling will be used as one section of a "heat chamber." The walls of the building will form other portions of this chamber, and the floor of

the House will complete it.

The reverse side of the floor proper be given two coats of tar and paint. This process will confine the heat to the chamer, into which it is discharged by pipes. This chamber will be filled with heat during cold weather, and it will be supplied to the house by radiators placed in the floor Many complaints were made because the old heating apparatus was not sufficient to maintain a temperature which made the chamber comfortable, and the "heat chamber" is an experiment which the experts believe will prove successful.

Shipbuilding Without Subsidies. St Paul Pioneer-Press.

To judge by the activity in shipbuilding there is still room on the Atlantic for new vessels. The Journal of Commerce gives the details of 28 vessels under construction by various steamship companies. They are all intended for the trans-At-lantic service. They comprise freight boats and freight and passenger boats, and in size run all the way from the levia-than "Celtic," which is 600 feet long and has a gross tonnage of over 20,000 tons, to a fleet of steamers of about 7500 tons contracted for by the North German Lloyd. But the prevailing characteristics of most of the new vessels are large capacity and economical engines. The result will be a lower cost per ton per mile in carrying freight, and this, considering the intense competition on the Atlantic, is likely to mean lower rates for the shipper. It will also mean larger shipments unless all sommercial experience is reversed. There is undoubtedly as much room for the expansion of international trade under the stimulus of low freight rates as there has been for the development of our internal commerce under the same stimulus.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican, The stoutest defenders of the injunction process, as used against striking workmen, must admit that it is being rapidly pushed to extremes. From the very nature of the case this is a result to be expected. The power which the courts are using is very elastic and not clearly defined. A review of the last 30 years would fined. A review of the last 30 years would reveal the fact that it has grown amaz-ingly, not through legislation by the people, but through the reasoning and the de-cisions of the courts themselves. There are hundreds of Judges in this country, working under the codes of 45 different states and the Nation itself, and each of them may extend the injunction process to suit himself, subject only to the re-straining power of a higher court of ap-peal. As labor conflicts have continued the tendency to make the injunctions more and more sweeping has become very marked in all parts of the country. A little extension of the theory of judicial contempt at one time makes it easy to effect another extension at a later time, so that things have reached a serious pass in

This Man Was No Politician. Springfield Union.

For the first time since the outbreak of the Spanish war President McKinley has approved the death sentence in the case of an enlisted man in the United States Army. The case is that of Private Phineas Foutz, of the Nineteenth Infantry, who was found guilty of murdering Geneviva Torres, a native Filipino dering Geneviva Geneva Genev girl, by stabbing her to death with a When darkness gathers over all, sword cane in her home in Mandaue, Cebu, the sentence of the court being that Take the he be hanged.

THE EVANS REPRIMAND.

Louisville Courier-Journal. According to an apochryphal story, the this is said to have occurred. Pilate had been long dead. What is more to the purpose, he was out of office, so that the from England, and there are now hardly any in this country."

principle underlying the offense of scandalum magnatum did not apply. Still, he That last clause was taken seriously by, probably, very few who read it. That English investments in foreign countries William E. Chandler was once Secre-

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, in a pub-lished book, criticised his official conduc while he was in office. The Acting Secretary of the Navy has accordingly sent a letter to Admiral Evans, censuring hin for an attack on a former head of the de partment. If tolerated, he says, it would be subversive of discipline. From a tech-nical standpoint, the Acting Secretary may be right. The reprimand has rather the ring of a perfunctory performance, in-tended to go no farther than was strictly necessary. As such Admiral Evans can well afford to accept it.

But while it may not be just to criticis

the Navy Department for its action in this case, a large measure of public sympathy will hardly be extended to Mr. Chandler, who took this method of vindicating himself from criticism. Mr. Chand-ler himself has not been sparing in criti-cisms of those who differed from him or who stood in his way. He has always had the reputation of carrying a bitter tongue in his head, and of using it freely against those who for any reason incurred his enmity. He did not spare any one because he held or had held official posttion. His own colleague in the Senate, though of the same party, was the object of his persistent attack. It seems rather late in the day for him to shelter him-self against criticism for the mere reason that many years ago he was at the head that many years ago he w of the Navy Department.

United States Lends in Trade With Germany.

Chicago Record-Herald.

There is trouble for the agrarians of Germany in the statistics of that country's trade with the United States for the year 1900. The figures also remind the Kalser's Government that the problem of as selling heavily.

Mr. N. T. Bacon, who published the results of his investigations in the "Yale Review" last year, pursued his inquiry into the amount of foreign capital invested in the United States and of American capital invested abroad in the banking houses in this country most likely to be informed, in all the financial centers of Europe, and in the inland revenue ofof Europe, and in the inland revenue of- a good share of the food that is annu-

trade, being followed by Great Britain with \$159,920,000, Russia with \$173,740,000, Austria, with \$172,312,000, and France with \$72,590,000. In 1891 our sales to Germany amounted to only \$108,528,000, while those of Great Britain reached the sum of \$160,888,000.

It is also interesting to note the fact that during this period from 1891 to 1900 the United States has occupied third place In the matter of exports from Germany. The first place in Germany's export trade

The increasing demand in Germany for American goods as shown by Ambassador White's figures for 1990 emphasize the futility and folly of trying to erect tariff barriers or embargoes against this trade.

Japanese "Peril" the Latest Scare. St. Paul Pionees Press. According to the Census Bureau, the

Chinese labor "peril" is passing and the Japanese peril is taking its place. In the 100, partially offset by an increase in the rest of the country of 11,500. Of the falling off in the Western States the larger part was in California, where the Chinese population declined from 72,475 to 45,750 during the census decade. But in Hawaii there was a heavy increase from 16,250 in 1880 to 25,775 in 1900. On the other hand, the Japanese population of the Western States increased from 1560 in 1890 to 23,350 in 1990, and in Hawaii from 13.120 to 61.110. So far as Hawaii is concerned, there is little probability that the Japanese population will grow so rapidly hereafter. For most of the increase was owing to the importation of Japanese la-borers by the sugar planters, and they are already sick of the bargain. The Japa have turned out to be entirely too smart, organizing readily and striking for higher wages, or anything else, on the slightest vocation. Hence the demand for Porto Rican laborers, who are supposed to possess the good qualities of the Portuuese laborers, who have given great sat-Isfaction and who form no small element of the Hawaiian population. What will ne of the Hawaiian Jap remains to be seen. Most of him will probably strike for home and the rice fields, and the rest of him may drift to the mainland.

Duty of the Grateful Cows. Cleveland Plain Dealer. The cows ought to get together and give Professor Koch three rousing moos.

The Living Temple.

Olliver Wendell Holmes. Not in the world of light alone, Where God has built His blazing throne, Nor yet alone in earth below, With belted seas that come and go, And endless isles of suniit green, Is all thy Maker's glory seen; Look in upon thy wondrous frame Eternal wisdom still the same! The smooth, soft air with pulse-like

Flows murmuring through its hidden caves, Whose streams of brightening purple rush, Fired with a new and livelier blush, While all their burden of decay The ebbing current steals away. And red with Nature's flame they start From the warm fountains of the heart. No rest that throbbing slave Forever quivering o'er his task, While far and wide a crimson jet Leaps forth to fill the woven net Which in unnumbered crossing t The flood of burning life divides, Then, kindling each decaying part, Creeps back to find the throbbing heart But warmed with that unchanging flame Behold the outward moving frame

Its living marbles jointed strong With glistening hand and silvery thong, and linked to reason's guiding reins By myraid rings in trembling chains, Each graven with the threaded zone Which claims it as the Master's own.

See how you beam of seeming white It braided out of seven-hued light, It braided out of seven-men light,
Yet in those lucid globes no ray
By any chance shall break astray.
Hark, how the rolling surge of sound,
Arches and spirals circling round,
Wakes the hushed spirit through thine ear With music it is heaven to hear,

Then mark the cloven sphere that holds All thought in its mysterious folds: That feels sensation's faintest thrill, And flashes forth the sovereign will: Think on the stormy world that dwells Locked in its dim and clustering cells! The lightning gleams of power it sheds Along its hollow glassy threads!

And the last tottering pillars fall,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Now are you convinced the sun is hat? Is it hot enough for you? Sorry to put the question, but we just have to.

Timber land deal rhymes with steal, but such things were better unsung. Kitchener will end the Boer war Sun-

day. September 15. Can he tell us what Professor Triggs says all hymns are

doggerel. Wonder what kind of a him be is himself? Cervera says he never met Sampson. He should not forget Sampson's strenuous

effort to get an introduction. Hereafter whenever you see an alleged hero with his mouth shut, you may sat-

isfy yourself he is a fraud. Whites and negroes in the South mingle freely when it comes to lynchings. On

such occasions all men are created equal, A button-makers' trust is proposed, This is a signal for cheap paragraphers throughout the country to unbutton their

Hanna has sunk into such insignificance eside Shaffer and Morgan that we begin o think he might do for President after

pany which is waging destruction upon nosquitoes, but those people who buy the Almost every war hero will testify by

It is probably not the Standard Oil Com-

this time that the pen is so much mightter than the sword as to be positively dangerous, Whenever a widower has prudence to

order his Winter firewood this kind of weather, every woman in the neighborhood looks his way, Oxygen promises to be such a good

cure for baldness that we may soon dispense with the hot air of bald-headed testimonial writers. A maiden in New Jersey has just cele-

brated the centennial anniversary of her birth. She shows successfully that marriage is a fallure. The Seattle Pee Yl yet spells it Puerto Rico. Shakespeare's spelling does not

suffer in being up-to-date, but of course the analogy is of no moment, Emperor William has placed an order n America for an American schooner. Even the great American 5-cent institu-

tion is making inroads into the Old World, The Nebraska State Game Warden has forbidden the farmers to fight the grasshoppers longer with poison, saying that the loss of birds and game is too costly a price to pay for the destruction of

comparatively few insects. Mrs. Nation is out of jail and Mr. Nation will get a divorce. The lady says if she had another chance she wouldn't marry the best man on earth. Usually such a declaration is regarded only as feminine negative, but in this case it isn't, since she speaks in eminent truth.

Two children were bitten by dogs the other day and there is the usual concern about the victims. Unless unfortunate symptoms develop, Goldsmith's oft-quoted ines may bear reprinting:

The wound it seemed both sore and sad To every Christian eye; And while they swore the dog was mad, They swore the man would dis-

But soon a wonder came to light, That showed the rogues they lied; The dog it was that died.

John Clinton, Jr., who is organizing a movement for a National convention of creased. The most serious feature, according to Colonel Greenleaf, is the steady increase in venereal diseases among the troops, showing from 8.97

It is a wooden flooring which will be laid and upon which will rest the desks and conding to Colonel Greenleaf, is the steady increase in venereal diseases among the troops, showing from 8.97

It is a wooden flooring which will be laid and upon which will rest the desks and chairs of the members. Inquiries as to the reason for laying such an expensive the reason for laying such an expensive western States, proper there were only 89.800 Chinamen in 1900, against 107.475 in 1890. The loss has been entirely in the Western States, where there has been a Colored Bank. North, of Philadelphia, among the troops, showing from 8.97

It is the president of the First States proper there were only 89.800 Chinamen in 1900, against 107.475 in 1890. The loss has been entirely in the Western States, where there has been a Colored Bank. North, of Philadelphia, decline in the Chinese population of 25. September 26, is the president of the First Colored Bank, North, of Philadelphia. increase in the kind ever held in America. Mr. Clinton is a native of Richmond, Va., 35 years old, and a graduate of the Moore-Street Industrial School. In 1890 he became pulylisher of the first daily newspaper ever published by negroes, but abandoned the editorial chair to study law, an ambition in which he succeeded so well as to se cure admission to the Virginia bar in 1894. He soon acquired a large and profitable clientage in Richmond, and invested his savings in the insurance business there, A few years ago he moved to Philadelphia.

> The controversy as to what is the longest word still goes on. It is said that 'antidisestablishmentarianism' (28 letters) is the longest legitimate English word. As to the longest word in any language a recent writer thinks the foll ing word bears the palm, namely: "Llanfairpwligwyngyligcgerchwyrndrowbwiltzs-tliogogogoch." "It is the name of a village in North Wales," says the writer, while lunching at a Welsh inn at Settwsy-Coed recently I heard the name pronounced with perfect ease and clearness by a young Welshman." But, according to another essayist, the word simply "isn't in it" with the Greek word for "hash," of 172 letters, to be found in the unabridged Greek lexicon: "Lepadotemachoselachodaleokranfolieinsanodrimupoprimmaposilhioparahomalipokapakechumerokichlepikossuphlophattoperisteralektruonaptokephallikigkiopeleiolagoostrarabopetraganopterugen."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Questionable.—"One portion might be enough for two, sir." "For two men it might be; but d'ye think it'd be enough for a man an' a boy?"-Puck.

"That mob scene was handled with splen-did effect," said the critic. "Oh, yes," re-plied the manager. "You see, we hire the villain's creditors to go on in that scene."— Tit-Elts.

Identical.—Mr. Pitt-It is odd that the lecturer's motto and the highwayman's motto are the same. Mr. Penn-What is their motto? Mr. Pitt-Stand and deliver. - Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Nothing Serious .- Tess-I met Miss Le Fevra in Paris. She said she knew you. Jess-Oh, yes. I learned French under her, did she tell you? Tess-No; she said you used to take lessons from her.—Philadelphia Press.

Those Professors.—First College Professor—What are you going to do next to get your name in the papers? Second College Professor—I was thinking of declaring that the dictionary is too wordy to be considered good. Sterature.-Baltimore American

What He Was After. He Well, I've just been elected president of the road. More yachts, more diamonds, more horses, more corner lots. She-But haven't you enough, dear? 'Oh, I've never cared about my own 'enough.' I want the other fellow's,"—Brookster Life.

lyn Life. The Correct Answer.—"So you have captured the mounthiners," said the chief to his lieutenant. "Good enough! How did you happen to be so successful?" "Well, sir, we went on a still hunt," replied the lieutenant, who dearly leved a merry jest.—Frank Lea-lie's Weekly.

Due to Chrelessness.—"He's a good physician in some ways," she remarked. "but he is care-less, and that naturally hurts him." "Doesn't get his prescriptions mixed, does he?" "That's just what he did in the case of Mrs. Jenkins."
"Nothing serious, I hope." "Yes, it was. Not fatal, of course, but quife serious. He falled to acquaint himself with the circumstances and prescribed a month's rest in the country

when she could easily afford a trip to Europe I don't think she'll ever have him again."