of any individual. Letters relating to adver-itising, subscription, or to any business matter about the addressed simply The Oregonian. The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solld purpose.

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Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street;

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 68; minimum ter migitation, .01 of an inch. PODAT'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with robably an occasional light shower; westerly

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1903.

RUSSIA READY FOR THE WORST. The resolute attitude of Russia in the matter of the occupation of Manchuria has only one adequate explanation, viz., that Russia is ready for war if Japan insists upon it. Russia is ready for war, because she has made Port Arthur impregnable to the attack of the combined naval forces of Japan and Great Britain, so long as she can maintain her railway communications in Manchuria intact. The North China Daily News is of the opinion that Japan could not place on the mainland a sufficiently large army to carry the struggle into Manchuria; that Russia is practically invulnerable; that so far as Japan is concerned she could not inflict serious infury upon her antagonist. In the Japan and Chinese waters Japan has thirty war vessels, large and small, with a tonnage of 203,192, while England has fifteen, with a tonnage of 130,380. Russia has twenty-two vessels, with a tonnage of 186,149, while France has six vessels, with a tonnage of 38,804. The combined fleets of Russia and France would comprise twenty-eight vessels, with a tennage of about 225,000 tens, while the united fleets of Japan and England would comprehend forty-five vessels, with a total tonnage of 335,500

Now, it is possible that Japan might prove's match at sea for Russia's naval forces; it is quite probable, with the help of England's naval squadron, Japan might defeat Russia's fleet, but the defeat of the Russian naval forces would not cause the fall of Port Arthur any more than the occupation of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof by the English fleet gave the allies possession of Sebastopol. If Sebastopol could bid defiance to attack for two years. Port Arthur could hold out indefinitely, unless Japan could enter Manchuria with a great army, smash the Russian rallway communications behind Port Arthur and force its surrender by cutting off its supplies. Japan could not do this. Japan has about 250,000 welldrilled, well-equipped troops; in a struggle for life or death to repel invasion Japan could probably put an army of 500,000 men into the field, but in a war of invasion against Russia in Manchuria or Corea it is not likely that Japan could put into the field over 250,000 good troops. Russia could assemble at least 200,000 men in Manchuria at short notice, and 200,000 Russians could hold possession of the railway connections of Port Arthur in Manchuria against the invasion of any army that Japan can assemble for the invasion of Manchuria, even if the Russian naval forces

be defeated by the combined British and Japanese fleets. Port Arthur is the key to the Russian occupation of Manchuria. It cannot be taken by naval attack in front. The best guns in the American Navy could not forre the obsolete defenses of Santiago; the best guns in the British fleet did no damage to the defenses forced a civilized foe to evacuate them. Had Santiago been well supplied with food and munitions of war, the destruction of Cervera's squadron would not have forced its surrender. The City of Havana, so long as it was well supplied with food and munitions of war, would naval and military attack, for modern naval guns affoat are no match for the fire of land batteries and do not seem able to inflict much damage upon them return. These facts Blustrate that Russia is prepared to hold Manchuria as long as she is able to hold Port Arthur and defend its railway lines of supply from invasion and destruction. Port Arthur is too hard a nut to crack. could not force it to surrender by a naval attack in front, while to turn its and support an army of more than 200,seize and irrevocably hold the Manchurian railway behind Port Arthur no intelligent man believes, for before the Japanese get within striking distance of the rallway communications of Port Ar-

Russian soldiers in Manchuria. All that is necessary for Russia to do Japan, to reach Russia, must assume offensive and invade Manchuria. Standing on the defensive, Russia's poattion in Manchuria is today invulnerable. All that England can do to help Japan would be lend her money and

at sea. After this is done Russia will her busy day helped to fill the world remain in possession of Port Arthur and its railway communications in the whole of Manchurla until Japan can assemble an army of invasion large enough to defeat and expel the Russian army of occupation. Japan cannot assemble any such army, and it is highly probable that England sees that Russla is in Manchuria-to stay beyond the power of ejectment through land or sea attack, and therefore will not support Japan with money and ships in a war that is sure to be of wearlsome length and enormous cost. Russia sees all this; she knows that Japan will not venture on war without England's support; she knows that Great Britain feels too-poor after the Boer War to enter another barren contest, and she knows that, even if Great Britain and Japan both make war upon her, she can defy the worst they can do. She can hold Port Arthur against all possible naval attacks; she can protect its rallway communications against successful attack. Russia is ready for the worst. She is in Manchuria to stay, and she clings to it as tenaciously as Great Britain clings to Egypt.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS. Portland and the State of Oregon should have full representation at the annual meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, to be held in Seattle next month. This organization represents the industrial and commercial interests of all that part of the

United States lying West of the Mississippi River, and from a small beginning has developed into a powerful factor in trade expansion and internal development. Originally intended to promote only the transportation interests of the country, the scope of the organization has widened until now it is taking an active interest in everything pertaining to commercial life in the West. Irrigation, which is changing so many great deserts into productive farms, will be paid special attention at this meeting of the Commercial Congress. An effort will be made to outline a

plan for storage reservoirs by which the excessive flood waters which now cause such havor as they move seaward can be stored for the benefit of the agriculturists of the interior need the moisture, and also for the benefit of those nearer the sea who suffer by its presence in such large quantities. Other subjects to be considered in which Oregon has a special interest are the opening of the best routes from the productive centers of the interior to tidewater, developing of the mining wealth, protection of forests and improvement of natural waterways, and trade expansion across the Pacific, This latter item and the transportation methods by which it can be handled to the best advantage are of universal interest East, North, West and South. The cotton-planter of the far South is desirous of sending his product to the Orient by the best possible routes. The wheatgrowers and millers of the West need the cotton shipments to fill out cargoes, thus insuring a more frequent steamship service across the Pacific, The lumbermen of the West are also vitally interested in the securing of the best transportation facilities East by rail and West by water.

The fact that this congress is to be held at Seattle, a port which in the past has been none too friendly toward Columbia River improvements, will hardly militate against us. There is a large and increasing element in East-ern Washington and Idaho that is not willing to concede that the Columbia River is strictly an Oregon stream. This element has been reinforced in the past year by Senator Ankeny, of Washington, and Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, with a growing disposition on the part of Senator Foster and Congressman Jones to increase their efforts in behalf territory it drains. In attendance at a ted by the pen and tongue of James G. this congress will be a number of men of National reputation-men who will not only listen while our delegates explain the needs of our country, but who have a sufficient influence to aid us in

securing what is due, The railroads have granted a very low round-trip rate, giving delegates the right to extend their trip from Seattle to Portland without extra expense. The number who will avail themselves of the opportunity will be large, but it might be increased by a good, active of Columbia. He insists that it is the delegation of Portland hustlers, who no doubt will be there with the proper credentials. The occasion will also offer an excellent opportunity for setting forth the merits of the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

A HOME FOR AGED MUSICIANS

One of the good things that came of the late National convention of music teachers at Asheville, N. C., says the Pittsburg Gazette, was a determination to found a National home for aged musicians. While some musicians make a financial success of their vocation, it is a sad fact that very many come down to their later years in poverty, or at least still pursued by the necessity of earning their bread by "giving lessons." The push and jar and grind of industrial life long ago intruded upon the professional life, and that which was the fashion a few years of Alexandria in 1887 that would have ago has become out of date. We have all known the outdated musician-the old man who has tolled conscientiously for the sake of his art more than for the benefit of his purse; who has given his services, in season and out of season, to help the church and secular charities by means of concerts; who has drilled have been impregnable to a combined the choir, insisting on thoroughness, punctuality and harmony until the cry of "old fogy" has been raised and he has had to give place to a younger man with new methods and an operatic dash and air. One of these-a musician of the old school, painstaking, diligent, courteous, devoted to his art, with many years of conscientious endeavor in this city to his credit-found himself without pupils, without money, shabby, sensi-The combined British and Japan fleets live, old, and, alas! homeless. After making as brave an effort as was possible for a broken man, shrinking defenses would require a powerful army, every nerve from rude contact with the of invasion. That Japan could land world outside of his profession to make, he finally accepted the hospitality of a 000 to 250,000 good soldiers in Corea and local charity and spent several pathetic Manchurla no intelligent man believes; I but withal cheerful and not unmusical that an army of 200,000 Japanese could | years in its retreat, though wholly out of tune with his surroundings. A grave in Riverview and a modest stone at its head attest that there were those who remembered him in the end, but his 4ater struggles to maintain himself in thur there would be at least 250,000 his profession are even in retrospect pitiful. His case, counterparts of which are more or less numerous in all of the is stand upon the defensive; while older communities, testifies to the need of a suitable retreat for aged and impecunious musicians, and who should provide such a retreat but those who have come on the musical stage at a

later day, to be in turn outdated?

help her to defeat the Russian squadron woman, whose name is legion, who in

More pathetic still, perhaps, is the

with music and with good musicians. Surely, says the journal above quoted, she is entitled to care and comforts in her old age. She did not make money; she never had a bank account, perhaps because she knew more about harmony than she did about business. A home without congenial surroundings would not be a home to her; it would merely be a shelter. Who should know this better than musicians who are still in the heyday of their profession? And so a National home for aged musicians has been planned. It will have an abundance of light and air and warmth and sunshine and flowers. And music, of course; for what would a musicians' home be without music? Let us hope that the home will soon become a reality, and, entering it, the musician, aged, outdated and poor, may still feel that there is a place for him on earth until mayhap strains of sweet old music make him dreamly aware of his introduction into the choir invisible.

PIONEERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The death of Cassius M. Clay, of Ken tucky, in his 93d year, removes from this world the last of the famous champions of the constitutional extinction of slavery through its nonextension as distinguished from the Garrisonian abolitionists, who denounced the Constitution as a "covenant with hell," and refused to vote so long as the Federal Constitution recognized the right of slavery to legal protection in any part of our borders. Cassius M. Clay was not a Garrisonian abolitionist; he was a follower of the anti-slavery creed of the famous James G. Birney, who, like Clay, was a Kentuckian born and bred, a child of wealthy parents, and for a number of years a slaveholder in Kentucky and Alabama. Birney was graduated with honors at Princeton, was trained to the law, in which for several years he enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice; he was for several terms a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and was a warm personal and political friend in his early career of Henry Clay, to whom he was strongly drawn by Clay's advocacy of gradual emancipation. From Kentucky Birney moved to Alabama and became a prominent member of its Legislature.

As early as 1823 Birney refused to allow the overseer of his plantation in Huntsville to use the lash. In 1833 Birney refused to support Clay further in politics because Clay had abandoned his efforts for gradual emancipation. In 1833 he returned to Kentucky, and in 1834 set free his slaves and devoted his life to extinction of slavery by constitutional methods. He was then in his 42d year, a man of handsome countenance, polished manners and fine presence. He was a scholar, an eminent lawyer, who advocated his cause with judicial calmness and never violated the courtesies of good society in public debate or private life. He emancipated twenty-one slaves belonging to his father's estate in 1839, paying the coheir \$20,000 for her share. Having thus cleaned his own hands of all stain of slavery, Birney established an antislavery paper in Cincinnati. His press was repeatedly destroyed by mobs. In 1837 he moved to New York City. In 1840 and 1844 Birney was the candidate of the Liberty party for President, In 1846 he polled only 7369 votes, but in 1844 he polled 62,263. New York, with its thirty-six electoral votes, was turned over to Polk and the Democrats by the defection of 15,800 anti-sinvery Whigs, who voted for Birney because of Clay's Alabama letter favoring the annexation of Texas; and Michigan, with five electoral votes, went to Polk because of the would have been elected.

of this wonderful stream and the vast | erty party of 1840 and 1844—a party cre-Birney-was identical with that subsequently put forth by the Free-Soil party of 1848 and 1852, and by the Republican party of 1856. From 1837 to 1850 Birney lectured in every state; he published many controversial letters and pamphlets, and his anti-slavery agitation was always strictly limited to constitutional lines of action. He distinctly opposes all interference with slavery where it already exists. He declines to move even for its abolition in the District duty of every man to vote under our form of government. He was not a disunionist, like Garrison, but he was an unflinching opponent of secession, whether North or South. This man Birney, Kentucky born and bred, a slaveholder until he was 42 years of age, was the John the Baptist of the Republican party. He was in the antislavery field as early as Garrison, but he always opposed the Garrisonian abolitionists, because as an able lawyar of calm judicial quality of mind he saw slavery could only be reached by constitutional resistance to its further extension into free territory; he saw that the American people would never accept the doctrine of Garrison-that of disunion and destruction of what Garrison termed "a covenant with hell." The Garrison abolitionists have been erroneously credited with having been the pioneer agitators against slavery

and educators of the public mind for the work of the Republican party. The truth is that James G. Birney was pleading the cause of constitutional resistance to the encroachment of slavery upon free territory as early as 1835; he was as early in the field as Garrison; his fame as a lawyer, an ex-slaveholder. his great powers as a writer and speaker, his fine personal presence, made him a man of impressive quality. He stood high in the personal esteem of such men as Salmon P. Chase, Horaçe Greeley, Charles Francis Adams, John P. Hale and William H. Seward long before the Republican party was organized, and he lived to see that party organized upon the identical anti-slavery platform he himself had formulated in 1849-44. The real anti-slavery pioneer of the Republican party was not Garrison, but Birney, who began his work as early as Garrison and pointed out to the antislavery sentiment of the North a better way than that of disunion and non-

political action at the ballot-box. James G. Birney was a great man, who opposed the extension of slavery with the brains of an able jurist and the heart of a far-seeing philanthropist. Cassius M. Clay was never a Garrisonian abolitionist; he was an anti-slavery man in a slave state on the same lines of constitutional resistance to its encroachments that were laid down by Birney ten years before Clay came to the front in Kentucky. Birney was eighteen years the senior of Clay; was conspicuous anti-slavery agitator in Kentucky in 1834, when Clay was in his 25th year. Birney, not Garrison, inspired Clay, for Clay always preached the anti-slavery creed of Birney and

lated in 1835-40 the creed that Abraham Lincoln accepted when he was elected President in 1860. The Republican party's first President was born in Kentucky, and the peculiar anti-slavery creed of that party was first formulated and advocated by a Kentucky born and bred jurist and statesman twenty years before Lincoln's election.

The Bureau of Forestry, in its "Circular No. 25," makes a strong appeal to the selfish interest of lumbermen to co-operate with it in replanting the forests as they are cut. This pamphlet includes a paper by R. L. McCormick, president of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, who points out that it has become necessary to the trade to use more economic methods in the forest and the mill, owing to the diminution in lumber. The black walnut and black cherry are gone; the white pine of the North will be gone in ten years; the yellow pine of the South will soon follow. The trade cannot longer afford the policy of wasteful cutting which takes no note of the necessity of replanting and rearing trees to take the place of those destroyed. Among other things, Mr. McCormick

We have reached the point now when we are We have reached the point now when we are often unable to supply the enormous demand for lumber which we have feetered. We must look to the production of a second crop upon lumbered lands or prepare to stop lumbering when the first crop is gone. In the old days it was easy to lumber one forest and then turn to another. Today, however, we can not count upon new fields to turn to. We must make the best of what we have, and wherever it pays we must lumber conservatively.

t pays we must lumber conse Mr. Pinchot, in his address from the standpoint of the forester to the lumber manufacturers, tells them that "it is perfectly obvious that the supplies of certain kinds of timber are rapidly disappearing, that the lumber trade is falling back year by year on poorer material and longer hauls, and that the question of its continuance is already demanding an answer." "The question I want to bring to you is simply this: Is it worth your while, from a commercial point of view, to consider the forest as a part of your plant, and from that point of view should you cut off your timber and let the land go back for taxes? The real question is whether you will take the timber off in such a way that when you have cut over the land it will be in condition to go on producing timber without further expense." These ideas of Mr. Pinchot are of interest just now, in view of his approaching visit to the Pacific North-

Hon, Cassius M. Clay and Pope Leo XIII were born the same year (1810) and within's few months of each other. The difference in the retention of mental and physical vigor by different men is shown in the conditions in which these two men passed the later years of their long lives. Temperament, environment and occupation were the ruling forces of these lives. Both were men of superior intelligence, both were active in the affairs of life as these came to the lot of each, and both were honored in walking the ways of men. The serenity of Leo was that of a scholar, an ecclesiastic, a recluse, a man to whom honors came; the unrest of Clay was that of a man of pronounced physical as well as intellectual vigor, worldly cares and aspirations, a politician and statesman accustomed to contend stoutly for what he won in the battle of life The one passed serenely out, though with a conserved vital force that pro tested against death until the last; the other passed out stormily, fighting to the end, his mind in sad eclipse. With conditions of life total dissimilar, these men had nothing whatever in commor Whig defection to Birney. But for the save the breath of the years between defection of New York alone Clay 1810 and 1803, and this they yielded up simultaneously and fearlessly. Whether The anti-slavery platform of this Lib- the end, so far as individual existence is concerned, has come to them, or state of existence, no man knows. "Close shuts the grave, nor tells one single tale."

The old question of how to make an empty bag stand upright is vexing the directors of the Russellville school district, who have been charged with the duty of building a new schoolhouse. They find themselves confronted on the one hand by a specific demand for money, and on the other by an empty sack. The cause of this predicament is the new school law, which provides that the State School Board shall be given the first chance to take the warrants that the district proposes to issue at 6 per cent. Heretofore residents have been given the preference in such matters. Large bodies move slowly, which perhaps accounts for the fact that the State School Board has not responded to anxious inquiries made some time ago as to its wishes or intentions in the matter. Hence the perplexed directors, the waiting contractors and the empty sack.

The man who is reported to have shut up a band of 500 horses in a wheat field in Eastern Washington and left them to perish of thirst is a monster of cruelty, for whose act there is, unfortunately, no adequace punishment. It is difficult to construe or conceive a motive for such an act, and until the owner of the wretched animals is discovered alive and well it is charitable to think that accident inducing unconsciousness or death has overtaken him. It is hard to believe that any man in possession of his senses would deliberately subject helpless, unoffending creatures to death from the tortures of thirst.

-Yesterday a slip was made in the statement that when Rome and the Roman Provinces were incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy the pope was guaranteed a yearly income of \$65,000, 000. It was \$650,000, or nearly that sum the actual amount being 3,225,000 lire. But the total, which now amounts to nearly \$20,000,000, remains unclaimed and unpaid. It would, however, have been paid year by year, if called for. But the Vatican has steadily refused to "recognize" the Kingdom of Italy.

The export of gold from the United States has been rather large of late. and financial wiseacres are shaking their heads dublously. But then, when we import \$30,000,000 worth of diamonds in a year, we must expect to pay for them in gold, since that is the current medium of exchange that is good everywhere,

Relative to a recent hostile utterance concerning Mr. Frank Baker, made by a Medford paper, it should perhaps be stated that the paper's editor and proprietor is understood to be one Charles Nickell, the Democratic candidate for State Printer in a campaign when Mr. never that of Garrison. Birney formu. Baker was elected.

PREACHING THE GOSPEL.

Humboldt (Cal.) Standard, An altar and pulpit adorned with lilitard cue and ball, a deck of carde, bowling ball, a gun, a football, a fishing pole, a baseball and bat, a dice box and s equet mallet was the unusual sight pre nted at the Congregational Church last night to the largest crowd that has gathered in Eureka Church for many months. Rev. Franklin Baker attempted to prove inst night that many sports and amuse-ments coming under the ban of the church are in themselves not only harmless but are healthful exercise for both mind and body. The reverend gentleman took the position that there is absolutely no harm in billiard playing and illustrated his remarks with cue and ball caroming from the bouquet holder to the altar Bible and making masse shots without tearing the

altar cloth. with expert hand and vowed that whist is most intelectual and that all card games are beneficial. He said, however, that when society ladies gave euchre parties and hung up prizes for their lady friends to play for they were doing just as wrong as their husbands who played poker at a dollar ante.

He seized a dice box and shook razzledazzle, avowing that it is harmless when playing parchesi and kindred games, but is gambling when men shook for a cigar. He familiarly handled gun and rod and extelled the sports of shooting and fish-ing. He objected seriously, however, to men using the Sabbath day to indulge in these sports, but said he would consent to a man going fishing or hunting on Sun-day if the man would come to church morning and evening. He thought that less than one year of his sermons would make the man quit sporting on Sunday. Mr. Baker illustrated all the various games and sports with the paraphernalia which adorned his pulpit and then turned his attention to dancing and theater-go ing. Both of these amusements found a warm advocate in Mr. Baker. He said: "Dancing is objected to on account of the position, yet you allow your daughter to go driving with a young man in one of these narrow-seated buggles, where the contact is much closer than in dancing."

Mr. Baker said he had attended the performance of "Captain Swift" at the Ingomar last Friday night and added: "If you had been there, my hearers, you would have thoroughly understood my text 'As ye sow so shall ye reap.' 'He also said that if he remained here another term he would put on the play of "The Christian," by Hail Caine, taking the part of John Storm himself.

"Cheap Skate" in Politics.

Spokane Review. Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho displays rare agility in his clever straddle of the strenuous Democratic situation, Declaring in one breath that the Democratic candi-date for President must be "one who stands for the principles enunciated in the platforms upon which Mr. Bryan ran, and in which the followers of Mr. Bryan believe," Senator Dubois hastens in the next breath to "square himself" with his Eastern brethren by declaring that dudge Alton B. Parker of New York would be ideal candidate.

It is apparent that Judge Parker's Presidential candidacy is promoted by that class of Democrats who boited Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1896 and in 1900. They are using his candidacy as a means of forcing themselves back into a position of party

control Dubols' frank admission that the "business interests of the East" are hostile to President Roosevelt's re-election, is refreshing, because it carries with it the tacit admission that Senator Dubois is willing-and anxious-to join with those "business interests" in defeating Mr. Roosevelt. Was it not Senator Dubois who in 1896 rose in revolt against the "business interests of the East?" What change has come over the spirit of Sena-

tor Dubois' dream in seven years?

be sent for relief of the families of the men who were lost in the disaster at Hanna, Wyo. This was done, leaving Hanna, Wyo. This was done, leaving peror yield the desired homage. It is said \$14,500, which Portland has resolved to make the basis of a permanent relief fund, all its earnings to be added to the principal. Thus is wise actions to be added to the and led the white paifrey on which he principal. That is wise policy, and calls rode. for commendation of Portland for liberality, financial wisdom and long forewhether they will continue to work in sight. There is something nearly parallel widely different spheres in another to that in the history of Sacramento. Many years ago the people were called upon to aid sufferers here by flood and by steamboat disaster. An organization of citizens known as "The Howards" was made the agency of disbursement of the money raised. But when due service had been done, there remained a handsome sum-added to thereafter by bequests-which was placed in bank by the Howards, and has ever since remained intact as the basic fund of the association, that has for a third of a century been the chief charity agency in this city.

May He Spank His Wifet

Kansas City Star. Has the husband the right under the law to spank his wife when conditions warrant it? This is the question that Justice Severson, of Chicago, will be called upon to answer. The husband in mestion is Carl Rossaler, 394 Noble street. Mrs. Roessler brewed the coffee as usual for breakfast yesterday. It did not resemble coffee to any great extent. At least Roessler so declares. Thereupon he remonstrated with his wife. Words led to threats. Mr. Roessler suddenly and emphatically drew Mrs. Roessler across his knee and worked enthusiastically with his knee and worked enthusiasucativ with a slipper. Mrs. Roessler, when her wounded feelings permitted her to leave the house, put on her bonnet and sought the West Chicago-avenue Police Station. Now a fine point of law will be decided

St. Louis Republic. Immortal Potts, who for so long held the record for billingsgate and abuse, is milk-mild beside some of our modern scribes. Here is a sample of Kansas spleen: "Apropos of the attack made by our esteemed contemporary in a neighboring town upon the Representative of this district in the Legislature, we would obobserve that from time immemorial it has been customary for ants and fleas and flies and fools, scoundrels and scalawags and skunks, Januses, jackasses and Judases, lizards, leeches and lice, to assail mankind in general and their superiors in particular." How well is obeyed the bard's injunction to mix gall with the ink!

I used to curl my hair at night, and dress and fix up every day;

Portland Might Economize, Too. Pittsburg Chronicie-Telegraph.
"It costs lots of money to keep up
police forces that don't do anything."

commented Davy.

"Yea," said Squire Mack, "and there's no sense in the city spending all that money. We ought to put the people on their bears to the commentation of the city spending all that money. We ought to put the people on the city spending all that money. We ought to put the people on the city spending all that money. We ought to put the people on the city spending all that money. money. We ought to put the people on their honor to obey the law. Then we could do away with the police. We'd get just as much protection, for when anyone found out who robbed him, he would make an information before a squire, just as they do now. No one that expects justice goes to the police with a tale of wos."

And, glory! how I firled—oh!

We used to set nights—Sam and me—
Out on the porch. One night Jim passed A-goin' in to bed. Says he,

Folkses, good night!" And jest as fast,

And kissed me on the mouth, right flat!

Mocking Montana, Helena Record

A Tacoma paper easys the Government has just closed a dicker for a bit of Tacoma real estate and has done well.

Evidently the representatives of Uncle

And then I cried again. But when Sam was too watchful to permit the Ta-comans to slip any extra acres into the Tatat Jim was waitin. Then of

Blessed Texas.

Dallas News. The Texas peach and the Texas peach-arina continue to lead all the earth in the matter of luscious beauty and incompar-

CECIL RHODES' SCHOLARSHIPS.

Correspondence Kansas City Star. Correspondence Kansas City Star.
In the United States, the first election of Rhodes scholars will occur between February and May, 1994. Those chosen will be expected to begin residence at Oxford in October, 1994. All scholars must have reached at least the end of their second year in a recognized college or university of the United States, that confers degrees. They must be between 19 and 25 years of age, must be citizens of the United States and must be un. of the United States, and must be un married.
At some time between February and

May, 1904, an examination will be held in each state and territory, or at con-venient centers, for candidates for the scholarships. This examination is not competitive, but one scholar for each state and territory will be chosen from those passing the examination. The ex-amination will be based on the require-ments for responsions, which is the first public examination demanded by Oxford

from a candidate for a degree.

The requirements are as follows: 1. Arithmetic-the whole. (Vulgar and deci-mal fractions, practice, proportion, interest, square measure and square root.)

2. Either algebra. (Through square root and simple equations containing one or two unsimple equations containing one or two un-known quantities, or geometry, Euclid's elements, books I, IL)

 Greek and Latin grammar.
 Translation from English into Latin prose.
 Greek and Latin authors. Candidates must offer two books, one Greek and one Latin, or unseen transla-tion, and the following portions of the undermentioned authors will be accepted: Demosthenes-(1) Philippics 1-3, and olynthines 1-3 or (2) De Corona. Euripides—Any two of the following plays:

Hecuba, Meder, Alcostis, Bacchae. Homer-(1) Iliud 1-5 or 2-6; or (2) Odyssey 1-5 or 2-6. Plato-Apology and Crito. Sophocles-Antigone and Ajax. Xenophon-Anabasis 1-4 or 2-5.

Caesar-De Bollo Gallico 1-4. Cicero-(1) The first two philippic orations, or (2) the four Catiline orations and In Ver-rem, act one; or (2) the Orations Pro Murena and Pro Lege Manilia; or (4) De Senectute and De Amicitia. Horace—(1) Odes 1-4, or (2) Satires, or (8)

Epistles. Livy-Books 21 and 22 (after Michaelmas, 1903, books five and six.) Virgil—(1) the Bucolics, with books 1-3 of the Aeneld, or (2) the Georgics, or (3) the Aeneld,

books 1-5 or 2-6 Copies of these examination papers for past years and the Students' Handbook of Oxford can be obtained from the Oxford University Press, 91 and 65 Fifth

examination, the committee of selection in each state or territory or the uni-versity making the appointment will choose the scholar endeavoring to com-ply as nearly as possible with the terms and the spirit of Mr. Rhodes' will. Except in Washington and certain states east of the Mississippi, the president of the state university or college is the chairman of the committee of selection for that state or territory.

Candidates who expect to take the exmination should notify the chairman in their state or territory during January, 1994. A candidate has the privilege of apeting either from the state of his residence or from that in which he obtained his collegiate education. As is generally known, the scholarships are worth about \$1500 a year for a period

The Only English Pope,

of three years.

New York Press. Adrian IV was the only Englishman ever elected pope. He had a most singular name—Nicholas Brakespeare. He is said have left England as a beggar, and to in a monastery near Avignon, in France, where he studied with such diligence that in 1137, at the age of 37, he was elected abbot. Pope Eugenius III, that brilliant Relief Fund a Power for Charity.

Sacramento Union.

Fortland raised \$25,000 for the relief of Heppner. The stricken city accepted but \$10,500 of the fund, and advised that \$1000 forced Frederick I of Germany to hold his be sent for relief of the formula congratulations and received the formula congratulations and received for forced Frederick I of Germany to hold his be sent for relief of the femiliar of the formula of the forced frederick I of Germany to hold his because th stirrup while he mounted his horse, though it took two days to make the Em-

Manchurians "Think Russian."

(Alfred Stead in Nineteenth Century and The economical control of a rich provnce more than three times the size of the British Isles; and . . in such a way that nearly all the expenditure has been applied directly to the development of its wealth. The inhabitants now "think Russian" and almost recognize the Russian flag as being as much their own as the dragon banner. Besides the prov-ince, the expenditure of this \$250,000,000 has bought 1000 miles of well-built railway. two large towns and all the mining rights throughout the whole country.

Fresh From the Mint.

Birmingham Age-Herald. "A few years ago only enough mint was sold in Birmingham to supply country boys or farmers' wives with pocket change in Summer, but now the mint traffic has its larger commercial side," said a truck farmer. "There are more saloons today and the saloons have more julep drinking customers than was the case some years ago. And in addition to the demand which the saloon makes for mint all the first-class venders of soft drinks buy large quantities of mint. The value of the mint trade in Birmingham for the season amounts to fully \$10,000.

Woman's Home Companion. When Jim, the hired man, first came He never had a word to say,
'Copt just to answer to his name;
He'd sleep all night and work all day,
And eat his meals, and go and come, 'Most like as if he's deaf and dumb.

I didn't care. Why, no! Of course, Sometimes pa'd send me down the farm To tell him to hitch up the horse, Or help us get the bees to swarm; But not a word he'd say-not he-He wouldn't even look at me.

Well, by and by that made me mad, As tall, and clever built, and trim, Nice teeth and hair—oh, not half bad To look at, and I looked at him Considerably, first and last, And jest as temptin' as I da'st.

He'd always stare the other way And pet the dog, or stroke the cow, Or coax the cat—oh, he knew now!

Course, other fellows came around. Much better dressed, and not so sny;

Off in a rage-at me, not Jim-And me? Good lands! What could I do? I didn't care a smap for him. But Jim. If he'd 'a' slapped my face

That Jim was waitin'. Then-ch, then-Lucky 'twas dark-you'd think that he Would never get through kissin' me.

And so, as soon as my folks knew, They—sent him packing? I guess not! Why, there he sets, in front of you, Readin' his paper. Yes, that's what! Father, I've been a-tellin' her Jest how you didn't court me, str!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Lipton lost the Shamrock in a fog yesterday. Reliance will lose her, too.

That his brother has been in jail seems a poor reason to damn Cardinal Gotti.

The Moberly reporter who quit his job o go into a shoe store must have been a cub-Kansas City Star. He might have heard those sock stories.

Assistant superintendents of free delivery we read, are allowed a per diem of 34 a day. It is pleasant to know that it isn't a per diem of 14 a year.

"Castro's double with bases full" has nothing to do with revolutionary strategy in Venezuela. It is merely the Baltimore American's way of telling a baseball story.

Chicago seems satisfied with her chief of police. He has just completed 30 years in the department. Portland seems dis satisfied with her chief of police, but then he has been, so to speak, only 30 minutes in the department.

The Centerville (Mo.) Record is authority for the story of a young man that wrote to a girl steadlly for three years, intending to marry her eventually. A few days ago he got a letter and a photograph. The letter told him that the girl had been married a year and that the photograph was of her baby. A postscript was to the effect that both the writer and her husband had greatly enjoyed reading the letters, and that they hoped for a continuance.

This long-range courtship never was a

Interesting services were held the other afternoon in old St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New York, in connection with the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilhelm Berg, 78 and 73 years old respectively. Arm in arm they walked up the same alsle that they traversed half a century before, four children and five grandchildren acting as escort. The services consisted of prayers, music and the reading of passages appropriate to the occasion. Relatives and friends of the old couple filled the church. Mr. Berg is a well-known composer of avenue, New York.

From those certified as passing the played were of his composition. church music, and several of the pieces

Maud Gonne, now Mrs. McBride, hung a black flag on the occasion of the King's visit to Dublin. She held off the police force with buckets of boiling water.

the Though green was twined with orange and blue; And Dublin's streets were all a-ring

No note of discord the city knew,

With greeting cheers to Ireland's king The fiercest Fenian looked not black At sight of the three-cross Union Jack

A miracle seemed to be ushered in,

But Mrs. McBride was very mad,

She tore down the measly Union Jack, And holsted a flag entirely black; With boiling water she awed the cop. And the King was brought to a sudden

He glanced at the black flag overhead; 'Poor Maud, she's a little gone," he said.

Six students from Harvard and Princeton having become exhausted in the Kan-sas harvest fields, their work was finished

by four Kansas girls. Miss Kansas all the Summer day Raked and raked and raked away.

Beside her raked a Harvard boy, Whose muscles were his only joy.

He raked and raked and say, Great Scot, He found it most confounded hot. He'd pulled an oar in Harvard's eight, Was chosen center for his weight,

A-rushing Farmer Johnson's wheat.

Miss Kansas worked right next to him. And looked as gay as Sunny Jim. Some hours went by and Harvard's pride

Fell tumbling down the girl beside. She dragged him to the nearest shade.

"Just like a soft New England slob-That means fur me an extry job.'

The Robber's Lid.

"Oh my, what clews," the flycop groans, "If this ain't Jimmy Doughnuts' hat." 'And here's a man caught Sinkers' tones. Them robbers won't know where they're

The bulls reported to the boss, And asked him what they ought to do 'Do?" said the leader, not at loss "We'll surely nab them, me an' you.

That there you say is Doughtnuts' hat, It's clear he very soon must miss it. So when he's wonderin' where it's at You pull it out and say, 'Is this it'

He's very sure to seek his own And Sinkers we can catch the You say a feller caught his tone, So he will, too, put in a claim."

And have they caught them yet, you frown, Not yet—these criminals are goats,

For Doughtnuts bought another And Sinkers even changed his notes.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Why did Gayboy's handsome stenographer cave him so suddenly?" "He says she found a number of letters from his wife in his deak." -Judge.

Young Tutter (to hostess)-I have had a very pleasant evening. But, then, I always manage to enjoy myself, no matter where I am.—Brook-lyn I4fe.

Rev. Dr. Thirdly-Young man, don't you know there is no such thing as a certainty? The gambler—Say, partner, I recken you never ran a shell game.—Boston Herald. He-Now, there's a woman I can't help adniring. She's so easily satisfied; has such plain tastes. She-I didn't know you knew her. He -I don't; it's her husband I know-Brooklyn

Clubberly-What's the matter? Is that widow I've seen you with troubling you? Castleton— Yes, on my nerves, I can't make up my mind whether she is going to marry me or not.— Detroit Free Press.

"If you're sure the fellow who beat you in the saloon was a policeman why didn't you take his number?"
"Well. I had a number too many already."— Philadelphia Press.

First sportsman-Good guide, is he? Second sportsman-Oh, yes! If necessary he'll do the shooting and bring home the game and let you say you did it, and whip anybody that says you didn't.—Puck.

Dearon Goode-We shall all know one another in the better land, I have no doubt Mrs. Golding—I don't suppose, however, we shall have to recognize everybody we meet there, deacon. Really, it would be so awkward to have to meak to people quite out of one's set!-Boston

Mrs. Nexdore-There's a new baby in the house on the other side of you. Mrs. Pepprey-Yes, I've heard it. Mrs. Nexdore-Poor little thing: it does cry so. Mrs. Pepprey-Yes, but it's so accommodating. It always cries at the right time and drowns the noise of your daughter's plano.—Philadelphia Press