

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid, in advance)...

United States, Canada and Mexico: 10 to 14-page paper, \$1.00 per month; 16-page paper, \$1.25 per month; Foreign rates, \$1.50 per month.

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TODAY'S WEATHER: Fair; winds shifting to southerly. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER: Maximum temperature, 60; minimum temperature, 34; precipitation, none.

NO REASON FOR A VETO.

The veto of the Lewis and Clark appropriation bill by Governor McBride would be a direct slap at a majority of the members of the Legislature of the state of Washington. It would also place the Governor in a very peculiar light. In his message to the Legislature read January 12th the Governor used the following words:

An expedition is in contemplation to be held at Portland, Or., in 1903, commemorative of the Lewis and Clark expedition. If this state is to take part in an appropriation should be made for this purpose at this session of the Legislature. While the fact that it follows so closely upon the St. Louis Exposition may lessen its value, viewed from a practical standpoint, yet sentiment naturally inclines one to favor it.

This statement would convict the Governor of insincerity if he now attempts to excuse a veto on the grounds that the St. Louis exhibit can be returned in time to form the nucleus of a creditable exhibit. The Washington Legislature in both houses included 136 members. These men, by an overwhelming majority, determined that "the proper course to pursue" was to make an appropriation of \$50,000, which was one-half of the amount recommended by the commissioners appointed by the Governor to study the matter.

Governor McBride is the head and most of the body of a political faction which has stirred up no end of strife in the Republican party of the state of Washington. The course of legislation and the repeated defeats of the pet schemes of the Governor have demonstrated that this faction is disaffected to the people of the state. It is decidedly a minority, and no minority, or what is still worse, no single representative of a minority, should thwart the wishes of a large majority, as the Governor would do if he vetoes this appropriation which the representatives of the people demanded in such unmistakable terms.

Washington is a great state, entirely too great to be run by one man. The interests of the state are to a large extent identical with those of Oregon, and anything that is undertaken on such an enormous scale as the Lewis and Clark Centennial is comparatively as valuable to Washington as it is to Oregon.

This fact is understood and appreciated by the men who have built up the state of Washington, and the attempt of the politicians headed by the Governor to interfere in a matter which should have no part in politics will come down by their own heads. Governor McBride, by vetoing this bill, will administer a slight rebuff to Senators Ed Hamilton and Haedicke, and to Representative Mesler, who were largely responsible for the sentiment that enabled the bill to pass by such a big majority. The cheap revenge thus secured, however, will hardly suffice for the love of respect of a large number of patriotic Washingtonians who place state pride and public spirit above petty politics.

could not outweigh in value to him what he had known of life. Called upon to make a choice, this lad decided to remain a poor boy on a little farm. Perhaps he showed in this a lack of worldly wisdom, but who shall say that he has not chosen the better part? Love of home, affection for those who shared with him such comforts as they possessed, loyalty to his father, who seems to have done his best for him, even though that best was pitifully small—these are ostensible reasons of a nature that is instinct with simple nobility. The mother of such a son may well desire his return to her. Her wish to give him a good home and opportunities for education is laudable, but it is evident that she reckoned without knowledge of her boy's nature when she supposed that she could thus bridge the chasm created by a separation of years and miles. The boy is contented farmer and laborer, quite as much as it needs men, so called "educated" men.

LET DETAILS BE GIVEN. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer devotes nearly a column in an attempt to explain some misleading figures which it printed regarding the foreign maritime commerce of Puget Sound and of Portland. The term "misleading" is used advisedly, for the figures in a way were correct. As the P-I says, "The Oregonian does not attempt to dispute the correctness of these figures." The objection made by The Oregonian, and it still holds good, was that a proper explanation of the immense figures given on Puget Sound's maritime commerce with foreign countries did not accompany the figures. The P-I placed the foreign tonnage entering Portland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, at 55,000 tons, when as a matter of fact during the period mentioned 175 vessels of 323,000 tons net register came to Portland from foreign ports. The individual tonnage of each of these vessels, the ports from which they came, and all other details are on record at the custom-house at Astoria and Portland, and at the Mercantile Exchange in this city. It is unnecessary to print them in detail at this time, but if the P-I will present a detailed list of the foreign vessels which were used in plying up that 1,221,890 tons on Puget Sound, The Oregonian will gladly supply the names, tonnage and other particulars of the 175 foreign vessels which came to Portland in the twelve months ending June 30, 1902.

The Oregonian contended that much of the tonnage engaged in the foreign trade to Puget Sound consisted of steamers running back and forth between Vancouver and Victoria. This the P-I does not dispute; in fact, it admits that not only were these steamers included, but "during the last fiscal year the number of sailing vessels in the foreign trade which entered Puget Sound was 363, rather double the number of vessels of every description which entered the Columbia river ports." These figures would indicate that the number of ore barges, scows, schooners and freight ships plying across the straits in the foreign trade was nearly equal to the steamer traffic on the same route. They cut quite a figure in swelling the total, but from a commercial standpoint lack the weight carried by Portland's foreign maritime commerce.

HEREDITARY SOLDIERSHIP. The other day the President appointed the nephew of General Longstreet, the great Confederate soldier, to a naval cadetship. This practice followed by the Presidents of the United States of selecting their appointees to the Army and Navy from the ranks of the sons of near relatives of distinguished American soldiers is an excellent one, for it perpetuates sound fighting blood in both arms of the service. The Army Register today bears the names of some representative of nearly every great officer, Union or Confederate, who rose to distinction in the Civil War. The Union Army is represented by the Register by some or grandsons of other relatives of Grant, Sheridan, Fremont, Schofield, Ord, Howard, Pope, Sumner, Getty, Ayres, Wright, Humphreys, Reynolds, Baird, Walcutt, Stanley, McClelland, Augur, Palmer, Hunt, Gardner and Barium, while the Confederate Army is represented by the sons of Longstreet, Lee, Hill, Wheeler, Johnston, Cheatham, Stuart, Butler, Cabell, Frazier, Armistead, Jenkins, Echols, Lawton, Sevier, Gordon, Hancock, Nichols, Pegram, Wilcox, Walker and other Confederate soldiers of no less valor, though of less rank and distinction.

The excellence of this policy lies in the fact that it stocks the military and naval academy with the finest military blood of both sections as revealed by a long and destructive war. If the ashes of the fathers glow in the children's fire, it may be expected that the noble descendant of a soldier of high repute will add to his natural aptitudes a pride in his profession, a sturdy desire to maintain the reputation of the family for valor and ability. There are names on our Army and Navy list today that have always been represented in the patriotic annals of the country. When Admiral Selridge died last year he left a son behind him on the retired list and one on the active list. General Worth, Mexican War fame, is on our retired list today from wounds received before Santiago. Major Camden and his son, Captain Capron, both faced the same enemy in Cuba. The son fell in battle, the father died of disease. The names of Anderson, Alexander, Casey and Porter are seldom absent from our Army or Navy lists. The gallant General Guy V. Henry was the son of an Army officer, and there have been many instances where the son brought to West Point the high reputation of a soldier's father to justify the highest hopes for the boy's future distinction.

In the British army the fighting quality of its regiments was improved when, after 1746, regiments were recruited from the Scottish Highlands, some of which were led by their hereditary chiefs. The Colonel of the Cameron Highlanders, whose death at Waterloo is so eloquently described in "Childe Harold," was the hereditary chief of the clan, and one of his sons was to be the piper strike up "The Bonnie Men." The dying soldier's farewell to his castle and his clan. These Highland regiments absorbed the best fighting blood of the clans that had fought each other fiercely in the Jacobite rising of 1746; the Camerons, the McDonalds, the Gordons, the Stuarts and the Campbells after Culloden lived with each other in valor in the British army service, for the Jacobite cause was lost, the clan organization was broken up, so that at Clontarf, at Quebec, at Minden, at Alexandria, at Quatre Bras, at Waterloo, "Highlanders shoulder to shoulder." The old quarrels of the clans were extinct forever in common service under the English flag. So today the old-time memory of the battle between North and South has lost all its bitterness for the sons and grandsons of the soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies are equally represented in the Army of the Nation. The ancient quarrel is extinct and even as the sons and grandsons of the Jacobite Highlanders who were crushed by King George's army at

Culloden, found themselves fighting in King George's army a few years later, so the sons and grandsons of the Confederate army are today becoming part of our regular Army and Navy; the ancient quarrel is extinct for all time; the best fighting families of both sections stand up today and are counted as equally strenuous supporters of the flag of the Nation. Whether of Union or Confederate ancestry, the officers of our regular Army stand up "like Highlanders shoulder to shoulder" for the American flag. The blood of both sections has been shed under its folds in Cuba, the Philippines and China, and it is a wise public policy that seeks to perpetuate the names and memories of our best fighting stock of both sections in the future history of the Army and Navy of the United States. The memory of these stout ancestors makes them immortal figures in the military family of our National Army, since "to live in hearts we need not die."

The members of the French nobility, old or young, man, woman or child, faced the guillotine with firmness when old-bred ruffians died like cravens. The nobility had too much pride of family to betray fear, while the vulgar malefactor had nothing to sustain him but his natural nerve and brute courage, that generally falls cheap men in the hour of certain death by the ax or cord of the executioner.

Professional pride and pride of ancestry join hands to make our West Point graduate the best possible Army officer in war or peace.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty when reported to the Senate of the last Congress contained no provision for the approval of Congress of the House. Mr. Cullom of the foreign relations committee contended that the approval of the House was not necessary and not in the spirit of the Constitution giving to the President and the Senate full power to negotiate and ratify treaties, and the Senate approved of the position of Mr. Cullom. But the Cuban treaty that has just been ratified by the Senate contains a stipulation that the House or Congress must approve to give it effect. The question whether the President and Senate can arrange a scheme of reciprocity in trade solely on their own rights to negotiate and ratify treaties is a matter never authoritatively determined, but the President and Senate have rarely if ever exercised this right. The reciprocity treaty with Canada in 1854; with Hawaii in 1876, and with Mexico in 1883 provided that they should not take effect, so far as the United States was concerned, until the laws necessary for carrying them out were enacted by Congress, which was equivalent to stipulation for approval by the House. The decision of the Senate that treaties which directly or indirectly affect the revenues ought to be approved by the House is a sound conclusion, for otherwise the Senate and the President might put in force treaties in gross violation of all the policy of the Government as decreed by the people through their representatives in the House. It cannot be fairly assumed that the President intended to confer on the President and Senate any such revolutionary power.

A little more than \$24,000 is the estimated cost of the site selected for the drydock, just above the town of St. Johns. The amount to be paid for the site itself is \$14,000; and the cost of preparing it is estimated at something over \$10,000, which will hardly be less and may be a great deal more. It is the usual thing in these public undertakings to run into excessive cost; but we doubtless the Port of Portland Commission has acted upon the principle of judgment. Not improbably, however, continual dredging will be necessary to keep the approaches to the dock open. It is all an experiment, and probably would be so whatever site might have been chosen. In these matters expert skill is of little value; for the expert skill is based on other conditions than those that exist here. We shall find out after a while—a long while—but with bridges, ferries, libraries, schools, harbor improvement, drydock, county expenses, state expenses, municipal expenses, and everybody trying to get on a public payroll, already trying as large as necessary, the tax-gatherer will be our chief of men.

In the recent vote on the amendments to the constitution of New Hampshire the proposal to grant woman suffrage was beaten by a majority of 2 to 1. This is nearly as severe a defeat as that encountered in Massachusetts in 1895. This woman suffrage amendment was regularly prepared by the New Hampshire constitutional convention and ample time for discussion and agitation was allowed. Rhode Island voted down woman suffrage a few years ago. East of the Mississippi woman suffrage has no standing and even in the trans-Mississippi region the "children are not crying for it."

A clear and true note is sounded in the communication of S. A. D. Gurley, agent the portage railway bill, published in another column. Eastern Oregon demands an open river; Western Oregon will not oppose it. Let the referendum be invoked if the Baker City clique, by hook or crook, can get the necessary signatures. Unlike the Lewis and Clark appropriation, a few months' delay will do no harm. There is nothing to fear from the voters of Oregon, except resentment over the useless expense of counting the vote. An open Columbia River will not be turned down.

It is unfortunate that Eastern Oregon was given no representation on the committee appointed under a resolution of the Legislature for the purpose of receiving and entertaining President Roosevelt. The fourteen members of the joint committee are distributed among the following counties: Clackamas, one; Lane, two; Washington, two; Tillamook, one; Josephine, one; Jackson, one; Coos, one; Lincoln, one; Yamhill, one; Marion, one; Linn, one; Multnomah, one. The failure to name an Eastern Oregon man on the committee was undoubtedly an oversight.

The truth of the statement that schoolgirls are being injured physically by the strenuous basket-ball contests in which many of them engage can scarcely be doubted. Parental supervision, and authority should come in and temper these contests or forbid the practice.

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA. Business Reasons for the Ratification and Enactment of Reciprocity. Letter in New York Sun. In view of the pending Cuban reciprocity treaty, to the ratification of which the United States is practically and morally pledged, it is of interest to note in detail the features of our last year's commerce with the deserving island, and also the imports from Cuba have been as follows:

Table showing trade statistics for 1902. Includes categories like Bananas, Leaf tobacco, Raw sugar, Coffee, etc. with values in dollars and cents.

The 1902 import consisted mainly of: Bananas, Leaf tobacco, Raw sugar, Coffee, etc. The exports to Cuba have been as follows: Books, maps and printed matter, Corn, Wheat flour, etc.

Table showing trade statistics for 1901. Includes categories like Agricultural implements, Oats, Coal, Petroleum, etc. with values in dollars and cents.

Our corn failure in 1901 accounts for the falling off in corn, beef products, hog products and other articles. The heavy falling off in refined oil, cotton cloths, builders' hardware, steam engines, paper and other manufactures? Are we losing our grip on Cuba's trade, and the island only a mere appendage to our commerce?

It looks that way, with a falling off of nearly \$4,000,000 two years running. If so, what is the remedy? Is it not the reciprocity treaty which is ours for the asking?

As we only produce, all told, one-eighth of the sugar we consume (600,000 pounds out of 4,700,000 pounds), and as all Europe is producing its manufactures on Cuba, we need the island as a market for our goods and as a source of raw materials as badly as does Cuba? There is really no sentiment about it other than our impudic promises. It's pure business. We must buy sugar and we must sell our manufactures. As it is now, we are buying sugar and selling unnecessary duty, increasing the profits of the very few to the detriment of the very many—consumers and factory wage-earners.

Cuba is our customer naturally, and her goods are increasing. Why not pay us to go on letting her trade slip through our fingers at the rate of \$4,000,000 yearly, plus the increase which would otherwise be ours?

New York a Capacious Receiver. Los Angeles Times. New York wants a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, but it is dollars to doughnuts that New York will not let the country to pay for it. When it comes to "putting up" railroads, waterways, by New York, we notice that New York is hilariously in the favor of reaping the fruits of the nation's sowing. It was so with the Grant canal, with the foundation for the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, and with about every other thing that New York has clamored for in the past 30 years. New York is rich and powerful, and she wants it, and we would suggest that Gotham get at the job as soon as may be convenient. The people of the United States are a trifle weary of building things for New York. They are weary of projecting and suggesting, but in the matter of paying the price is as backward as an ordinary Eastern Spring. "Put up," New York, and look pleasant.

HINDU OCCULTISM AND SENATOR SPOONER. Springfield Union. "Why," said the narrator, "I almost believe that Dr. Sarak could smash a bottle by simply concentrating his mind upon it." "I don't know," said Senator Spooner, blandly. "I've known men to think of a bottle and break a dollar."

Hymn of the Vauds. Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Helms. For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God! Thou hast made thy children mighty By the touch of the mountain sod. Thou hast made our fathers strong, Where the spindler's foot ne'er trod; For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

We are watchers of a beacon Whose lights must never die; We are guardians of an altar, 'Midst the silence of the sky; The rocks yield founts of courage, Struck forth as by thy rod; For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

For the dark reconding caverns, For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God! For the strong pillars of the forest, That by thy breath are stirred; For the streams on which thy pinions fly, Thy spirit walks abroad; For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

The royal eagle darts on his quarry from the heights, And the stag that knows no master Seeks there his wild delights; But we, for thy communion, Have sought the mountain sod; For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

The banner of the chieftain, For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God! The war-horse of the spearman Cannot reach our lofty caves; The dark clouds loom the threshold Of freedom's last dominions; For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

For the shadow of thy presence, Round our camp of rock outposts; For the stern defile of battle, Bearing record of our prowess; For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God! For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God! For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS. The Protest. Arlington Record. A move is on foot in Albany to have the appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Centennial submitted to the people by referendum. Every such move should be discouraged. Every man and woman in Oregon should pull off his coat and go to work to make the Fair a success and a grand success. Mosbachism has done more to retard the progress of Oregon than any other one thing. We hope everybody will throw cold water on this referendum scheme of the mosbachs.

In the First District. Woodburn Independent.linger Hermann would undoubtedly represent Oregon in the lower branch of Congress. In many particulars, in a very able manner, but he would be decidedly impolitic to even nominate him. Mr. Hermann was not literally kicked out of the United States Land office, but received such a strong hint that he resigned. He chose to let Republicans carry the day in the Administration. The nomination of Hermann for Congressman could be regarded in no other light than as a slap at President Roosevelt.

Forlinger Hermann. Florence West. In discussing the merits of the various candidates for the seat in Congress left vacant by the death of Thomas H. Tongue, the name that attracted the greatest favor is that of Blinger Hermann. In this portion of the district Mr. Hermann is almost unanimously the first choice of the Republicans. Every politician in Oregon knows the same thing. With this knowledge, it cannot be possible that the Republicans of this Congressional district would elect a man who, if elected, would be a disgrace to the name of the district and ally himself with the anti-Roosevelt Republicans. The Republicans of this district should not take up Hermann's fight and begin it with a slap at the Administration. The nomination of Hermann for Congressman could be regarded in no other light than as a slap at President Roosevelt.

Washington's Anti-Gambling Law. Pacific Journal. One of the wonders of the Eighth Washington Legislature is the passage of the anti-gambling law. Why Senators will bring up such a measure, which is so often found happily engaged, is a problem for speculation. Gamblers throughout the state are not desiring themselves to any great extent concerning the passage of the new law, claiming it will be impossible to secure a conviction under the statute. They are, no doubt, in the same frame of mind as many of the Senators and Representatives.

Was It Revenge? It is now plain that it was not from any vindictive motive that the Republicans Legislature passed the bill making gambling a felony. It was done to punish the gamblers for having won much of the money earned by the members of the Legislature in the Senate and in the House. It was done to punish the gamblers for having won much of the money earned by the members of the Legislature in the Senate and in the House.

No Encouragement. Blue Mountain Eagle. The people of Oregon do not want to vote on the \$500,000 appropriation for the Fair and no encouragement should be given to those persons who are agitating the matter of a referendum.

In the State of Washington. Morning Olympian. The Oregonian pronounces it a very good Legislature—"his work on the whole will average well, and he is certainly a predecessor," and The Oregonian is not only a competent judge, but is wholly without bias.

The Telegraph Habit. New York Times. Many men have the telegraphing habit, as others have the telephoning habit. They send a "wire" with and without provocation. Even where time-saving is not an object and a letter would do much more good, they call for a blank and scratch 20 or 30 words. There is a young lawyer here whose career has been greatly accelerated by a judicious employment of the telegraph. In some way he always manages to receive two or three messages whenever he happens to be in a hotel, theater, museum, church, opera-house or ball. When he crosses the ocean next month on a big liner he will have half a dozen messages a day by wireless. He is confident of the success of keeping himself in the public eye, no matter what the cost. Last Sunday he received a message in church, and quietly rising to his fullest stature to give the congregation opportunity to view him, he stalked out, satisfied that he had made an indelible impression. The message consisted of five words: "Read Reflections of a Barrister."

Early Birds and Early Worms. Pittsburg Gazette. The case of the early candidate suggests the early worm, rather than the early bird. He is certain to be pecked at when he appears. This is the experience with Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, is now meeting. He is the first candidate to be pecked at in the Democratic nomination in 1904, and his claims are already a target for criticism. As a candidate of the reorganizers, the Bryan fan falls heavily upon Judge Parker, and the reorganizers are the Democratic party may select, unless Bryan is allowed to name him.

NOTE AND COMMENT. From indications the Mississippi Valley does not need any of the \$11,000,000 that Congress authorized for irrigation. It's about time the Buffalo authorities were ordering Sir A. Conan Doyle and his Sherlock Holmes to the scene of the Burdick mystery, if they want help.

Portland, Me., man recently shot a street-car motorman for ringing a gong in front of his residence. Some of the Northrup-street residents would be glad to have that man's courage. A well-known authority says that the coal supply in the United States will not last 60 years. That won't make any difference. The poor consumer will have been finished long before that.

So there is a National Hay Association, and it is making trouble for the railroads. We guess they're all represented now. It must be that sour dough and stubbed toes have their respective National associations by this time.

The Minneapolis Tribune has discovered that ex-Mayor Ames does not belong to the honorable and somewhat exclusive family to which the name he assumes would assign him. He belongs to the Ames family, which is much more numerous and not so particular as to its record and standing. Many of the Ames family have changed their names to Ames, much to the disgust of those who are truly Ames.

That was a righteous judgment by the Lexington, Ky., Judge. Corporation directors who vote to declare excessive dividends which have not been earned are morally as guilty of embezzlement as if they had taken the money out of the cash drawer, and used it without authority. This decision, if upheld, will go far to correct one of the worst abuses in connection with the multitude of mushroom corporations of the day.

Professor J. G. Jordan, of Bates College, was recently asked to analyze some so-called "beer" confiscated by a Sheriff in Maine. His report was as follows: "I should say that it was composed of the remains of a sour-molasses barrel, the rinds obtained in washing a barroom floor and all of the moldy grain the liquid would absorb. It is only 2.75 per cent alcohol, but a man ought to be prosecuted for selling such stuff."

The following note of a Chicago divorce court for March 11 is a new flavor to a class of news that is much in need of variety: An envelope full of whiskers was handed Judge Dunn in court this morning by the attorney for W. E. Stetzbach, who has filed a cross-bill divorce against Eva Stetzbach. His Honor was informed that the whiskers, roots and all, were extracted from the chin of Mr. Stetzbach by his partner in matrimony.

If this showing does not bring a decree for the plaintiff the Judge should be investigated for prejudice against whiskers. Recently a stranger entered a cathedral in Sicily and begged to be allowed to play the organ. With some reluctance the organist allowed the stranger to play, and soon the cathedral was filled with superb harmonies. Gradually the cathedral filled with curious people attracted by the music, such as they had never heard. When the stranger had finished the cathedral organist asked the stranger's name. He was Abbe Perodi, the young priest-composer, whose opera "Leo" was performed at the Vatican at the close of the pope's jubilee.

A new musket, which is a composite of the Krag-Jorgensen and Mauser, and likely to be adopted by the Government, is said to be the deadliest small arm in modern warfare. The knife bayonet of the Krag-Jorgensen is replaced by a rod bayonet. The velocity of the bullet of the old Springfield gun, used in the closing days of the Civil War, and as the standard arm until the adoption of the Krag-Jorgensen a few years before the outbreak of the Spanish War, is between 1800 and 2000 feet a second. The velocity of the new musket is increased to 2300 feet.

The recent death of James Craigie on the Isle of Man serves to recall the greatest prizefighter in history, the memorable battle at Farnborough, on April 17, 1890, between Tom Sayers and champion of England, Jack Heenan. Mr. Craigie was one of Sayers' backers, putting up a part of the stake of £100, for which the battle was fought. At the ring-side were many of England's most notable men, including Lord Palmerston. The battle ended in a draw and a free fight, and the pugilists had to be smuggled away from the police. The disgraceful ending of the fight marked the beginning of the decline of the sport as a "gentleman's game."

The following intimation to couples desirous of entering into the blissful state of matrimony has just been published in Berlin. It is interesting, inasmuch as it throws light upon the influence exerted by certain seasons of the year and days of the week on the number of marriages: Statistics have been compiled in Germany that the number of marriages contracted between the end of March and the middle of April is so great that the civic officials find it increasingly difficult to manage the wedding, troubled persons as to the wedding day. The latter are extremely prone to select Saturdays. In the city of Berlin, for instance, the number of the officials to transact all the business which is fixed for that day. It is necessary, at least in Berlin, for the officials in question to consult the weather bureau in view to distributing the marriages more evenly over the week days, in order to avoid congestion of business.

FLEASANTRIES OF PAKISTANISHERS. He—What is your favorite stone? She—Oh, this is so sudden!—Harvard Lampoon. Cholly—My horse never shies at anything. She—Well, he's used to seeing you, Cholly—Judge. Judge—Twins at your house, eh? I bet they're pretty bisterous. Nippard—Partly so. One of them is gisterous. Philadelphia Press. "What can I preach about next Sunday that will please the folks?" the minister asked his new minister. "Preach about the evils of riches," replied the old deacon. "There isn't a people next door," cried the minister, "worth \$2000."—Chicago Daily News. "Did you give that woman two good eggs for her 5 cents?" asked the corner grocer of the new boy. "I did, sir." "You're discharged," said the grocer. "You should have sold her two bum eggs, so that she'd come back to kick and give me a chance to sell her a portehouse steak!"—Baltimore News. The old gentleman steadily regarded him. "Well," he said, "it is evident that my daughter did not pick you out for your personal attractions. Hence I must conclude that you have some practical points that are of value. This, my boy, she's yours."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "the people next door to us sent over again this morning for some—'It hasn't any time to talk about the people next door,' wrote in Mr. Ferguson. 'I'm not asking you to talk about them,' she retorted, with firmly set lips. 'I'll do the talking.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "At what time does the 9:30 train get in?" asked the commercial traveler Jocularly of the ticket agent at Huxham's Corner. "About 10:30," replied the official. "And how late was there some truth than bumper in his reply, the said train having a habit of being about three hours late.—Detroit Free Press.