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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temminlmum, 36 degrees. perature, 49 degrees; minimum Total precipitation, 6.65 inches.

TODAY'S WEATHER - Occasional rain; high, gusty south winds.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FERRUARY 12, 1904.

A SHORT HISTORICAL VIEW.

In the Hebrew Scriptures there are two accounts of the institution of the Sabbath as a boly day-one in Generis and Exodus, the other in Deuteronomy. That in Genesis and Exodus gives as a reason for the injunction, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," that God made the heavens and the earth in six days, rested on the seventh day from all the work which he had made, and therefore blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. Then God, speaking to Israel, through Moses, gave the mand that the seventh day should kept by man as a holy Sabbath; and the reason was given in these words: "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in the is, and rested on the seventh day wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it." In these texts it is distinctly stated that the day was made a boly one, because it was the day of rest after the creation. Man was to keep it because God had rested from his work on that day and had hal-

But in Dauteronomy a very different reacon is given. It is related there that Moses, speaking the command of God, said: "Remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Exypt, and that the Lord thy God brought thee thence through a mighty hand and by a stretched-out arm; therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the

Sabbath day."

These passages, it will be seen, differ radically in their statement of the reasons why the command was given, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it boly." They are not reconcilable. But it is not really important. Progress of aside the account of the creation of all things in six days, by divine flat. This statement was a peculiar effort of the human mind, under a peculiar religious bellef, to account for genesis of things; and it was wrought who already knew the seventh day as a holy day, and were endeavoring to find. for it additional sanctions. But the real reason for the institution of the holy day for Israel is that stated in "Thou wast a servant Deuteronomy. in the land of Egypt, and the Lord thy God brought thee thence through a snighty hand and by a stretched-out arm; therefore the Lord thy God com-

ded thee to keep the Sabbath day. We see, then, how the seventh day came to be established in the religious polity of Israel as a holy day. How came the change from the seventh day to the first day, in the Christian world? In no Scripture does it appear as a divine command. It has come down through a usage of the church, in com-

bination with government. During the life of Jesus the Jewish Sabbath was observed by him and his disciples. The custom was followed also by the apostles. The book of Acts gives a connected history of the recorand observance of the Jewish Sabbath by the spostles, while they were organizing many of the churches spoken of in the New Testament These references extend over a period of eight or nine years-the last of them being at least twenty years after the death of the founder of Christianity. The earliest reference to Sunday observance is found in Justin's Apology, about 160 A. D. This author explains the custom had grown up in the early church. The resurrection had come an accepted belief, and Sunday was observed chiefly in commemora But it nowhere appears from Justin that there was any Sabbatte regard for the day. The writings of that time describe the mode in which Christians observed the Sunday and their reasons, but do not pretend there was divine command for it, after the

manner of the ordinance of Israel. During the first centuries of Christhanity the new religion was subjected to terrible persecution by the state. Under the Roman Empire all recoghized religions were controlled by the civil law. The persecution of Christians was based upon the idea that worship was illegal; or rather that their refusal to worship the national gods, according to the legal cultus, was an offense against the commonwealth. The head of the state was, ex-officio, the head of the department of religion. There was no place in these theories for the gospel idea of

But Christianity, as it grow stronger. began to get recognition and after a became the religion of the state. That it would be diverted from

tion was certain; rather, to the mind of the modern time, it is seen to have been inevitable. Sun-worship, in its higher and lower forms, had long been the prevailing and popular cult at Rome. The Emperors were devotees of this cuit. The coremonies, often splendid and impressive, were had chiefly on Sundaythe day of the sun. It was therefore a foregone necessity that when Christianity grew strong enough to be entitled to recognition rather than persecution It should be adopted by the state and nmingled to a degree with the prevalling sun-worship. Corresponding examples of religious syncretism have been presented through the whole of human history.

The beginning of Sunday legislation is the celebrated Sunday edict of the Emperor Constantine, 321 A. D. The sun-cult had long been popular. Any favor shown to it would strengthen the influence of the Emperor with devotees of the old regime; and recognition their day by the Emperor would please the Christians, too. There is, however, no evidence that any such ordinance was either sought or desired by Christians. But to exalt the day of the Sun at such a time was a stroke of policy wholly in keeping with the universal practice of Constantine. "Pagans" vast numbers passed into the Christian fold, impressing their character, together with the doctrines, rites and forms of pagan religion upon the Christian church. These things, all, are fa-miliar parts of ecclesiastical history. Union of church and state made Su day observance general, after a time. Constantine's rescript for observance of the Sunday enjoined the suspension of all public business and private labor, with a curious exception in the case of agriculture. But neither in times nor till long after was the idea adopted of making the day depend on divine command, like the Sabbath of Israel. It is only through Puritan Christianity that this idea has been developed. Such idea as to Sunday never has been held by the mass of the Chris-tian world, nor is today. But we see from this review what is meant by the objection often raised among us to what is termed "a Continental Sunday."

NOT A MARITIME PEOPLE.

Careful selection of grandparents is the prime requisite for attaining fame as a centenarian, and is just as necessary for attaining fame as a seaman Nations of land-loving farmers, men who have no longing for wide horizons, cannot suddenly become powers upon the sea. It requires a long apprentice-ship to curb the "wild white horses"

of the deep.
Russia is learning the lesson in a tard school, as others have before her. Nations may buy ships, and man them with carefully trained officers and crews, but unless the spirit of seamanship animates their forces their vessels are but spoils for the enemy. From the defeat of the Persians at Salamis to the superiority shown by the Japanese at Port Arthur the story has been the same. The power of Spain at one time extended over the sea, but the power was not founded upon the true seafar-ing spirit, and the Spanish fleets were but the result of military ardor. Con sequently the great ships were merely ostages to the true maritime power of England.

Seamanship is a term that embraces much. The seaman may be called the ploneer of the nations, ir the sense that he is constantly battling with the ele-ments, and learns self-reliance, as the ploneer does in comparison with the city-dweller. While the British soldier is popularly known as Tommy Atkins, the sailor is known as the "handy man," a title earned in many places since the Crimean War, when the bluejackets would have a tent pitched and a meal cooking while the helpless redcoats were shivering and hungering. The same thing happened in South Africa. This shows that the sea gives even such city-bred men as those of Great Britain something of the all-Great Britain something of the all-round adaptability which the American modest, unspoiled, capable, helpful possesses as the result of struggles with a new land. The seaman is a "handy man"; he is alert; he prepares for emer-

Contrast the Russian and Japanes preparations. Japan provided fortified bases, docks, and coal for her ships. She built up a homogeneous fleet, and kept it ready to strike. Russia has a great part of her fleet in European waters, where it is useless. In the East she selected as her chief base Port Arthur, which has been shown utterly unfit for the accommodation of battleships. which are consequently exposed to torpedo attacks in the roads. Not only this, but she divided her fleet-already none too strong-and when war broke out the great cruisers Rossia, Rurik and Gromovol, all over 10,000 tons, and heavily armed, with the Bogatyr of 6750 tone, were isolated in Vladivostok. This separation is in exposition to the cardinal rule of naval warfare, namely, to bring a greater force to bear upon the enemy. In the days of the salling ship, when the tactics of cutting the line were introduced, the idea was to concentrate one's entire fleet upon the enemy's windward division, which might thus be disabled before his other ships could beat up from leeward. And Russia's individual ships apparently were unprepared. Lying in Port Arthur, where conditions were favorable for torpedo attack, they do not appear to have had out torpedo nets, which are used by ships at anchor. A steel net is hung from booms, and stops the torpedo, which, if it explodes, does so too far from the ship's side to cause harm. The seeman neglects no precautions while he is ready, when occasion de mands, to risk all upon one throw. The Russians, it is evident, display neither of these characteristics in sea warfare.

GROUND FOR HOPE AT LAST.

Encouraging in no small degree is the report of Chief Hydrographer F. H. Newell, of the reclamation service, regarding Federal irrigation projects in Oregon Mr. Newell finds four districts in Oregon where irrigation enterprises on a large scale may be undertaken, and two of these meet strong approval, The projects favorably mentioned are in the Malheur, Silvies, Deschutes and Umatilia districts. The latter two are particularly praised, but as the Des. chutes region is covered by a state enterprise under the Carey act, the Umatilla project is the one that appeals to Mr. Newell as furnishing the most promising opportunity for Government operations. He finds that by taking water from the Umatilla River and storing it in basins along Powder Creek some 50,000 to 60,000 acres of arid land can be watered and reclaimed. soil is found to be good, and it is estimated that water can be put upon the land at an expense of from \$10 to \$15 per sere, a comparatively low cost.

ernment will in the near future commence the construction of an irrigation system in the Umatilla district, it nev-ertheless furnishes good ground for belief that the work will eventually be undertaken. Oregon has a claim to a large portion of the fund which is to be used for Government Irrigation work. tion to a good supply of water and a good location for reservoirs, Mr. Newell mentions among the advantages of the Umatilla district a low altitude, mild climate, nearness to a navigable river and proximity to a railroad. These are all important features, and strengthen the belief that the Government will find it advisable to conduct experimental work in this state, for the purpose of demonstrating by actual operations what can be accomplished in the way of providing prosperous homes for set tlers by putting water upon arid land.

SOUND ADVICE. Mr. Herman Wittenberg has demon strated again his ability, as member of the Public School Board of this city, in an advisory capacity. His position upon material questions has not always been sustained by his colleagues of the board, nor yet by the taxpayers of the district, since it has seemed, at times, that his enthusiasm in educational matters has caused him to overlook, or go in advance of, the economy in resources that is necessary, in justice to all concerned, in providing for and maintaining the schools. But as adviser of the young girls of the February High School class Mr. Wittenberg's opinions are sound-though, it must be admit-ted, giaringly old-fashioned. "Go home, young ladies," said he, "and help your mothers. They need you; and if it is not necessary for you to become bread-winners, your place is with them, Many of your parents have made sacrifices to keep you in school, and now is a good time to repay them."

More practical, sensible and considerate advice than this has never been given to public school graduates in this city. The very fact that they are graduates of the public schools, willing beneficiaries of the public school system, sustains the estimate that their parents need their assistance, or, more specifically, that the mothers need the help of the daughters, of which they have so long been deprived in the home The glitter and display in class pins. dresses, laces and flowers upon the occasion of graduation, indicate plainly the sacrifices that many parents have made in order that the public school course for their children may be wound up with what has, unfortunately, come be considered proper costuming and display. The graduating occasion has come to mean an expense to parents that many of them can only meet by sacrificing and saving upon the house bills and clothing of the rest of the family for weeks and even months. The folly and injustice of this pass under the very common and pro name of "sacrifices." There is reason to believe that very few young women whose selfishness has been pampered in this way understand or appreciate the effort that has been made at home to give them the "good time" to which everything else-at school and at home

-has been subservient for weeks. "Now," says Mr. Wittenberg, "is a good time to repay these sacrifices." It may be hoped that the suggestion will be taken kindly and that the young women to whom it was made will dis-card all dreams of employment in department stores or elsewhere for the sake of getting rid of helping mother about the house and securing the "pin money" necessary further to pamper

their selfishness and love of display. This, of course, refers to the girl graduates who do not have to earn their bread; who have modest homes the burdens of which it is their duty to share with their mothers; whose fathers, having a true conception of their duty, are willing and glad to maintain their daughters according to their wives, to homes of their own

In this as in other things, circumstances alter cases. The girl who, on leaving school, goes out as a wageearner for no better reason than that she "hates housework" or wants her own money to spend on the superfluities of dress, discloses a selfishness that has been fostered by family sacrifices in behalf of her "education," and which if it is not checked upon the threshold of her young womanhood, is very likely to lead her into dangers and associations that will wreck her own happiness in life, as well as that of those who love her best and who are most deeply concerned in her welfare, "Go home girls, and help your mothers." It will do you good all the days of your life.

HOW LINCOLN GREW.

The birthday of Lincoln will be celebrated by the leading Republicans of Portland this evening. It is not easy to say anything new about Lincoln, and yet the recently published "Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln" carefully studied reveal more of his real no. ture than the formal biographies of this extraordinary man. These letters and speeches begin with his first public speech delivered at New Salem, Ill. March 9, 1832, when Lincoln was but 23 years of age. In this address to the people of Sangamon County he asks for the support of the independent voters of the county; he says; "I am young and unknown to many of you; I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life; I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to rec-ommend me; I have no ambition so great as that of being truly esteemed by my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined." This is a remarkable address for a young man in its modesty, its absolute frankness and transparent honesty, and in its philo-sophical confession that he had already in his upward struggle become familiar with resistance and rebuff.

To Miss Mary Owens in August, 1837. Lincoln writes that he "wants in all cases to do right, and most particularly so in all cases with women. Nothing would make me more miserable than to believe you miserable-nothing more than to know you were so 1838 Lincoln writes a long letter to Mrs. O. H. Browning explaining that after telling a married lady that he would be glad to marry her sister he had repented of his promise because the slater in the three years which had elapsed since Lincoln first met her had be repulsively fat, "a fair match for Fai-Lincoln writes that her teeth staff." were gone; that she was a "weatherbesten old maid." Nevertheless he was determined to keep his pledge, but was

once, but again and again. He confessed that he was greatly mortified and for the first time began to suspect that he was really a little in love with her. This letter was written to the States Senator and Secretary of the In-terior, and it is a curious illustration and sooner or later one of the projects of a certain superficial coarseness of mentioned will be taken up. In addition to a good supply of water and a lacked the refinement to understand that no gentleman who thinks enough of a woman to ask her to be his wife should, when he has been rejected, ridicule her physical infirmity. And yet this is the same man that was so ten der hearted and full of sensibility that the death of a woman he loved came near upsetting his reason and driving

him to suicide.

In a political speech delivered at Springfield, Ill., when he was nearly 31, Lincoln is so impassioned in his lan-guage that it fails little short of pure nbast, and his attempts at humor are melancholic. He shows no sign of the nciseness, the concentration, the purity of English, the poetic touch, the genuine pathos and fine humor that he displayed twenty years later. In January, 1841, he writes a friend that he "h the most miserable man living; if what I feel were distributed to the whole human family, there would not be one cheerful face on the earth." In another place he says: "God renders the worst of human conditions tolerable, while he permits the best to be nothing better than tolerable." In a temperance ad-dress delivered in February, 1842, Lincoln says: "If we take habitual drunk ards as a class, their heads and their hearts will bear an advantageous comparison with those of any other class The demon of intemperance ever seems to have delighted in sucking the blood of genius and generosity." His letters to his friend Speed of this date indicate that Lincoln was a man of morbid sensibility when his affections had gone out to anybody, man or woman. He writes Speed: "I believe God made me one of the instruments of bringing your Fanny and you together, which union

I have no doubt he foreordained." In Congress in 1848 Lincoln made two speeches of good ability but giving nall promise of the great power exhibited by him ten years later in his fa-mous debate with Douglas. The truth is that not until October 16, 1854, when Lincoln at Peoria delivered his speech on the repeal of the Missouri Compronise, was his remarkable intellectual power recognized universally, even in his own state. The moral breadth and depth of the questions involved in this great struggle stirred Lincoln to the ottom of his earnest soul, and from that time forward he was a rapidly expanding man. Hawthorne was 45 before he found his fame, and Lincoln was 45 before he was suspected of being more than a man of good but not great ability. When that great debate was over Lincoln himself recognized that he and "done himself proud," for he wrote a friend: "I am glad I made the late race, for, though I now sink out of view and shall be forgotten, I believe I have made some marks which will tell for the cause of civil liberty long after I am gone." It was the same confidence that Shakespeare felt in the immortal-

ity of his powerful line. In a letter to the famous actor, Hackett, Lincoln writes: "I have endured a great deal of ridicule without much malice, and have received a great deal of kindness, not quite free from ridi-cule. I am used to it." His letters during the Civil War, like his great state papers, are too well known to need comment. They show no gain in power of logical statement, but a vast gain in humor, poetic imagination and pathetic eloquence. Had Lincoln died the day he was elected, we should have lost the rarest side of him, his poetic side, his fervid, Hebraic eloquence, his abounding humor, his great, exhaust-less heart, whose deep well was as warm and ceaseless in its flow as the hot springs of the Yellowstone. He was -like all memorable English-speaking public men-a man of slow growth. He did not begin to bud until he was 45, but come the very plant and flower of light. greatest man since the foundation of our Federal Government in 1789. He had all the virtues of Washington and he was-what Washington was not-a masterful child of our new American dispensation:

The torpedo in some form has been used in naval warfare for at least a century, but it was not employed with noteworthy effectiveness until our Civil War, when the Confederates destroyed a number of our war vessels by the use of the torpedo-boat and by torpedoes sunk in the channel. The ironclads Pa-tapsco, Cairo, De Kalb, Tecumseh, Milwaukee, Osage, were all destroyed by torpedoes, and so was the screw sloop gunboat Housatonic, while the famous ironclad "New Ironsides" was badly injured by a torpedo. The famous Confederate ironclad Albemarie was destroyed by a torpedo exploded against her side by Lleutenant William B. Cushing, of the Navy, as she lay at the wharf of Plymouth, N. C., in Roanoke River, October 28, 1864. Cushing used a small steam launch as his torpedoboat; made his attack in the night Since 1864 this rude torpedo service has been greatly improved, so that the torpedo is far more effective as a naval weapon of destruction and far less dangerous to the crew who are employed in its service.

The death of S. M. Blandford, formerly weather observer in this city. records the ending of a promising career before the noon of life had been reached. A genial, forceful, studious man, he adorned the profession that he had chosen and discharged faithfully and acceptably the duties of life in the home and community. His health been falling for some years, and his death, though not unexpected, is sin-cerely regretted in this community, of which during the years from 1892 to 1895 he was a member.

"Crossed the plains in 1852; the mother of eleven children; the helpful wife of a minister for more than a third of a century; a life of Christian integrity and usefulness throughout all of her mature years; died at the age of This is the written record of the life of Mrs. Sarah Pearl, who died in this city a few days ago. Its unwrit-ten history is recorded in "God's book of remembrance," in which we may

well believe it illuminates many a page. The editor regrets that he cannot accept the Vice-Presidency of the United States, tendered by his excellent friend, Jeff Myers. He may as well now admit that the reason-for it is bound to come out in time-is that he has been ten-dered a higher position by his great and While the report of the hydrographer greatly surprised when he proposed to dered a higher position by his great and does not make it certain that the Gov- her that she rejected him, not only good friend, the Mickey Doo of Japan.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

One Reading of McBride. "hairom Reveille.

The "moral issue" McBride alleges is contained in his candidacy is the issue as to whether or not the nomination for Governor can be won by bussioning.

Names That Are Irresistible. Astoria Astorian.

Isn't it just a triffe remarkable that B. J. Pye should be president of the Astoria Commercial Club and H. M. Cake presi-dent of the Portland Commercial Club? Demanding the Impossible.

to think that, with his wonderful influence at Washington, the Hon. Binge Hermann could secure a Congressiona appropriation for the rivers and harbors

Woodburn Independent. One of Oregon has cause, if not reason

Take a Tumble, Brethren. Hood River Glacier.

Notices of a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee are being sent to the county press and labeled "news items." The very same notice appears in The Oregonian among the paid advertisements.

Rebuke for the Smart Set.

Aberdeen Bulletin.

Judging from the crowd at the library test night the so-called "49" of Aberdeen have no interest in its success. Those who gave of their means and showed their good will by attending realize that there is something in life besides dancing and cards.

McBride or a Bolt.

Walla Walla Statesman. Walla Walla Statesman.
It is possible that the railroads may be able to beat McBride at the Republican State Convention, but in that event they cannot prevent the Democrats from delaring once more unequivocally for an ef-ective rallway commission and from nomloating a man for Governor who will merit and receive the votes of a majority of the people. Such a candidate would be Turner, Tolman, McCroskey or Reser, who have proved beyond question their fidelity to the cause of the people.

Little, but Oh, Myl

Arlington Record, Oregon is to be congratulated in having such able and efficient workers in Con-gress. While Senator Mitchell is clearly at gress. While Senator Mitchell is clearly at the head of the delegation he is seconded by all the others, and there is no jeal-ousy or antagonism. Each and every one works with a will and a determination to succeed. Our state is in the develop-ment stage and needs much assistance from the General Government. The men Oregon has in Congress know her wants and are able and willing and industrious and are able and willing and industrious in placing the state's wants before Con-gress. Besides this they seem to have tact. They popularize themselves and by their tact popularize the measures they desire to have Congress pass on Oregon has not many representatives, but it is doubtful if any other state is more ably and efficiently represented than our own dear Oregon.

But Do They Want Respect?

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer. There is a merry factional fight on in the Republican ranks in Portland between the Mitchellites and the Simonites, and as Portland dictates the politics of Oregon to a very large extent, the factional strife reaches out all over the state. It is all right for Republicans to thus lambaste one another. They have grievances over which it is natural they should quarrel. It's their business. But it is announce that the Democrats of Portland conten plate taking a hand and settle the fam-ily row in the Republican camp. This is not right. It 'isn't even good policy. They have tried the experiment on several oc-casions of helping Republicans to settle factional difficulties, and each time have been worsted. Especially has this been true in true in Portland. Only two years ago Democrats helped the Mitchellites to down the Simonites. As a result the Democrats were disorganized, and lost the respect even of those whom they assisted.

Nominations Are in Order.

Eugene Register. Hon, L. T. Harris is Lane's choice for Congress, and we are certain he will accept the honor that the district stands zendy to bestow upon him, and which it will shower upon him with the higgest Republican vote recorded in the district when he died ten years later he had be-when it comes to the vote. As a debater Mr. Harris is fluent and forceful. He has come the very plant and flower of light. Measured by the versatility and strength of his purely intellectual and his human side. Lincoln is easily our freeders man since the foundation of our Federal Government in 1789. He crown them with the laurels they have won and revere their good works, while we put younger men at the tasks that in the doing wisely and well will require the most vigorous manhood in their accom-plishment. The Register takes pleasure in presenting to the First Congressional District of Oregon the Hon. L. T. Harris, Speaker of the House, as candidate for Congress. Hon. Claude Gatch, of Salem, is not a candidate, and Marion County will no doubt stand ready to join with other counties of the district in tendering Mr. Harris unanimous nomination

Churchgoers and Non-Churchgoers.

Corvallis Gazette.

The board of directors of the Lewis and lark Fair have discussed the matter of opening or closing the gates on Bunday. and the decision arrived at is almost unanimous for an open Sunday. But one of the directors was in favor of closing the Fair on that day. The clergymen of Portland have to face the undenlable fact, however deplorable it may be, that 85 per cent of the people of that city will not go to church. Are the people who represent this 85 per cent of population less lawabiding than those who are demanding the closing of the Fair on Sundays? Are they not principally the small property-holders and workingmen-men whose taxes have contributed largely to make up the sum donated to the Fair by the state? Does not the church property of the city amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, on which no taxes are ever paid, thereby increasing the taxes of the people generally? It is the money of the non-churchgoers that has made the Fair possible. If our churchgoing friends are such atlekiers for municipal and personal honesty, let them first do their share in supporting the government that affords protection to their property.

Latest Engagement at Bend. Deschutes Echo. In its last week's issue the Bend Bul-

etin in an article on the theft of a sum of money from the Overton residence atut-ed that Mrs. P. B. Gile had been at the Overton place on the day the money was lost. The fact is that Mrs. Gile was not at the Overton place on that day, and the lady became greatly distressed by such an unwarranted use of her name. P. B. Glile called on Editor Lawrence at the "Federal building" for an explanation. He had an interview with that austere ceand an interview with that austere censor of public morals in front of the latter's of-fice, and the editor admitted that he was responsible for the article in question. The responsibility was greater than Lawrence bargained for, as his nose immediately collided with Glie's fist and the editor shot backward through his office door and made a full-length contact with the and made a full-length contact with the floor. The instinct of self-preservation is an amplipresent one, and is highly devel-oped in the Bulletin man, and he scram-bled to his feet with marvelous celerity and shut the door and thus co the exercises. We have always maintained that the Bulletin man should confine himself to poetry and should choose his subjects from ancient history. He might then be haunted, but not "licked."

DICTIONARY OF NAVAL TERMS.

Neutral Property—The property of neutrals captured in a beiligerent ship is not con-fiscated, nor may enemy's goods in a neu-tral ship be confiscated.

entraband-Goods that might aid the enemy to prolong his resistance are classed as contraband. Coal and wheat or flour are likely to be the most important con-traband articles in the present war.

rivateers By the Declaration of Paris' (1856) all nations except the United States, Spain and Mexico have piedged thomselves not to countenance privateoring.

Blockade Blockade is the closing of a port to all commerce. Formerly a declaration of blockade was considered sufficient, but of blockade was considered sufficient, but now a blockade must be "effective." that is to say, the blockading fleet must have sufficient force on the scene to actually prevent vessels from entering the port. This caused the United States considerable trouble on the Cuban coast during the Spanish War, and ex-Secretary Long says that two European ships of war cruised in Cuban waters for the evident purpose of determining whether or not the blockade was really "effective."

ade was really "effective."

Juns-"Heavy" guns are those above 4.7-inch caliber. The heaviest guns in the Japanese and Russian navies are the 12-inch, which are now being universally employed on the main armament of battleships. The 6-inch is being largely used for the secondary battery. It can be fired rapidly, carries a 100-pound projectile, and has good penetrative power. Smaller guns are for use on unprotected vessels and for keeping the crews of the enemy's heavy guns from doing effective work.

guns from doing effective work. epedo The torpedo is the deadliest weapon in naval warfare. It is fired from a tube, usually below the water line, to prevent a shot from exploding the torpedo in the tube—by a powder impulse or by compressed air. The torpedo is fitted with rudders and as propeller friven by compressed air. It travels below the surface at a snoed of 92-30 knots and has a sood at a snoed of 92-30 knots and has a sood at a speed of 26-36 knots and has a good effective range of 600-860 yards. On strik-ing a ship the primer is detonated, which explodes the charge of gun cotton in the head of the torpedo.

Torpedo-boat, Torpedo-boat Destroyer-The use of the torpedo caused the construction use of the torpedo caused the construction of an inexpensive vessel, small but swift, to use the new weapon. The torpedoboat and no defensive power. Its loss would be little regarded. Its sole object was to get in its blow. Weaker navai powers saw in them a cheap way of getting even with strong powers, and the ting even with strong powers, and the latter were forced to build torpedo-boat destroyers. These were swifter, of course, than their prey and earried quick-fining guns of small caliber, as the torpedo-boat was merely a shell of thin plates. The destroyers were fitted with torpedo tubes, and their greener size rendering them more and, their greater size rendering them more and, their greater size rendering them more capable of Keepling the sea, they soon took the place of the torpedo-boats. The mod-ern destroyer is of 300 or 400 tons, has a speed of over 30 knots, and carries be-sides her torpedoes, a few 12 or 6-pounder quick-firing guns.

trategy, Tacties-In naval warfare, as in military, strategy refers to the general handling of a fleet whereby the enemy is cooped up or forced into an unfavorable action. Tacties refer to the moves in the notual engagement. Strategy brought about the blockade of the Spanish vessels. in Santiago; tacties governed the disposi-tion of our ships in their destruction.

Notifia—Piotilia practically corresponds to "fleet," but is used of smaller craft, as the "torpedo-hoat flotilia."

Convoy—Convoy is the name applied to mer-chant vessels proceeding under the pro-tection of men-of-war. It is also used in a more general sense, as the United States torpedo vessels now bound for the Orient are the convoy of the larger vessels accompanying them. Convoy is applied both to the vessels that are being escorted and to those that are the escort. Fleet Squadran—The word fleet usually re-fers to the entire naval force of a coun-try. When the force is split up into large bodies at a considerable distance apart, the word may be applied to each. Thus the "British fleet" includes Britain's enthe naval force, but her many ships in the Mediterransan are also called the "Mediterransan feet." When a fact is divided into bodies of several ships, these parts are called "equadrons." Thus Amer-ica has the "Asiatic squadron" and others.

Battleship, Cruiser, Gunboat, Etc.—A bat-ticship is a vessel that would fill a place in the line of battle by reason of her heavy armor and armament. A battleship is armor and armament. A battleship is usually slower than a cruiser, 18 knots being a high speed. Cruisers are classed as armored and protected cruisers, both being usually distinguished from battle-ships by their greater speed and less debeing usually distinguished from battleships by their greater speed and less dafensive and offensive powers. An armored
cruiser, as its name implies, has its sides
and guns defended with armor. A protected cruiser usually has nothing but the
"vitais" of the vessel protected, in most
in confusion. cases with a steel deck, which rises in turtle-back fashion from the water line and covers the engines and magazines. Other cruisers and gunboats are smaller unprotected vessels, principally useful for police duty in time of peace.

Business Failures in 1903.

There were a good many failures in 1903, according to Dun's Review, but not so many, the Iron Age thinks, as were to be expected "in view of the manner in which populous sections of the country were scourged by drouth or floods, while in im-portant branches of trade manufacturers and merchants contended with failing prices, a shrinking demand and curtailed credit." The number of failures in 1903 in the United States was 12,601, with total Habilities of \$156,633,859; 11,615 in 1902. with total liabilities of \$117,478,769. These figures indicate the check that general trade received last year. Yet they might have been worse, it is thought, owing to the methods employed by some firms dur-ing the boom period. The Age notes a shortening of the term of credit given by large producers to their manufacturing customers. Before 1890 it was common to give four months' credit, but the strin-gency of 1893 and the policy of the big ombines have worked the period down 30 days. This shorter period of credit, the Age believes, lessened the number of failures by enabling producers to safe. guard their interests more fully,

The Wearin' of the Green.

Dion Boucicault Oh. Paddy, dear, and did you hear the news that's guing round. The shamrock is forbid by law to grow on

St. Patrick's day no more we'll keep; his colors can't be seen,
For there's a bloody law sgain' the wearing
o' the Green.
I met with Napper Tandy, and he took me by

the hand, "How's poor old Ireland, and how does she stand?" She's the most distressful country that ever

you have seen; They are hanging men and women there for wearing of the green. Then since the color we must wear is Eng-iand's cruck red,

Sure, Ireland's sons will no'er forget the blood that they have shed; You may take the shaurook from your hat and cast it on the soc. But 'twill take root and flourish still, though underfoot 'tis trod; When law can stop the blades of grass from

growing as they grow, And when the leaves in Summer tin verdure dere not show;
Then I will change the color I wear in my

cautoeen;
But till that day I'll stick for aye to wearing of the green.

Must we ask a mother's welcome from a strange and happy land?
Where the cruel cross of England shall never more be seen,
And where, please God, we'll live and die a-wearing of the green.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Price cuts ice. Captain Spencer makes a spo'tin' offer.

Fire has taken the starch out of Oawego. Scratch a Russian and you won't find a

Russia has given up trying to float a can and is trying to float her ships instead.

"God, Right, and International Law are on one side," says the St. Petersburg Russ. The thought must be consoling, but It doesn't seem to affect the result

Miss Angelina Mauro, walking delegate of the St. Louis Garment Workers' Union, has issued a manifesto to the girls of her trade. She counsels them to rebuff all advances made by a man who has not given satisfactory proof that he is a member of some union. This procedure, Miss Mauro thinks, will bring the men to their senses, and the scab, after pining in girl-less solltude for a time, will reform and become a good union man. Thus union men and union women in a matrimonial union will rear union children, while the malignant scab will be compelled to remain bachelor and his race will die out. Miss Mauro's reasoning is admirable; all she wants is union girls that will adhere strictly enough to principle to resist the blandishments of the handsome nonunion man.

The Post-Intelligencer is displaying a good deal of interest in the war that is now reported to be raging around Corea-And the P.-I., believing that the citizens of Seattle are taking some interest in the alleged war, has done an astonishingly brave deed, one beside which Hobson's exploit pales. The P.-L-hold your breath -has announced that it will be "pleased" to answer any questions that may be addressed to the editor concerning the reported war. Here is an opportunity for Colonel Blethen to get in a deadly blow. From his Queen Anne residence, where President Roosevelt paused in regret that the Colonel was away in his office writing a double-column black-face editorial, he can telephone to the unsuspecting P .- L:

Why is Corea? Is Admiral Dingbatoffsky a cousin of General Inadmirpoport? How much further is Irkutek?

Is Lake Balkal?

When was China? How does Pickletovitch regard John L. Wilon's Senatorial aspirations? Don't you wish you were a friend of Jim

Everyone in Paris, from the beggars up, has an artistic touch. Those artists who we crudely call tattooers have in Paris an academy and are banded together as the Society of Picturemakers Upon the Human Skin. The society has petitioned the Chamber of Deputies to pass a law making it compulsory to have the name and date of birth tatooed upon all children. This would furnish an excellent means of identification and incidentally benefit the Society of Picturemakers Upon the Human Skin. Presumably the law would designate the exact spot upon the human frame that must be used for the registry of birth, as such an arrangement would considerably facilitate the process of identification. It must likewise be presumed that the spot would be one within easy reach, and capable of being brought into view without a troublesome disrobing process. This would ren der it very inconvenient for persons destrous of concealing their age and me see your shoulder" (or whatever part it might be) would pale the cheek of her who painted her cheek, or of him who dyed his hair.

In reviewing the "Memoirs of George Elers, Captain in the Twelfth Regiment of Foot, 1777-1842," the Brooklyn Eagle quotes this passage, referring to Sir Thomas Picton:

The Eagle goes on to say:

In that little bit is the cream cheese of such memoirs. From out of the past you suddenly get a picture which compels you to realize things, which have hitherto been merely history, which is as much as to say, merely tory, which is as much as to say, morely myths. Here you see this grand old cavairy tough, Picton, dead in his boots, his scabbard dented and smpty—all the detail of death on the field of battle—"in the parior of his lodgings in Edward street, Portman square." You think of how they found him; you may think, too, if you please, of the hundreds and thousands whom nobody took the trouble to find, and who were shoveled into the trembles. trenches,

The "cream cheese" of memoirs, whatever it may mean, is a good phrase, and suggests infinite possibilities. In quoting another passage one might refer to it as the "limburger" of memoirs, or one might have the "gor-gonzola" of memoirs. And by an easy extension of the figure we might be able to split up memoirs into passages of caviar, sauer kraut, pickles, and even pork and beans. All the same, those muddy boots haven't lost their tongues yet

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Ethel-Is he a marrying man Mabel-Well, I should think so. He has been divorced three times.—Town Topics.

She—And did her face light up? Arthur—

In a way. Her eyes anapped fire and cheeks burned with rage.—Town Topics. Hobby-Grandma, do your glasses magnify? Grandma-Yes, dear. Bubby-Wel, when you cut my cake will you please take them off.? -Harper's Basar.

-Harper's Bazar.

Gyer-I hear there is to be another postal investigation. Byer-It is reported that a man in one branch of the department had a chance to acquire a few extra dollars and didn't.—

"Do you find him a little lower than the angeint" A shadow swept over the fine face of the soman of property. "I don't know, I nover priced angels," she replied after a moment's thought. Fuck.

"And when you have got the number of hours in a working day down to the minimum, what then?" asked the manufacturer. "Oh, then, we'll go in for a 30-minute hour," re-marked the wolking delegate.—Youkers States.

man,
"Didn't you say there were accidentals in
that music?" asked Mr. Cumrox. "A great
many," answered his daughter, who has musical ambitions. "Well, It's a great comfort
to know that you were not doing it all on purse."-Washington Star.

The Visitor-It's heartrending to hear your baby. He's been crying for the last hour. The New Mother-Oh, yes. But it's a strictly scientific, hygienic, lung-expansive and non-tissue-destroying cry.-Life.

of the green.

But if at last our color should be torn from Ireland's heart.

Her sons with shame and sofrew from the dear old soil will part;

I've heard whisper of a country that lies beyant the say,

Where rich and poor stand equal in the light of freedom's day;

O. Erin, must we lave you driven by the tyrant's hand,

Must we sak a mother's welcome from a care of the bally with we mak a mother's welcome from a care of the bally with we mak a mother's welcome from a care of the bally with well as soon think of leaving the bally with you.—Harper's Banaar, Cay Editor—She here! In your account of

City Editor-She here! In your account of Congressman Crookit's funeral, you continually refer to his "promature denies." Reporter-Well, he was a young man, and-City Editor-llut that scamp's demise couldn't possibly be premature.—Philadelphia Ledger.