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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; winds abift-

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 73; minimum temperature, 63; pre-cipitation, 0.11 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1962

A MENACE OF THE CITY.

Again it is demonstrated what grave danger the City of Portland is in from the presence in its midst of the supply depot of the Standard Oil Company. Now, without further delay, the Comof this depot to some place beyond a point of danger. Every fire that may occur in a locality near such a depot must endanger a large part of the city, A second time recently a fire has broken out there, and the peril has been extreme. It is within the right, as it is within the duty, of the city to abate this peril, which can be done with effect only by enforcement of removal. It is or to palter with it.

The presence of these inflammable and explosive materials in such a locality produces a paralyzing fear, whenever a fire breaks out. Every possibil-Ity of the extreme peril is then apparent. The firemen feel that they must bend all their energies to the task of keeping fire away from that particular place; and yet they are working in imminent peril of their own lives, at every Explosion of the tanks, or communication of the fire with their contents, would produce an appalling catastrophe. No imagination could exaggerate it. The fire would be scattered far and wide, as by a volcanic eruption; people would be burned or smothered by hundreds; communication by the bridges between the two divisthe burning oil, carried in all directions, would make a universal vortex of fire, in which the city would be deyoured. The Common Council ought to require removal of that oil depot at once. Every delay is dangerous. The Standard Oil Company is not a pitifully poor concern struggling for existence and entitled to commiseration; but even If it were, it should not be permitted to keep its storage and supply depot in the heart of the city. Let the removal be compelled, and compelled now.

SINGULAR INDIFFERENCE. It is a fashlon with Americans to wonder at the conservatism of the English mind, in matters political and social; yet in some of our older states the conservatism is quite as marked, and the results of it are as surprising. In our older and smaller commonwealths. there has been no sudden inundation of the older sentiment by a new populais Connecticut, which rejects an amendment to her constitution, proposed for the purpose of equalizing representation in her Legislative Assembly. The conand solecism. It provides for town representation; and allows to a town of 2000 inhabitants about as many representatives in the Legislature as a fown of anachronism that the voters of the state

have refused to correct. What is strange further, is the fact that only about 15 per cent of the electors of the state voted on the proposithe electors. It was not a party ques-Whether one party or another pers of the state, without distinction of

party, advocated the amendment. difference, on a subject that vitally touches the principle of popular governconservatism. There is dislike of inno- duty. vation. But such result, on such a question, argues political and even intellectual corpidity, surprising in self-

ical and social agitation. The truth is that unless a people are question of calling a constitutional con- ble. adoption or rejection, there was inter- first theft and punished lightly because est enough to bring out only about 31 .- it was his "first," the result of pailiating

total vote. And this after many months of talk, and what was supposed to be agitation, though it can now be seen that there wasn't much that was agitating in it. It is difficult to tell what the performance means, if it means any thing, but it doesn't seem to mean that there is any very widespread or strenuous demand in Connecticut for constitu tional reform."

PASSING OF THE MOUSTACHE,

Somebody has started the story that King Edward is to be clean shaven before he is crowned, and while it lacks everything like confirmation, the favor with which the idea has been received argues something for the final regenera tion of man from the aspect of the gorilla. Hirsute adornment is the present proud prerogative of the masculine sex, but the distinction is in effect ac quired. The fair sex has preceded us in this matter, appropriately enough, as fashion properly takes its origin there, and the evolution into angels, who are confessedly beardless, has advanced farther with the ladies than, with the sterner sex. Yet the credit for this progressiveness on their part and the responsibility for man's backwardness tend to equalize the score. Science teaches us that the extinction of the bearded lady as a species has been due to the selective process of discerning man, who recognized the beauty of smooth faces and conducted his marital enterprises accordingly, while the survival of hairy men is due to nothing ess than the penchant of the gentler sex for strength, and for whiskers as its avatar and seal. Beards may disappear in time, but not till their unloveliness long generations by the enlightened intellect of woman.

The ancient givilizations very naturally inherited the theory that the longer and uglier the beard the more competent its wearer is to protect his women Kendrick, 200-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and folks and hang on to his possessions Lawrence street; A. Series, Sixteenth and Curgenerally. The Greeks regarded the seard as a badge of virility which it was a disgrace to be without. In the Homeric time it was also a badge of sanctity, as with the Jews. To pluck ing disaster to the educational life of it was an indignity, to touch it rever- the whole state. ently an act of moving entreaty. But with Alexander the Great its inconvenlence and general tendency to unclean-liness were apprehended and the custom of smooth faces spread throughout the whole Greek world. Aristotle saw the force of the new reasoning so clearly that he parted with his beard, though in the world of thought and affairs to he lost thereby the distinguishing mark of the philosophers, who are supposed mon Council should require the removal to have coined the proverb, "The beard does not make the sage."

The early Romans were their savage beards uncut until about 300 B. C. some body brought a barber over from Sic The first man to be shaved clean Hy. was Scipio Africanue, and his admirable example was soon followed by every man of social standing. The epigrams of Martial make cruel sport of the lower wrong, utterly wrong, to parley with it regular shave. The beard's activities as of course, unknown then, but the Roman mind soon apprehended it as a When a certain Marius Livius came back from exile he was not nermitted to take his restored seat in the Senate till he had obtained a shave and a bath. The classic shaven face of the Roman lasted until the day of the Emperor. Hadrian, who grew a beard, Plutarch says, to hide certain scars on his face. 2475 and Nebraska with 2256. and the resultant fashion was not deposed until the day of Constantine, whence she was rudely jostled when our brawn, swept down from the North and versity prosperity. Students from ad-

hairy-faced adornment or disfigurement | Berkeley has thriven apace because of is a remarkable phenomenon in our Stanford, and vice versa. It would be American cities of today, and especially an open question whether the Univeramong young men, and it seems some- sity of California would be what it is tothing of a problem how to account for day, either as a purely local institu it. The most creditable explanation is tion or in drawing upon distant states to be put on moral grounds; for it has if it had not been for the counter aclong been known that the beard has 'tivity at Palo Alto. Would Mrs. Hearst resolved itself into a species of facial have given more or less if there had upholstery, quite as full of deceptive been no Stanford millions? possibilities as those mysterious devices of dress and tollet the lady of fashion calls to her aid. A large nose, for example, may be subordinated by a mous- ing its neighbor, but a healthful spirit tache, which is otherwise useful in hiding a defective lip or imperfect teeth. Small features may be ennobled by a intellectual advance and passion for flowing beard, the imperial gives an im- true culture that shall pervade the enpression of height to the chubblest, side tire community and set every young whiskers lend breadth to uncomfortable person on the way to higher education narrowness, etc. All these devices not where the growth has been slow, where only savor of dead consciences, but di- of such a public attitude and impulse rectly impede the physical improvement of the human race, as they cheat Nature a state university, above all petty retion, it is especially marked. Here now out of the good effect she has the right to expect from elimination of the ineligible through marriage. If the homely no-account men are to be made up into the semblance of strength and beauty. stitution as it stands is an anomaly who is to keep them from raising up children inheriting insignificance from their father and imperfect discernment from their mother?

To the credit of American manhood be 10,000 or 50,000. It is this inequality and it said that the flowing locks and streaming beard of the Improvident or eccentric have been eliminated until the American type is recognized as the man with the moustache. In no respect did the immortal Washington, Jefferson, tion. The great body disregarded it. Marshall and Franklin deserve higher Yet the press of the state was active in honor of posterity than in the sfern the effort to bring the subject before resolve in which they left their fine, strong features to history unmarred by any disfigurement of hair. In Clevewould obtain advantage through fairer land and Roosevelt, it is true, we see representation, was not considered at exemplified the American fondness for all. With few exceptions the newspa- the moustache, which doubtless is thought to betoken a certain chivalry, or plquancy, or dash, to the character What could be the cause of such in- of which it is the exponent. This sole concession to the barbaric worship of physical luxuriance may we not hope ment? The larger towns were in fact also in time to outgrow? The verdict quite as indifferent as the smaller ones. Is in your hands, ladies of the jury, At bottom undoubtedly it was an ultra and posterity expects you to do your

Rev. W. G. Eliot, of Salem, in drawing a lesson from the late outbreak at governing communities, supposed to be the Penitentiary, in a sermon delivered accessible to the ideas of modern polit- last Sunday, criticised the practice in the courts of granting leniency to criminals guilty of the first offense against aroused by some concrete example or society. In his view the first convicillustration of political inequality and tion, if severely punished, would have its consequences, they are very likely a permanent moral effect. The logic of to rest in quiet indifference, and let this position is sound. Make crime at matters go on in the old way. The New | the very beginning a moral lapse so Haven Journal and Courier says: "Last serious as to demand and receive as October, when the state voted on the hearly adequate punishment as possi-From the truant schoolboy who vention, there was interest enough in grinningly assures his schoolmates that the matter to bring out about 74,000 the light laying on of the rod by a votes, or a little more than a third of soft-hearted teacher, in consideration of the total vore. Yesterday, when the the "first offense," "did not hurt," to work of the convention was up for the obstreperous youth caught in his

again proven detrimental to the offender and to society. Never allow a boy to announce to his admiring fellows that punishment for any offence that calls for its administration "did not hurt," nor permit his prototype of larger growth to pose before his comrades as a hero because he "got off" before the Police Court with a reprimand, a light fine paid by his father, or even a few days in jail. Such leniency only encourages the youthful offender to ther depredations against the rules of school or of society.

SERVICE OF THE UNIVERSITY. It does not at all follow that the more oung people attend the University of Oregon at Eugene the fewer necessarily will attend the colleges at Salem, Forest Grove, Albany and other places. A village postmaster in Nebraska once testified that the establishment of two banks in the town had increased rather than decreased the registry and money order business, because of the impetus

the banks had given to safe and proper ways of doing business. Just so a great university in Oregon might so stimulate the intellectual and educational life of the state as to help the colleges more

than it hurt them. It may be regarded as certain that President Campbell will follow in a general way the ambition of President Strong to make the institution at Eu gene a university in fact as well as it name. He will seek to interest his regents in such undertakings as will make the university not so much a rival as a helper of the denominational schools. The ways in which this must be done are many and some of them and dishonesty are understood through border closely upon what the colleges would regard as competition. It goes without saying that the university cannot help the colleges or anything else by letting down the standards and efficiency of its undergraduate courses

The better work it does the easier the colleges will find it to maintain high standards and be vigilant in training and discipline. If the university were to go down, the colleges themselves could not escape injury from the ensu-

Nothing will help the university so much as an increasing sympathy for it on the part of the public; and probably the prerequisite to that friendly feeling is the knowledge of the university life and status in other states. Some states owe much of their eminence the fine reputation of their university. The name of Ann Arbor, for example is famous in the world of science, letters and the learned professions. This reputation has drawn hundreds of students thither from all ever the country, so that this year the University of Michigan seems to have broken all the rec ords in the number of graduates, the

class of '02 numbering 777, a class that easily enables it to maintain its position at the head of all state universities orders who were unable to afford the in the matter of class enrollment. In the matter of total enrollment of stumicrobe-breeder and purveyor were, dents, however, it appears to be closely crowded by the University of Minnesota. According to college statistics mark of slovenliness and squalor. compiled from the reports of presidents of the institutions, at the close of the year 1901 the enrollment at Michigan University was 3800, while that in the University of Minnesota was 3550. Illi nois appears to come next with an enrollment of 3000, closely followed by California with 2932, Pennsylvania with

Side by side with these university developments, the denominational colwhen reason regained her throne, legas have thriven. They have felt the uplift from the general interest and acbarbarian ancestors, all hair and tivity in education promoted by the uniput civilization out of business for joining colleges are enabled to pursue some hundreds of dark and heavily be- post-graduate studies near at home, and many young men remain in their hom The decline of the various forms of state instead of going to distant centers.

What any state needs is not a system of equalization by which each school of higher education is kept from surpass of emulation, moving each to do its best, and above all a zealous frenzy of at some worthy school. In the creation there is no more powerful agency than straints and embarrassments of financial niggardliness and local jealousles The eternal beneficence which would be carried to this young state by a university like Michigan's or Minnesota's cannot be calculated in terms of money

AS WAS EXPECTED.

Since the gold-standard act of March 1900, was passed, the efforts of the Republican majority in Congress have necessarily been directed chiefly into preparatory and educational channels. The next step in currency reform is really in banking reform; and the assimilation of our present patchwork system to a sound and scientific dis pensation can proceed at best but slowly. Two measures, the coinnge bill of Hill's and the banking act of Fowler's, are on the ways, nautically speaking, and are due for launching about next session. The recent decision of the Republican leaders to postpone action until that time was pronounced by The Oregonian at the time as certain to be criticised by extremists of both sides. Here is what Mr. Bryan's Commoner has to say:

well enough alone" and finisting that nothing shall be done to change the tariff laws or the trust laws, they are themselves insisting upon such a change in the financial laws as will give greater privileges to the bankers and greater profits to the financiers.

On the other hand, Mr. Richardso rises in the House to protest against the inaction of the Republicans in not passing a bill to strengthen the gold stand ard; and the New York Journal of Com-The present currency disappointment is th

merce speaks much to the same purquestion has been used alternately as a surject of sport in Congress and as a three to the country outside. There is no mor difference between the man who threates that if placed in power he will take staps depreciate our standard of value and diso ganize our system of exchange sind that oth man who threatens, tacitly it may be, the unless kept in power the voters shall be a posed to the danger pressure on them for posed to the danger pressing on them for the other side. It is time that a distinct 000 voter, but a small fraction of the the first offense has been over and over events fair and frank dis

hear no more of the old currency threat who election day draws near. It would be a whole some reduffs to the House of Representative If the Republican should give place to a Demo-eratic majority, and it should be known that the change was due to the lamentable and dishonorable failure to redeem the currency pledge given to the country at every elect

It is very easy to set up an ideal state of things as a standard, point out the difference between it and the state actually attainable, and complain. Those who have actually to do with affairs, however, know that in practice the best that can be done is often disappointing to the best intentions, and that, on the whole, we should be thankful we get so much legislation in the way of financial reform instead of repining that we get so little. from 1896 to 1900 to get the gold standard fully recognized, and banking re form will be lucky if it gets a good initiatory act by the close of this Winter's Congressional session.

The address delivered by Dr. James Withycombe before the Farmers' Institute at Antelope a few days ago contained many valuable suggestions to the ranchers of Eastern Oregon. Pre-eminently a stockgrowing section, the natural resources of vast areas of that part of the state must be properly husbanded, otherwise the range will be practically eaten out and a great industry will languish. The observations of Secretary Wilson, of the National Department of Agriculture, in regard to these ranges in passing over them a few years ago, is well remembered. In his view it was necessary to maugurate a systematic plan whereby the ranges might be allowed to recuperate from the severe grazing to which they had been subjected, if stockgrowing was to continue to be one of the great industries of the Inland Empire. "The re-grassing of your ranges," said Dr. Withycombe in the address to which reference is made, "demands thoughtful consideration." Then follows a tribute bunchgrass on lines presented by Secretary Wilson, in which the practical extinction of this valuable forage plant is deplored, its properties defined and its cultivation urged in protected pastures, with a view to its re-establishment through careful seeding upon the denuded ranges "where no improvement upon its physical structure for withstanding drouth" can be made. The matter is well worthy the attention of intelligent ranchers who see the desirability and indeed feel the necessity of regrassing, for open pasturage, large areas of land "the contour of which precludes successful irrigation.'

The constitution has been suspended emporarily in Cape Colony. For a time after 1814, when the territory was wrested from the Dutch, all authority in Cape Colony was vested in the Governor. In 1825 an executive council was appointed. In 1835 a legislative council was constituted. In 1853 a Colonial Parliament was created, consisting of a House of Assembly and Legislative Council. Since 1872 the government of Cape Colony has consisted of a Govmor nominated by the crown, holding office generally for six years, and paid a salary by the colony of £5000 a year. Lord Milner, as "High Commission for South Africa," receives £3000 additional, together with £1000 of personal allowance. The Governor presides over an executive council which consists of Ministers responsible to the Cape Parliament. These Ministers have a right to sit or speak in either branch of the Legislature, but may vote only in that branch to which they have been individually elected. The lower bouse, which consists of sexenty-six members, is elected on a very liberal principle, and the upper house, or Legislative Council, is also elected, with the exception of the Chief Justice of the colony, who is, exficio, chairmen of that body. With the constitution of Cape Colony suspended, Lord Milner is absolute autocrat. In his capacity of High Commissioner he has a free hand in dealing with the newly subjugated republics, and is not trammeled as he would be in his capacity of Governor of Cape Colony by Ministers responsible to the Cape

Timber losses by fire in the logging ections of Western Washington, especially in the Counties of Pierce and King, have been phenomenally large for this season of the year. It has been but a few weeks since the rains of Spring ceased, yet we have record of a forest fire of almost unprecedented flerceness, carrying destruction over sixty-three square miles of timber. It is impossible to more than estimate the consequent lose, but when it is stated that standing timber to the amount of 550,000,000 feet has been destroyed or ruined for commercial purposes, the loss can be approximated. The loss in milis, logging camps and outfits, and the fact that the timber destroyed was splendid fir, clean of limb to the height of 100 feet, and readily accessible to the railroad makes the disaster assume proportions that are indeed formidable. What of the forest rangers of these Washington timber districts? Are they not yet afield, or, being afield, are they political favorites instead of woodsmen? Or are millmen themselves to blame for a lapse of vigilance that let loose the demon of fire in the resinous forests that were to feed their milis? There was clearly a lapse in caretaking at some point of defense, or the fates made a most wanton attack upon and scored a costly victory against a great industry through the late forest fire in West-

ern Washington. Indian War Veterana are properly grateful to Senator Mitchell and Representative Tongue for the untiring efforts in their behalf that resulted finally in the passage of the pension bill for their relief. So far as noted, the President has not yet signed this bill, though he will no doubt do so at an early day, after which measures placing its benefits within the reach of the veterans will at once be taken. There are some things for which aged and more or less infirm and dependent men cannot afford to wait. The payment of a pension, earned in early life and needed to render its closing years comfortable is manifestly one of these.

The Rose Show was a most charming festival. It would have been more effective as a display had it been made a week or ten days earlier, as the hot wind of Friday, combined with the sultry atmosphere that followed, caused the roses to wilt quickly, even though the greatest care was taken to keep them fresh. However, the display demonstrated, in variety, beauty and abundance of the specimens shown, that Portland is a "rose city" of the first magnitude, and that her citizens can easily demonstrate that fact to the multitude that by invitation will come hither in the Spring and Summer of CANAL LESSON FROM SUEZ.

New York Tribune Last week's yearly report of the Suez Canal directors was an instructive document. It had a peculiar interest to those of us who remember the days before De esseps dug his mighty ditch, days which were filled with scorn and ridicule of that propect, and with mathematical demonstrations of the impossibility of its ever being made to pay. The Suez Canal was reviled in advance almost as much as the Eric Canal was by the Tammany Hall foes of Clinton, and perhaps as much as the Nicaragua scheme has been by the special pleaders of transcontinental rali-roads. Even when Disraeli, at Frederick Greenwood's suggestion, purchased for Great Britain the Khedive's shares, and incidentally gave Punch the theme of its famous "most in Egitto" cartoon, there were many who dolefully phophesled "no returns" from the investment. For now many years, however, the success and the pecuniary profit of that canal have

been amply established.

During the last year they have been greater than ever before. The previous maximum was attained in 1896, when the canal was traversed by 3607 vessels, or 9,865,650 tons. Last year the number of ships was 2009, of 10,822,840 tons. The total receipte, chiefly, of course, from transit tolls, were \$20,624,345 and working expenses were \$5,149,200. If to the latter we add the charges of the redemption and insurance funds, and those of the interest and re-demption funds on bonds and stock, we have a total expenditure of \$8,649,385. leaves the handsome surplus of \$12,575,010. With so favorable a showing, it is not surprising to learn that the directors have declared a net dividend of \$25 a share which is larger by \$3 40 than any ever de clared before. At the same time they have announced a reduction of tolls from \$1.80 to \$1.70, and they estimate confidently that, with the increase of traffic, the re-ceipts in 1965 at the reduced rate will be as great as they were in 1901 at the old rate. They also announce that hereafter whenever there is an increase of dividends, there will be a corresponding re way, that the British shares, for which Dieraeli paid the Khedive \$29,000,000, are ow worth \$135,000,000.

Now, "the bearing of this observation lays in the application on it." Suppose we should apply it, in the fashion of the Rule of Three, to our own much opposed and much decried Isthmian canal enter-prise? As the disparagement of the Sues. Canal was, or is, to that of the American Isthmian canal, so is, or will be, the success of the former to that of the latter canal. Or as the expectations concerning the one have been exceeded by its success, so will the expectations concerning the other be exceeded by its success. Any way you look at it, there is much encouragement for our Isthmian canal,

Fuel Oil Saves the Grain Fields.

San Francisco Chronicle, tives employed on the railroads traversing the interior valleys of the state has re-moved one of the chief sources of danger from fire to the ripening grain fields. Be-fore the introduction of fuel oil on the California railroads thousands of acres of grain were annually destroyed by fires started by the cinders ejected from the funnels of passing coalburning locomo tives. The farmers never felt secure against loss from this cause. He paid high rates of insurance as a rule to prothe railroad right-of-way to serve as fire while the railroad companies breaks. burned the dry grass alongside their tracks, so that the sparks and hot cinders ropping within their territory would have nothing combustible to feed upon. Still fires broke out in the ripened grain fields or ignited the stubble after the grain had been removed, and thus consumed the feed left by the harvester on which the farmer relied to carry his stock until the rainy season set in, and the new grass sprang

Now, in large sections, fuel oil has changed the conditions. The locomotives using it do not emit any sparks or eject red-hot cinders to settle and ignite the withered grass along the right-of-way or parched grain in the neighborin is. The farmer is saved the troubl neighboring and expense of side-furrowing his field where it borders on the railroad, and wherever oil is used the corporation is reing the dry vegetation within its right-ofway. Henceforth, grain-field fires will probably pass out of the future history of the wheat-growing valleys; the railre claim agent's occupation will practically disappear; a big leak in the corporation's treasury will be stopped, and the farmer's fire insurance rates will drop to cor-respond with the diminished risk the use of fuel oil on locomotives has caused.

Some Legislative Amenities.

Washington Post. Despite these hot days, when everybody supposed to be on edge, the Alphonse and Gaston episodes in Congress are quite

"I love the gentleman from Wyor sald Mr. Ray, of New York, to Mr. Mon dell, accompanying the remark with profound bow. "And the gentleman from Wyoming re-turns your affection," instantly respond-

ed Mondell, not to be outdone in polite "The gentleman from Maine is a smart man, and he listens to me because he likes to hear a smari man talk," said Rep-resentative Lankam, of Texas, to his cou-

league, Littlefield, of Maine, "I assent most heartly to the latter part of that remark," answered Littlefield,

amid laughter.
Then Representative Ray said that "for legal knowledge, for acumen, for general intelligence, for health, and for beauty," there was no one equal to Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, to which compliment Mr. Hopkins responded with a graceful bow. But the climax of courteous tribute came when Senator Hoar said that Sena-tor Morgan is "one of the greatest living Senators, and one of the greatest authori-

Family Newspaper of the Future. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Some Eastern newspapers issued with paint boxes on their extremities suggest that the strenuous paper of the future will be so arranged that building blocks for children can be cut out of them, and whole flocks of paper dolls for the little girls. We see no reason why two pages should not be made up of a material that can be cut into a shirtwalst, with a spool of thread attached to the heading. not a half-dozen of ginger snaps on the editorial page that "only have to be moistened" to come loose, or a Noah's ark? The development of prize-package journalism is in its infancy. As presses are improved, it will be no trouble at all to supply subscribers with paim-leaf fans, pillow-slips and porous plasters, fas-tened right in the body of the paper, only needing to be cut loose. Any one would rather have a tidy for the rocker or a splash for the washstand than an editorial on the Nicaragua Canal, and a supplement may be got up by some clever chem-tat that, rolled in a wad, can be used as an excellent totlet soap.

A Case for The Hague Court. Pittsburg Post,

The fact that this country is about to submit a dispute with a prominent Euro-sean power to the arbitrament of The Hague court has probably not attracted the notice of many Americans. The power in question is Russia, whose reputa-tion as a friend of the United States has become proverbial, and the comparative insignificance of the issue involved is shown by the fact that the total damages claimed by the Government at Washington for the seizure of certain American sealing craft by Russian warships seven years ago are only \$500,000. This is not a very big sum as a basis for international controversy, and whether we win or lose our case both parties will doubtless gracefully acquiesce in the decision of the court,

WATTS ON WORDSWORTH.

Professor H. C. Beeching writes entertainingly in Cornhill on an obscure critic of Wordsworth, Alaric Alexander Watts, Watts was a bookseller, a poet in his own right, and the deviser of the "Literary Souvenir," His marginalla in an early copy of Wordsworth have all the vigor of the "tartarly" reviewing of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The following examples of Watts on Wordsworth hardly require comment, but one may note that in the "book of beauty" days no

Yet sometimes, when Was he a solitary the secret cup dram drinker? Of still and serious thought went round We walk'd along while The sun citen set bright and red red, but I never knet Uprose the morning it to rise red. seemed as happy This is nonsense; a wave can acarcely dances on the called happy. And many love me but by none

Am I enough beloved, but he was a constitutionally selfish man, and loved nothing hair so well as himself, as S. T. Coleridge once remarked to me, "A very worthy man, very fond of himself," bit affected sympathy with rocks, trees, brooks and flowers serving to excuse his singular want of sympathy with his kind.

TO THE DAISY

TO THE DAISY. He need but look about. Why scare? Melanand there choly may be dispelled.
Thou art! A friend all but it is not likely to
hand, to scare be frightened away, by
His melancholy. a daisy! The daisy is no mor a "child of the year than any other annu-flower which comes an Child of the Year!

goes with the season LOUISA. I met Louisa in the Why, indeed, a shade,
And having seen that lady! How so robust a lovely maid,
Why should I fear been nymph-like it is not easy to conceive.

That, nymph-like, she is fleet and strong.
And down the rocks can leap along
Like rivulets in May?

a leaping fish cheer.

a lonely cheer. "SHE WAS A PHANTOM," ETC.

Twilight's, too, Twilight has no hair, A Great Lawyer.

The full text of the speech delivered at Manila by Colonel Charles A. Woodruff before the court-martial appointed to try Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith, was related to the second court of the second court printed on the seventh page of Tuesday's Eagle. Even a cursory reading of it will show that it was a fine display of oratorical talent. A closer perusal will prove that the substance was as good as the form, and that the Colonel's logic in ev-ery way matched his excellent rhetoric. It is well that the Army has lawyers as capable as Colonel Woodruff. The defense of General Smith involved ques-tions of martial law which demanded lucidation in every single detail. this properly the counsel for the accused officer must necessarily have made him self familiar with half-forgotten prece dents; it was necessary that he should not only search the records of our own wars, but it was necessary that he should investigate the interpretation put upon martial law by nations other than our own; he was forced to collect and digest a great mass of material of which only the pith cound be presented to the court. How convincingly and concisely Colonel Woodruff did his work is apparent from the printed report of his speech. He in-troduced no superfluitles. He went straight to the point. His plea was backed by argument and his argument by facts. The effect of what he said upon those who heard him is indicated in the story sent by the Eagle's correspondent in Manila. He painted the trials and sufferings of American soldiers with just he amount of detail picture impressive. He exaggerated nothing. He distorted nothing. He concealed nothing. He proved himself an admirable advocate and a credit to the Army, which he defended in defending one of its high officers. As a lawyer Colonel Woodruff may have some equals, but we doubt if he has any superiors in his own service. His conduct of General Smith's case will take rank along with the remarkable ex-hibition of legal acumen given at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard some years ago by the Judge-Advocate who represented the Navy at the court-martial of Commande McCalla.

Roosevelt's Opportunity and Danger.

New York Evening Post, Every one can see that the present crisis is big with the political fate of President Roosevelt. His defeat in the Cuban mat-ter has been brought about by political managers who are hostile to him in their hearts, and who are determined to pre-vent his renomination. If he falters, or compromises with them, he is lost. But he can best them all if he remains "un-shaken, unseduced, unterrified," another Abdiel of whom it can be said:

Nor number, nor example, with him wrough To swerve from truth, or change his constant

The politicians are teaching the try a lesson, as well as the President. People see how the bosses are quietly en-deavoring to monopolize all forms of the political activity of the Nation. From primary to Cabinet their ambition runs, as they would have their power extend. This condition of things the majorit Americans look upon with loathing. system is fairly forcing the people out of doors to become statesmen, as was said of the English Conservatives. But a leader is necessary in the revolt against the tyranny of the machine, and Theodore Roosevelt almost seems the heavensent man to step into that leadership. What we are certain of is that, if he chose to fling himself upon the popular sympathies and support, and assert the right of the people to govern themselves without consulting the boxses, he could make himself strong enough to defy the confederated politicians, and at the same time render the country an incalculable

> Edgar Allan Poe. Thou wast all that to me, love,

All wreath'd with fairy fruits and flowers, And all the flowers were mine.

Ah, dream too bright to last!
Ah, starry Hope, that didst arise But to be overcast!
A voice from out the Future cries,
"On! on!" -but o'er the Pust
(Dim gulf!) my spirit hovering lies
Mute, motionless, aghast. Kor ains! alas! with me

The light of Life is o'er!

No more—no more—no more— (Buch language holds the solemn sea. To the sands upon the shore) Shall bloom the thunder-blasted tree, Or the stricken sagle soar. And all my days are trances,

And all my nightly dreams
Are where thy dark eye glances,
And where thy footnep gleams
In what ethereal dances,
By what eternal streams.

America's Greatest Need, Indianapolis News.
The horseless car and the hornless
Their merits no one will decry;
But what we most need— Let inventors give heed-Is a powderless Fourth of July.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We are having a rain without a cor-

Never mind: it won't begin to rain ard till the Fou-

King Edward must be beginning to suffer from stage fright. The boys have missed their one oppor-

unity to take a hot free bath. Somebody ought to catch a mascot and noor it to the Madison-street bridge.

Confingration is a fine word. Surprising that no one thought of it before

It seems to be easier to get behind the convicts than it is to get ahead of

The Portland ball team will not lose another game before Wednesday. There's no game today.

General Eagan has been using a rerolver, which is much less deadly than embalmed beef.

> The small boy saves his money Full patiently to buy The fireworks that presently Will help him reach the sky.

The correspondent who reports that the biggest gun in the world has just been completed has probably never heard of J. P. Morgan.

brains. An Indian apparently is more sensitive than a white man, Richard Croker looks upon the cornation proceedings with contempt. Such

A Texas Indian who had been whipped

by his mother-in-law blew out his

formality is never necessary in an absolute monarchy like Tammany. Dr. Parkhurst is studying the Irish people, on their native isle. One would think that he could have exhausted the

subject on his excursions into New York politics. The sebraska Populists are talking about making an effort to have William Jennings Bryan run for Governor. William Jennings Bryan seems to be a rising

man in Nebraska.

General Early was to the last an unreconstructed rebel, as is shown by a story told of a remark made by General Longatreet to the ex-Confederate Cavalry leader, General Joseph Wheeler, who is now on the retired list of the Army. "Joe," said Longstreet, "I have only ne wish." "What is that?" asked Wheeler. "I want to get into hell about half an hour shead of you and hear old Jubal Early's remarks when you come along wearing that blue uniform."

The case of Justus Smith, charged with Intoxication June 14, 1865, was only disposed of on Saturday, Il years late, in a New York City court. The papers were only then found, and who Justus Smith was, and where he is, or where the poiceman who made the arrest is-if indeed either of them are alive-may never be known. Justice Hogan, however, who indersed the charge, is living, and thinks it a relic of the days when returning soldiers were often arrested for their protection, without any purpose of prosecuting the charges.

The Boaton Journal tells the story of an actor who was accustomed to spend his Summers in Wilton, Me. There he noted when, as the custom was, a farmer "killed a critter," the liver, sweetbreads, kidneys, etc., were thrown away. offered to purchase these delicacies, but, though he got the goods, the "sturdy farmer scorned his proffered gold." long after he observed as he walked through the village this he was the cynosore of all eyes, and was followed by a wondering, if not admiring, crowd, chiefly of the young. "Aha," thought he, "I cannot escape my fame; my glory as an actor has followed me even to this obscure hamlet." And he was mightily puffed up till he overheard one yokel shout to another: "Bill, there goes the feller what eats innards."

Atlanta Constitution. With the surrender of the Boers Great

Britain acquires an undisputed title to 187,465 additional square miles of territory in South Africa. She has puid heavily for this fresh acquisition of real estate, but she has also at the same time gotten rid of an old boundary line controversy which has been the source of endless annoyance. Great Britain's holdings and "spheres of influence" on the Dark Continent now ag-gregate more than 2,000,000 square miles, or an area equal to the continental don

of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. France comes next to Great Britain as an owner of territory in South Africa, her combined possessions aggregating 2,000,000 square miles; but most of her property is the Sahara Desert, and is not very productive. Germany, Portugal and Belgium, each hold 200,000 square miles; Turkey 400,-000 square miles, and Spain 20,000 square miles.

Names Didn't Daunt Him, London Globe,

Prince Munster (then only a count), together with Count Beust and Count Schouvaloff, was attending a foreign office reception in London. Their names afforded no slight difficulty to the thoroughly English footman, who announced the guests by shouting their names up the great staircase. Count Schouvaloff arrived first, and the footman duly announced him as "Count Shuffleoff." Then came Count Benst, whose name in the survitor's mouth became "Count Beast," Lastly Count Munster appeared and the footman, evidently feeling that a supreme effort was required, finished off by calling out "Coun-

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Quite Unintentional.—"Bessle, dear, can't you keep your chair from equeaking when you rock it" "I didn't know it squoke, mamma."— Chicago Tribune.

"Do you know a good tonic for nervous per-sons. Simpkins?" "No; what I want to find is a good tonic for people who have to live with them."—Tit-Bits.

His Excuse.—Mrs. Handout—Will you saw some wood? Frayed Fagan—Sorry, mum, but I've got the ping-pong wrist, and me physi-cian says I need absolute rest!--Puck.

It.—Tess.—Did you see May when she delivered the valedictory at her college commencement? Jess.—Yes, and it certainly was lovely.
Tess.—That so? Jess.—Yes, it was just a plain usseline de soie, but so styllsh.-Philadelphia Two Sides of a Story .- Homer-When you

were in Paris did you find i. difficult to speak Prench? Travers—Oh. no. I had no trouble in speaking it. The difficult part was in getting the jabbering idiots to understand it.—Chicago Daily News.

Daily News.

Cupid's Benefit.—Celia—Oh, we had a delightful time at Ophelia's announcement party.

Delia—What did you do? Cella—She had us submit sealed guesses as to the man she is engaged to: the girl who guessed right is to be maid of honor.—Detroit Free Press.

A Good Thing Appreciated.—"Who is your favorite author?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle, as she was tooking through the manufacture in the press.

favorite author?" asked Mrs. Oldcastie, as she was looking through the magnificent library of the new neighbors. "Shakespeare," her hostess replied. "I do think his 'Roll On, Thou Deep and Dark Blue Ocean, Roll,' is one of the literartest pieces I ever heard. Josiah was readin' it to me not long ago, and it almost made me sensick—it was that real."—Chicago Record-Herald.