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TODAY'S WEATHER—Partly cloudy, with showers; cool; south shifting to westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 82 degrees; minimum temperature, 56 degrees; clear.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 31.

SEMINARY AND UNIVERSITY.

There is no objection, of course, to a divinity school at Eugene. Because the State University is there is no reason against, and may be a reason for, the establishment of denominational institutions in its neighborhood. There is no objection, either, to a divinity school of the Christian denomination receiving such aid through its nearness to the State University as the seminary of any other denomination might properly receive. The question is purely one of evidence as to the propriety of the relationship now existing, and especially of the danger or harmlessness of the tendency that is established. If that tendency is harmless, there is no occasion for solicitude. If it is dangerous, now is the time to arrest or divert it.

It is a significant and impressive fact that the defenders of the arrangement, excepting, of course, its immediate promoters and sponsors, invariably qualify their defense by some general statement, as "it is a dangerous experiment," "it is a bad thing for the sectarian schools to invade the state schools," etc. Nothing could more forcibly justify the note of warning uttered by The Oregonian in its original article. A relationship that requires to be "watched closely" and "guarded against more questionable relations" is already well along toward the danger point. A denominational school is in close and reciprocal relationship to the State University. Credits are interchanged, and teachers on the University payroll appear in the Divinity School's lecture courses. It cannot be denied that the seminary receives aid from the university—aid supplied at public expense. If this is right, who can draw the line where the equipment of the university is to be denied further extension to the seminary's benefit?

It is true that universities frequently covet technical connections near at hand in law, medicine and theology; it is true that State University presidents (President Graves, of Washington State, is, if we are not mistaken, one of them) advocate the establishment of theological schools at university sites. But this does not establish the principle as sound or prove the practice salutary. He must be dull indeed who cannot discern in such close relationship the beginnings of a denominational tendency in the university that can hardly fail in time to bring fruit of denominational bias. If Chicago or McCormick Theological Seminary were thus affiliated with the University of Chicago; if San Anselmo were thus affiliated with Berkeley, does any one suppose that the secular school could escape the influence and the reputation of denominational bias?

The practical question in this matter is its bearing on the University's future. It is easy enough to say that other denominations have the same privilege. It is an engaging conception to think of other seminaries grouping themselves in time about the university campus with educational benefit to the theologians and religious stimulus to the university. But we all know that this is not a fact, present or possible, but only a dream. There is to be, apparently, a seminary of the Christian denomination in close relationship with the State University. As time goes on this relationship, unless established at once and finally on strictly independent basis, will become more and more vital. The university will draw students to the Christian school, the growing number of Christian students will require and receive increasing recognition from the university. Denominational influences will gain in power, through the student body, through the faculty, through the social, political and business agencies put into operation. The end of this arrangement is a denominational coloring to the public conception of the university, an end that bodes no good to the institution's strength with the people at large or with the State Legislature. Mostly the regents will be content to deplore this as a lamentable fact. Partly, doubtless, they have power to resist the tendency before it is hardened. And to the extent of that power, if they are wise, their efforts will be exerted.

Of course there is no political significance in the meeting of Presidents Mellen and Hill with the farmers of the Big Bend country. Railroad presidents always handle traffic matters exclusively, and they cheerfully give their time and run private trains across the country every time there is call for adjusting the freight rate on a bushel of wheat or a pound of wool. Had the farmers, or those who are acting in their name, sought conference with the traffic officials of the roads they deal with, it would have been conclusive evidence that they were actuated by political considerations. But now there is no ground for such suspicion. Even the dispatches from the seat of the movement declare it to be innocent of political guile. Who, indeed, would impute such motives to such people?

ONLY SOURCE OF REMEDIAL LAWS.

The Republican party at the North, recruited from the brains and character of the generation born in the throes of the Civil War, is not enamored of monopoly or in love with tyranny. As to the trusts, it wants them curbed. As to the Spanish islands, it wants them well treated. The party is speaking its mind plainly wherever its state conventions are held. Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and now Iowa have made answer to the Republican opposition to the President. That answer is a clean bill of instructions in favor of liberal tariff concessions to Cuba. Equally plain is the commendation of the Administration's attitude toward the trusts.

In Iowa as in Michigan, Nebraska and Minnesota, efforts were made to secure indorsement of the "insurgent" position; but the organization of anti-Cubans melted away before the first trial of strength. There was no support for the anti-Cuban view in the rank and file of the party. The men who, in the lobby-infested halls of Congress, have fallen away from the popular standard of justice and fair trade, learn their error and their danger quickly enough when they return to mingle among the masses of their own people. The terrible mistake these insurgents made is dawning upon them, and the revelation is a most impressive testimony to the soundness of the party itself, and to the enlightened views of the West on the tariff question. Yesterday's declaration at Des Moines shows that the tariff-reform party is the Republican party, and that if there is to be any real movement for control of the trusts or for generous treatment of Cuba, the way to it lies through President Roosevelt and the alert and determined young Republicans behind him. What The Oregonian said on the 19th day of last April was this:

> American history presents no more humiliating spectacle than the action of the House of Representatives in passing the Cuban relief bill in its final form. The Democrats and "insurgent" Republicans who forced the Morris amendment, abolishing the differential on refined sugar, presented the country and the world as miserable a spectacle of demagogery as could be contrived.

And on the 20th of June it plainly averred that "it does not approve the course of those Senators from the Pacific Coast and elsewhere who have joined hands with the Oxnard trust to defeat the Cuban programme of the Administration and the Republican leaders." Now The Oregonian may be permitted to rejoice that the Republican party justifies the expectation entertained of it on the Cuban question as it did on the more supreme question of the gold standard. To that party, now as heretofore, the country must look for constructive legislation demanded by the needs of the hour.

A REPUBLICAN HOUSE PROBABLE.

The prediction by Representative Babcock of a Republican victory in the Congressional elections in November is likely to be fulfilled. Indeed, a number of leading Democrats affirm that the capture of the lower house of Congress is a matter of small consequence; that the game is not worth the candle. In order to secure the control of the Senate, the Democrats would have to gain the Legislatures of more than a dozen states, which would be impossible except through a political revolution. They have only to hold their present strength and gain some twenty-five districts from the Republicans to secure a working majority in the House, but United States Senator Vest thinks that with the Senate and the Presidency in the hands of the Republicans the capture of the House would prove but a barren victory, because the Democratic majority in the House could do nothing but sit still or propose measures of reform and change which would have no chance of enactment. Senator Vest expects, too, a financial crash, and if it should follow a Democratic victory in the Congressional elections, the Republicans would be prompt to attribute it to the impairment of public confidence caused by such victory, which would be accepted as a storm signal for 1904. Leading Democratic papers at the South are strongly impressed by these considerations urged by Senator Vest, and are not disposed to regard a failure on the part of the Democracy to capture control of the House at the November elections as in the nature of an unqualified calamity, either to the country or to the Democratic party. To the Democratic party the capture of the House would be something of an assurance of a probable victory at the polls in the next Presidential election, for as a rule the party which carries the Congressional elections midway in a Presidential term gains the following Presidential election.

The Democrats carried the country in 1874, and have always insisted that Tilden was elected President in 1876 if the true result could have been ascertained and enforced. The Democrats won in the Congressional contest of 1890 and elected the President in 1892. The Republicans won the House elections of 1894 and 1898, and elected the President in 1896 and 1900. The Democrats carried the House in 1878 and lost the Presidency in 1880, but this was due to the fact that the "John Kelly" wing of the New York Democracy did not enthusiastically support General Hancock, the Democratic candidate, and to the fact that General Hancock displayed more military frankness than political astuteness in his extension of hearty congratulations to the victorious greenbackers of Maine and his description of the tariff as a "purely local issue." The Democrats carried the House in 1886 and lost the Presidency in 1888; but this was due to the precipitate action of President Cleveland in forcing the tariff issue to the front in his message of 1887. But for that unexpected action, Cleveland would doubtless have been re-elected in 1888. On the whole, the record shows that as a rule the party which wins the midway contest is likely to win the following Presidential election. A sweeping Democratic victory in November would mean a hard fight for the Republicans to hold the Presidency in 1904. But this sweeping victory there is no present prospect that the Democrats are likely to obtain. The Republicans have controlled both houses of Congress since 1894, a longer period of unbroken ascendancy for one party in the legislative branch of the Government than has been known in thirty years. They have controlled both the executive and legislative branches for six years, and this has been due to the fact that the Democratic party has been greatly demoralized and divided against itself through Bryanism, which has stood for populism and dishonest money.

It may be said that Bryan is a back number, and that Bryanism has spent its force. But the trouble is that Bryan is not a back number, but is very much in evidence still, both in voice and print, and is determined to be recognized and determined to wreck the best-laid plans of those who assume to ignore his visible shape and influence. This renewed exhibition of the vitality of Bryan and the aggressiveness of his attitude will doubtless prove fatal to Democratic capture of the lower House. The Gold Democracy in close districts will not vote for any candidate that has any smell of Bryanism in his garments. Bryan will upset Hill's chances of political success at any cost, and as Hill is the Democratic leader in New York State, there is small chance that the Democracy will escape defeat in that state in November next. Even if Bryan were not a disturbing figure, the Democracy today is utterly destitute of a single burning issue upon which to go before the country with any hope of victory.

NO PRESTIGE LOST.

The Philadelphia Press reaches the unjust conclusion that the peace finally won by Great Britain from the Boers "has come at such a cost of English prestige as will not be recovered by anything short of a European war." This is not the conclusion reached by the officers of the Austrian or German armies who visited the field of warfare; it is not the conclusion of the greatest of French military critics in their recent public lectures; it is not the conclusion reached by the ablest of the surviving Boer commanders. This is not saying that great mistakes were not made by some English commanders, even as great mistakes were made by individual commanders in our Civil War, in our war with Spain, but the military prestige of England was increased, not diminished, by the energy, resolution and courage with which she strove to conquer a more difficult field, a better armed and sturdier foe than any army of Continental Europe has encountered since the riflemen of the mountains of Tyrol fought Napoleon to the last ditch under Hofer.

French and Austrian officers say that no nation of Continental Europe could have conquered a peace from the Boers; that no nation of Continental Europe had a transport service equal to the emergency; that no soldiers of Continental Europe would have behaved any better in fighting a nation of sharpshooters in a difficult country utterly destitute of agricultural and meat supplies sufficient to sustain an army. Since the declaration of peace the figures show that the Boer fighting force was greatly underestimated. Counting the recruits obtained from the rebellious districts of North Cape Colony and Natal, the Boers must have had from 75,000 to 80,000 men under arms during the entire struggle. Some of these men were as young as 15; some of them as old as 60; but they could all shoot with precision and ride well. During the last year of the Civil War there were a good many Confederates as young as 15 and a good many as old as 60, and in Napoleon's armies that fought the campaign of 1813 there were thousands of conscripts of 16 and a good many old muskets. At the outbreak of the war the Boers probably had 50,000 men, and outnumbered the English until General Buller's corps arrived.

The British Army had, of course, a good many soldiers who performed noncombatant duties, but every Boer was always fit for the firing line. Making due allowance for this difference, it is probable that in actual warfare the British did not have upon the firing line during the fighting which took place from October to January, 1899, before Ladysmith, and subsequently on the line of the Tugela, more than two or three to one. The British assaulted an intrenched line defended by men of white stock armed with the best rifles in the world, and were not seldom repulsed, just as the best troops of the North were repulsed at Fredericksburg and the best troops of the South were repulsed assaulting intrenched lines at Gettysburg. The British had as hard a nut to crack as the armies of the Union had during our Civil War; more difficult, in fact, because the naval supremacy of England could not be brought to bear, save as transports.

The British in actual battle lost none of their ancient reputation for valor and resolution; they did as well against an utterly new kind of warfare as any troops in the world could have done, and their solution of the difficult problem of rounding up the Boers was one that the United States did not have to encounter, through the superior wisdom and humanity of Lee and Johnston, who refused to organize guerrilla warfare. Given an equal extent of country barren of food, crops, cattle, military supplies of any sort, and the tactics of the Boers could have been as skillfully and successfully executed by 100,000 hard-riding riflemen of the Confederate armies.

To pretend that English prestige has been so diminished by the Boer War that nothing but a European war can possibly recover it is a shallow conclusion. Individual English officers have lost reputation through disaster, even as they did in the Crimea, but the real military prestige of England has never resided in her multitude of great Generals; it has resided in the energy, valor and resolution of her soldiers and her people. The Boer War was a severe test of her traditional hardihood, but she fully sustained it under new and trying circumstances; she has really gained rather than lost prestige in Europe.

The scene in a Justice Court in Salem a few days ago wherein three youths, natives of Marion County and descendants of worthy and well-known pioneers, were arraigned upon a charge of theft, the victim of the alleged peculation being an aged widow and a relative of one of the accused, could not be otherwise than shocking to the community. The most strenuous effort was made in behalf of the accused, notwithstanding which the evidence against them was sufficiently strong to warrant the magistrate in committing them under bonds of $1000 each to the investigation of a higher court. Naturally enough, the young woman whose evidence, if freely given, would, it is believed, be sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused beyond a doubt, was reluctant to give testimony which, followed up, might land at least one and perhaps all of the young men in the Penitentiary. Family relations, the associations of childhood, and later of friendship, are in the balance on one side in such a case, and the bare considerations of justice in the other. It is not strange if the former outweighs the latter and causes the witnesses to be extremely reluctant to tell the whole truth. However, to the end that justice may be done to all concerned, it may be hoped that the facts in the case will, at the proper time, be brought out. The young men, if innocent, cannot afford to go out under the shadow of guilt; if guilty, the community, for its own sake, cannot afford to have them go unpunished. The disgrace of conviction will shadow heavily two or three homes, but undue leniency, by encouraging evildoing, will shadow with menace and may ultimately bring trouble upon other homes and blight other lives.

Count Matasuka, of Japan, who recently visited the United States on a tour of investigation, seems to have drawn false conclusions from some things he saw and heard. Going from hence to Europe, he has been freely predicting disaster to the United States because of "sudden expansion," our National banking system, and some other things which, evidently seeing, he did not understand. It is no wonder, perhaps, that the Count found some mysteries in our Government and its policy, foreign and financial, which in the brief time allotted to him here and with his preconceived ideas upon such matters, he was unable to solve. Some day, he says, we shall have a "crash and a panic" in this country. Perhaps so. We have had such things and survived them before the days of "sudden expansion." We have no reason to suppose that we shall be wholly exempt from such things in the future, and no fear that we shall not again be able to come in on the rising tide. Having carried away some false impressions, the Japanese statesman would do well to come back and devote a little more time to the study of our governmental methods. Otherwise his tour of investigation is likely to prove an unprofitable investment to his home government.

It is gratifying to learn from one who has personal knowledge of the affairs of the late George C. Sears that the smallness of his inventoried estate is not due to unwise management, but rather to the very opposite. The fact that does not appear of record is that Mr. Sears was thoughtful enough to make distribution of most of his estate before he died. It appears that he had warning that death would come suddenly, whereupon he executed deeds conveying his real estate to his four children. The Yamhill County farm of 1100 acres, with valuable improvements, he valued at $50,000. The home and four or five other pieces of real estate in this county he also deeded to the children, leaving only the personal property in Multnomah County to be administered by the Probate Court. This official record made the estate seem notably small for a man of Mr. Sears' habit and opportunity. Therefore it is gratifying to know that he exercised wise forethought in the disposal of his considerable property so that those legitimately entitled to it should get the benefit as he intended to bestow it, and without any of the expense or uncertainty of Probate Court administration.

McClure's Magazine for August contains a simple story of heroism and suffering that makes pitiful appeal, not only to the hearts of all mothers, but to the great heart of humanity itself. It is a story of maternity, true in every pathetic, shuddering detail; the story of the scenes, circumstances and incidents of the birth of the little daughter of Mrs. Tsilka (Miss Stone's companion in captivity) in a miserable hut in the Bulgarian Mountains early in January, 1902. This woman, a Bulgarian by birth but a refined, gentle woman and a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, tells in her own simple language a tale of excess of emotion and yet of patient endurance that must touch all hearts. This babe was a month old when news that the ransom had been paid reached the suffering captives in a cold and smoky hut in the mountains, full of brigands and a very bad odor. The recital of the story should put to shame a multitude of complaining, fretful women in sheltered homes, who bewail as a calamity too great to be borne the coming and care of children.

Spain, under the new regime, seems to be looking toward the establishment of industrial enterprises. Under the supervision of American engineers, one of the finest cement plants in the world has lately been constructed at Barcelona. In conjunction with this, a brick-making establishment with four times the capacity of the largest American plant of the kind is being constructed. In this also American machinery will be installed. The labor riots in Barcelona that darkened the last months of the regency of Queen Christina made fierce protests against the industrial stagnation of the kingdom incident to the fact that its wealth was bound up in an idle nobility while its masses were in a state of abject poverty. If as a result of these riots industrial enterprises are undertaken that will employ idle wealth and give the common people a chance to earn their living with their hands, they will prove in the long run active agents of a development in Spain that has long been overdue.

The citizen of Portland whose appetite for fresh pork is not spoiled, at least temporarily, by the evidence given before the Municipal Court Tuesday concerning diseased hogs that have lately been slaughtered and offered for sale in this city must be possessed of a stomach the equability of which nothing can daunt. The very suggestion that the pork described as flabby, lean and covered with postules, might have been sold from the butcher's block is nauseating to any well-regulated stomach, while the fact that three other hogs butchered and brought to the market together with these diseased creatures were actually so sold is sufficient to alarm all patrons of the butcher's shop specified who indulged in pork for a few days prior to or following July 23. The incident proves that it will not do to trust unreservedly to the honesty of dealers in the matter of securing wholesome meat. A meat inspector that inspects is by far the safer agency.

And now that five (or six, since there is still one in the pen) of Farmer Dimblatt's drove of 100 hogs are accounted for, an inquiring public, grown white around the gills from apprehensiveness, would like to know what became of the ninety and four? Roast pork, even when accompanied by fragrant, spicy apple sauce, loses its flavor when shadowed by the possibilities that lie in the answer to this question.

SWEARING BY TELEPHONE.

New York Sun.

Once more speaks the Mansfield of Missouri, the Sir Matthew Hale, of St. Louis. In the noble words of the Hon. William Joel Stone, "the scales of Justice fall from her eyes." It was Judge Sidener, of the First Municipal District Court of St. Louis, who made that great and memorable decision which established the right of a married woman to visit and search her husband's pockets for appropriations. It was Judge Sidener who ruled with equal reason and humanity that a dog to which a tin can has been tied has a right to proceed with jaws and teeth against the tier. It is Judge Sidener who has just explained with his habitual luminosity the law of imprecations as applied to telephones. A physician was arrested for swearing through a telephone at an employe in the central office. The doctor confessed, but avoided. He had sworn by telephone, but he had "cussed the system, not the employes." The court found that defense insufficient and fined the profane man of pills $5 for using abusive language.

Judge Sidener came to this decision after a profound consideration of profanity. It is easy to agree with him that the principles of the law have not been changed by modern inventions, and that swearing by long-distance or short-distance telephone is not different in essence from swearing by word of mouth in the presence of the swearee. With regret and even with pain, however, we find ourselves for the first time compelled to withhold assent from an opinion flowing from that fount of law. Judge Sidener's utterances as to profanity are obiter dicta, interesting by reason of their source, but not absolutely binding and authoritative on the profane or on those who hate the profane. Judge Sidener holds:

First—That "profanity has no sufficient provocation."

Second—That profanity is "always aggressive, never protective, and is, therefore, never excusable by the plea of self-defense."

Now, we hold these truths to be self-evident. First, profanity may be either exterior or interior, uttered or unexpressed. A court of conscience or equity may be unable to review and punish the unspoken oath, but such an oath swallowed, absorbed into the system, is an anger unsatisfied, and may be more depraving to the swallower than an open oath. Swearing is a safety valve, a moral ventilator.

Second—There are at least a million provocations for swearing. Was Judge Sidener, as a youth, ever stung in the eye by a wasp just as he was sallying forth to visit the fair, the chaste, the unexpressive She? Do 400-pounders step on his feet and not apologize? Do gripmen see him standing on a corner, refuse to stop their cars and put hand to nose derisively as the car jumps by? A million reasons? There must be a billion.

Third—Swearing is not necessarily aggressive. Most of it is in self-defense. It makes the swearer feel better and injures no one. Most swearing is purely ejaculatory and is not used against anybody. The swearer relieves himself without assaulting his neighbors.

Fourth—Vulgar, virulent or obscene profanity is a misdemeanor or crime of the very ignorant, very coarse. It may be compared in a way with expectoration in public places. Distinguish between impermissible and permitted swearing.

Fifth—The language is full of filling, picturesque and soul-soothing oaths, which may be regarded as practical or figurative language. Our collaborators on the Dictionary of Profanity have collected bales of such ornamental interjections. For example:

"All-fired," "brimstone and beefsteak," "botheration," "cripes and the cow's loose," "creation of cats," "doggone," "dodasted," "Eli Beals," "five forks of Foley," "Great Scott," "hoopin' hoodoo," "Israel Riley," "Sam Hill," "Jimaney," "Jehosaphat, Judas, Josh," "lord o' land," "Holy Moses," "Humped-up John Rogers," etc.

Such strong and beautiful expressions as "Hell and red niggers" are for the collectors' cabinet merely, not for daily use. They are of the older, ruder, impolter speech.

Sixth—The telephone often acts as it it were "possessed." To swear "by the telephone" would be much the same as saying "the Devil!" and as good-natured as that pleasant rich oath "May the divil ate you." Swearing through a telephone is self-defense if there are no ladies at the other end. Often the telephone is the aggressor.

Seventh—Of the high, recondite, mysterious uses of profanity in all ages of the world the Hon. Philip Hale will treat at length in the Prolegomena of the Dictionary of Profanity and Curse Lore. All we need say here is that swearing is often a means of avoiding Nemesis. Think of that if ever you hear a man of prosperous look emit strange oaths. Swearing and contumelious language are still fashionable at weddings and other high festivals among savage or barbarous folk. The powers of evil must be hoodwinked and made to pass over a scene of union and happiness. So profanity has even ceremonial uses. For the Roman Saturnalia, the elegant extracts of abuse at Roman triumphs and so forth, see Horcus on "Oaths."

Eighth—Stick to strictly diaconal or deacons' oaths and you will never go wrong or be hauled up by Justice, by cracky! by gosh!

And so adieu to Judge Sidener, whom, save in the matter of profanity, we admire, revere and follow.

Money in Expansion.

Chicago Tribune.

The captious critic still complains that the money spent in the late war with Spain and in putting down the subsequent Philippine insurrection was not spent in accordance with business principles. He sees no prospect of a return for the sums invested. Exports from Porto Rico to foreign countries increased over 54 per cent last year, and exports to the United States increased over 48 per cent. In five years the exports to Porto Rico have grown from $6,775,000 to $10,000,000, and those of Hawaii from $4,700,000 to $20,000,000. Exports to the Philippines last year amounted to $5,000,000, or 50 times as much as the total for the year before Dewey went into Manila Bay. The imports from the islands increased in the same proportion as the exports to them. The foreign trade which has sprung up on account of the commercial relations between the islands and other countries must be considered. This is especially true of the trade in the far East, where American commerce has been drawn by the occupation of the Philippine Archipelago by the United States. There will probably not be the same increase during the next five years, but the increase is certain, and after conditions favorable to the investment of capital have been established for a few years, the annual profits in trade may be expected to exceed the interest on the cost of the occupation and pacification of the various islands.

The Empress of China.

Success.

With a frail form, with eyes keen and stern in repose, but soft and caressing when the features relax into a smile, a voice that singes the soul when used in anger, yet soothes and softens, like dulcimers' strains when addressing her friends, the Empress of China can attune herself to every mood and touch the wellsprings of most people who come within the sphere of her personal influence. Despite her 65 years, years of storm and stress, age has not yet wound his soft white blossoms around the brows—still furrowless—of Tsu Tsi or bleached the mellow color of her cheeks. She is the allegory of perpetual youth.

To say that this daughter of an obscure and penniless huckster is a self-made woman, who, by dint of will power and insight, won her way to a throne whence she molds the fate of a people of 400,000,000, is to convey but a faint and far-away idea of the part she has played in carving her own curious career.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING AS PASTIME

Springfield Republican.

Mountain-climbing as a pastime has never had a flourishing growth in America, and, indeed, until within a few years it has appealed little to the popular mind. Thousands have annually gone to the mountains for Summer recreation, but they ascend the coveted heights comfortably in railway coaches, and man's machine, not man, does the climbing. The lofty Western peaks were often scaled in pioneer days, and the effort cost life and treasure, but this exercise, vigorous and exhilarating as it must have been, was not taken for amusement or to study the beauty of Nature's panorama. These climbers were the frontiersmen, hunters, trappers and Indian-fighters, who sought those elevations in order to discover some pass below through which their pack trains could be taken. The fact is that the American people have been too busy tunneling or blasting mountains in their pursuit of wealth to give much thought to them as objects of admiration or study. When we are as old as the Swiss, if we remain as unspoiled, perhaps mountain-climbing for other than commercial ends may flourish in our great West.

There is even now one organization whose purpose is to each year scale one of the many mountain peaks which lift their snow-clad heights in the Northwest. The members call themselves the Mazamas. Though they meet annually in Portland, and the bulk of the membership is along the Pacific Slope, several Eastern people are among them. This year Mount Adams, in Washington, said to be the second greatest glacier peak in the United States, Alaska excepted, was chosen for the ascent, and the encampment, which is a feature of each year's outing, is now in progress. The Mazamas have been organized nine years, and have done much to popularize the hardy sport to which they are devoted. Recent calculations make Mount Adams higher than Mount Hood, though the books do not teach it, and the ascent is full of excitement, not unmixed with danger. Care and system, however, have always prevailed to bring the Mazamas safely back to lower altitudes, and, taught by experience, they do not hesitate before difficult tasks. The membership is confined strictly to those who have climbed a permanent snow peak on foot. The rule debars such as have rolled lazily up Pike's Peak by the cog-wheel road, and confines the membership to those who have a proper understanding of the perils which attend their outings. If large, the party goes up in several groups, each with its captain and lieutenant, and the strictest discipline is enforced. The presence of the snow increases the danger, as it does the pleasurable excitement, and the greatest care is necessary to avoid accidents.

Recent exploration has tended to increase the importance of Mount Adams in the sisterhood of noteworthy peaks, and established the fact that, besides nine principal glaciers, it has several volcanic craters and distinct lava flows in two or three directions. The first systematic effort to explore the glaciers was made a year ago by Professor Reid, of California; and his study has resulted in an increased interest in the mountain. A strange phenomenon was noted at one place—a glacial stream that flowed only a part of each day. The bed of the stream is dry in the morning, but about 2 in the afternoon there is a sudden rush of milky water, and an ample flow then continues till after dark. Each day the operation is reported, as far as the observation does. The mountain is in the midst of a country formerly much frequented by Indians. On one of its slopes are the remains of an immense huckleberry patch, and old trails indicate that the Indians migrated there in large numbers annually, where the braves probably gambled and smoked while their women picked and dried the fruit. The Mazamas are doing good work in making popular a hardening sport, and bringing forgotten facts of interesting places to public knowledge.

Boers Outdone by Tracy.

Winfield Republican.

Those Boer scouts who in their recent book, "The Mobile Boer," argued that a few desperate and hardy men taking to the Colorado kopjes would make it necessary to mobilize an army, have had a partial confirmation of their view in the career of the bloody desperado Tracy, who seems to be followed chiefly by the trail of dead deputies which he leaves behind him. It is no doubt necessary for him to be merciless, killing everybody who could betray him, and his career shows the advantage which a perfectly reckless ruffian with nothing to lose and everything to gain, has over a crowd of men who have less at stake. Nevertheless, the one-sidedness of the affair does not speak well for the marksmanship of the Pacific Coast.

"The Snoopy Newspaper Man."

Topeka Capital.

It is unfair to jump on Roosevelt because of the manner in which the movements of his family and the doings of his children are "played up" in the newspapers. The President is a clever and resourceful man and has accomplished many difficult and creditable undertakings, but it is too much to expect him to be able to head off the snoopy newspaper men who are so intent on getting "stuff" that they frequently lose sight of good manners and decency.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Two sons of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, have been invited to attend the unveiling of a statue of their great father at Cleveland, O., on September 28. The pedestal of the statue will be laid on a bed of soil sent specially from Hungary for the purpose.

W. E. Heyers, Town Marshal of Adel, Berrien County, Ga., was shot and killed some time ago by a negro named Bryant, while conducting a crusade against gamblers. The murderer is to be hanged next month, and his victim's widow will spring the trap, having been accorded that doubtful privilege by the Sheriff.

William C. Whitney's park in the Adirondacks consists of 90,000 acres, and is said to be the largest holding owned by any individual in the East. It lies in Hamilton County and embraces within its boundaries 64 lakes and ponds, a dozen mountain ridges and great primeval forests of pine and spruce. One of the lakes is six miles by two in extent, 1728 feet above sea level.

The most distinguished Summer resident of Matunuck is Dr. Edward Everett Hale. This is his 30th season there. Although in his 81st year, Dr. Hale moves about briskly and enjoys the open air as keenly as when he planted a row of fine trees near the house about a quarter of a century ago. One charm of Matunuck, he says, is the fact that it is "five miles from a doorbell."

The following anecdote illustrates strikingly Lord Salisbury's inveterate conservatism and suspicion of all movements for general social reform: A temperance advocate was arguing the case of public-house reform. Pressing the matter home, he concluded: "At least, my Lord, you will admit that a great increase in the number of drinking places in a given locality is an additional temptation to overindulgence." "Not at all," retorted Salisbury. "If I visit in a home with 40 bedrooms I feel no greater inclination to sleep."

The breach between Senator Quay and Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, has been widened beyond bridging possibility by the announcement from Washington that Miss Sue Quay, daughter of the Senator, is to christen the armored cruiser Pennsylvania when the vessel shall be launched from the Cramps' shipyard. According to long-established precedent, Miss Jean Stone, the Governor's daughter, should have been selected for that honor, but the Cramps, doubtless acting on a hint from influential quarters, have chosen Miss Quay to officiate.

To Daisies, Not to Shut So Soon.

Robert Herrick.

Shut not so soon; the dull-ey'd night
Has not as yet begun
To make a seizure on the light,
Or to seal up the sun.

No marigolds yet closed are,
No shadows great appear,
Nor doth the early shepherd's star
Shine like a spangle here.

Oh, stay but till my Julia close
Her life-begetting eye,
And let the whole world then dispose
Itself to live or die!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

You can always depend on our ball team to lose just when you expect it to.

It is curious that the Chinamen didn't convert the sheep into mutton chop suey.

Somehow or other the statesmen are not heeding the last call for dinner at Oyster Bay.

Mr. Tracy has his imitators, but the original has evidently made positively his last appearance.

Why didn't the china store proprietor put a Dresden china shepherdess on the trail of those sheep?

The report of Tracy's capture, like the one of Mark Twain's death, proved to be greatly exaggerated.

England has relinquished a claim to a collection of islands in the West Indies. They must be volcanic.

For a team of heavy-weight salary-drawers, the brothers Schwab are holders of all world's records.

Next to San Juan and Bunker, Sagamore Hill promises to be the most famous elevation of American history.

If it were not so late in the year, we might think that that monkey story from Newport was merely an Ape-ril fool joke.

The Interior Department is hardly justified in extending the range limits so as to include the principal streets of Portland.

Over $8,000,000 is spent annually in American typewriters. The milliners and dressmakers, of course, get a large share of this.

May Yohe has gone to Japan, where she will remain till the Strong diamond advertisement has had time to get to the magazine stage.

There is no reason why Chauncey Depew should become blue. He can always get a job in a minstrel show, if times become hard with him.

An Ohio minister has refused a call to Boston. Perhaps the well-bred tones of the callers were so slow that he thought perhaps it was some other noise he heard.

Mary had a little lamb,
Which one day got away,
And wandered to a city store,
Where there was
Damages estimated by the proprietors of the
store as between $250 and $300
To pay.

Iowa Republicans are hot on the trail of the monopolists, but it is probable that the Democrats of that state will also organize a posse for the pursuit of the same quarry.

For some reason or other the yellow press fails to print the Sagamore Hill menu in advance every day, so politicians, college presidents or others can determine whether or not they will dine there.

The death has just taken place at Rochester, England, of George Thomas Crook, formerly inspector of machinery in the royal navy. Mr. Crook, who was 72 years of age, was known in the service as "the man who sat on the safety valve," for his plucky action during the Egyptian War of 1882. He then, at the risk of his own life, adopted the heroic expedient indicated in order to raise sufficient steam to lift ashore at Suez, by means of a rickety crane, two locomotives which were urgently required on the Egyptian railway.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." The mules in use in the Pennsylvania coal mines have had a vacation on account of the strike among the anthracite miners in that region. Many of them were brought to the surface for the first time in years and turned into the fields. They were unable to see at first, and appeared to be afraid to walk on the turf. They moved gingerly about, as if expecting to but into a wall at every step. They nosed the grass without eating it, and sniffed the air for a long time before breathing naturally. Gradually, after a day or two, they became accustomed to their surroundings and began to enjoy their freedom. Their antics were pathetic as well as amusing. They were like prematurely old children at play—awkward and conscious, and apparently more than half ashamed of their idleness.

Tolstoi has been writing gloomily of latter-day literary taste. He said: "During the last 50 years a striking degradation of the taste and common sense of the reading public has taken place." Not only in Russia is this progress downward to be seen, but also in England. "From the great Dickens one descends first to George Eliot, then to Thackeray, from Thackeray to Trollope, and after that begins the indifferent fabrications of the Collinses, Kiplings, Rider Haggards, and so on. The same thing, in a yet more striking way, is seen in American literature; after the great pleiad of Emerson, Thoreau, Lowell, Whittier and others, there is a sudden break, and beautiful editions with beautiful illustrations appear containing stories and novels which it is impossible to read for want of any matter in them." And he concludes: "In our day the ignorance of the educated crowd has already reached the stage when all truly great thinkers, poets, prose writers, both of antiquity and of the 19th century, are regarded as out of date and no longer capable of satisfying humanity; they are all regarded with contempt, or with a smile of condescension. The immoral, coarse, bombastic, disjointed prattle of Nietzsche is accepted today as the last word in philosophy."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Police News.—"Didn't the Captain do anything to clean up the precinct?" "Well, he gathered up a lot of filthy liars."—Puck.

Bacon—Can he tell where he is running with that automobile of his? Egbert—Oh, yes; he knows he's running in debt.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Valid Excuse.—"She has just refused a man worth a million." "Is it possible? Any rational explanation of her act?" "Oh, yes. She has just accepted another man worth a million."—Brooklyn Life.

Conditions.—City Man (looking for Summer board)—What are the meteorological conditions in this neighborhood? Farmer—Oh, they're all right. They ain't no meteors fell in 15 years.—Detroit Free Press.

An Unfortunate Location.—"The old farm's pretty well petered out, an' I don't know jest what to do with it." "Pity you're not located nearer the city, isn't it?" "Why?" "Then you could sell out to a golf club."—Chicago Tribune.

"Doing It Proper."—The reporter was interviewing the Western millionaire. "Is it true that you are goinng to endow a chair in that university?" "Endow a chair?" he thundered; "why, b'gosh, I can give a whole set o' furniture, an' I'll do it, too. Say that in yer paper! There ain't nothin' cheap about me."—Baltimore Herald.

Now in the Poorhouse.—Visitor—You don't mean to tell me that that fellow back there is John Bascomb's son? Why, I can remember when he was considered the brightest, most promising fellow in town. Superintendent—Yes, so