# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1905

In the President's message to the Senate dealing with Santo Domingo he used some suggestive words-"the forward race," "the backward race," In that expression is contained the essence of that imperialism which is at once the burden and the reward of the forward nation's onward movement. It is so mingled, so interwoven, that to obtain the reward without bearing the burden is impossible in the eyes of gods To lift the burden comes first. The contact of the forward with the backward race begins in the restlessness of the individual, seeking new worlds to inhabit and control, if not to conquer. When it was said that Cecil Rhodes would spread the red over all Africa by the younger sons of the English the working out of this passion on see the same process operating now in Santo Domingo, where the nation is folspeculator or capitalist. The nation may hang back, hesitate, even refuse to take the critical step of hoisting the flag when the first invitation comes. But that step does come so surely that the action of a law can be discerned in the facts of history. The crisis is seen when the interests of individuals of the forward race have so multiplied in the new surroundings that races stand face to face. Clashes and issues are inevitable, and then the reserved powers of the forward race come into action, and the flag is raised for good,

In modern history conquests which have followed the course described have inured to the benefit of the backward race. Take Egypt for an example. Order, security and individual opportunities in ustive life have followed the English occupation. The forward race has used and is using for the benefit of the backward races all the resources of mind and matter of her best men. The most recent instance is the Assouan dam or "barrage" of the Nile. Ten million dollars have been invested in the splendid work of the British engineers. But results already in sight onfirm the predictions of an annual return of the whole amount in the products from the newly irrigated land. At the present time preparations are in the making for another bridge over the Nile at Cairo, and improvements in the surroundings of the city which involve one and one-quarter millions of ish pro-Consul, prophesies more Nile barrages, the establishment of local construction of electric roads in the immediate future. Meanwhile the yoke of the money-lenders on the villagers has been broken, taxes reduced, crime diminished because punishable without bribery of Judges and officers. Space cannot be afforded to do more than mention the Berber & Suakim Railway, connecting the Red Sea littoral with the interior Soudan, the Uganda Railway, from the Indian Ocean to the great lakes; the selection of healthy regions on the high lands from Uganda south to the Zambesi, where white men and their families can live and prosper, and the lighting of the lamp of civilization at all these spots of the Dark Continent. In our own recent extensions of influence and control the entrance of the American has been the signal for war on disease, filth, disorder and ignorance. To success in that campaign the world bears willing or unwilling witness. The conviction that this is true may reconcile the Nation to the almost automatic extension of its sphere now in progress. That opportunities for American enterprise nd investment must also result from taking up the forward nation's burden will help many to do their part who might turn deaf ears to the beneficent side of the world's work. It is true indeed that the danger is great to the character and career of the individual men of the forward race, who form the points of contact with the earlier inhabitants. The nation often suffers from excesses due to a very few of her children. For this there is no remedy

thorities at home, and in the strengthening of the ties linking the nation to its distant outposts. To the onward sweep of beneficent imperialism there can be no fixed and unyielding bounds set, for a world's movement is in sight.

### A FEW CHARITY FIGURES.

Mr. Thomas N. Strong, president of the City Board of Charities, three days that the system of relief adopted by his organization was modeled exactly after approved modern methods. No proper criticism could be made, said Mr. Strong, in effect, if in 1904 the Portland board had disbursed its fund of \$6424.75 in the following manner: \$4895 for expenses, including salaries, rent, insur-ance and kindred things; \$1529.65 in "aiding persons worthy of aid." For the purpose of showing how prudently order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency is conducted in Portland, Mr. Strong offered the following:

In Minneapolis in 1908 the total expendi-tures by the City Board of Charities were \$7000.66. Salaries, \$5247.55; office rent, print ing, postage, water, emergent relief, \$351.65; office supplies, telephone and telegraph, \$121.23; streetcar fares, furniture, books and eriodicals, delegates to co ovident fund, stamps and bond for collector take all the rest.

The Oregonian was greatly surprised at this showing, and felt quite sure that Mr. Strong was mistaken. In order to remove any doubt, it instructed its Minneapolis correspondent to investigate and report. The result is as fol-

The report of the Minneapolis City Board of Charities and Corrections for 1994 shows not total expenditures of \$28,481.69. Salaries, office, etc., \$3771.55; nctual relief, exclusive of city hospital, \$26,710.14; city hospital expenses, \$50,842.05. The disburs were slightly under 1902. nents for 1904

In other words, it costs the Portland City Board of Charities \$4895 to disburse \$1529.65 among the worthy poor. Minneapolis it costs \$3771 (or \$1124 less) to disburse \$24,710, not taking into acount the city hospital expenses of \$50,-\$42, which it appears is conducted under the same auspices.

The Oregonian will be glad to examine and investigate any other figures President Strong may desire to submit,

One of the mistakes of trades-unions, and a grave one, that cannot fail to next generation, is that which sets a sharp and narrow limit to the number of apprentices allowed in each affiliating trade of the federation. As stated by Mr. Emery at the Chamber of Commerce meeting Wednesday, the labor plasterer apprentices a year in that city. This rule, if allowed to stand, neans one of two things. Either plaster of a century hence, or by unskilled daubers who have "picked up the busiessayed by hundreds of men to whom the right of learning the trade by proper apprenticeship has been denled.

Technical schools have come to the rescue and given many young men a chance that the trades-unions have denied them; but the restriction of the number of apprentices has, nevertheless, loaded down the trades, or many them, with clumsy, unskilled workmen of the class that among carpenters are fitly called "wood-butchers," who are a constant source of anbuilders, and of exasperation, to use a mild word, to owners of houses. From this cause very few buildings are conthe largest scale was indicated. We structed to completion without extra expense to builders, and very few, rela- ing of the league last Wednesday eventively speaking, are occupied three ing, as published yesterday. "Will it lowing in the track hewed by the Amer- months without having defects in some succeed?" asks President Wheelwright, department of the construction dis- who, answering, says: "That depends closed that can only be attributed to upon those who have a sense of duty hence unskilled workmen.

This evil is not an imaginary one, and it is one that will increase rather | who realize that it is the aggregation than diminish, except as under its stimulus machinery continues to crowd out hand labor, and technical knowledge dividual to do his (or her) part affects widens its domain and enforces terms against practical knowledge of the type that has not been wisely and carefully developed through apprenticeship. This will entail a handicap which it will be difficult to work off, and which it is both unjust and unwise for one generation to place upon the endeavor and the prosperity of another.

FASHIONS IN LEGISLATURES. Fashions change in legislative methds, as in everything else. Time was when a bill would encounter heavy seas and lee shores in its passage, if its course was not judiciously smoothed know," asked a Chicago Alderman of a certain ordinance, "is what is there in it for me?" Nowadays the safest way to bring about the passage of an ordinance or bill appears to lie in dropping hints that its defeat means some

thing for all who vote against it. Kansas legislators were scared to death of voting against any of the measures proposed for the assassination of the Standard Oil Company, Rumore that plenty of boodle was on hand dollars more. Lord Cromer, the Brit- to reward the men who remained faithful to corporate interests had been skillfully spread, and the result was markets, village improvements, and the that men voted for measures they did not entirely approve. However, Kansas is now across the Rubicon, and cannot draw back for further deliberation. The investigation now going on in the Indiana Legislature was brought on by another example of the same tendency. Indiana is stamping out the burning cigarctie as much as possible, and Representative Baker, in telling how he would vote for the anti-clgarette bill, pulled an envelope out of his pocket, extracted a \$100 bill, and, waving it before an astonished and poselbly envious House, declared that the money had been sent him as a bribe by the Trust. Result: Seventy-four votes for the bill to seventeen against. So now when the Governor signs the bill the manufacture or the sale of cigarettes in Indiana will be illegal, and any person having cigarettes in his pos-

session will be liable to a fine. Aside from the effect of the \$100 bill upon the votes, it seems that a California Senator at \$350 is a long way shead of an Indiana Representative, who appears to be valued by expert lobbyists at an even hundred. It is another triumph for the Pacific Slope, Indiana, on the other hand, had a more thoroughly organized system. A Senator, it is said, sent sealed envelopes to various members of the House during the debate on the anti-cigarette bill. These may have contained merely the Senator's compliments, but through a coincidence Representatives receiving the missives made strong speeches against the bill. It is possible, therefore, that there were other \$100 bills, in the House, and that Representative Baker's im-

pulsive action caused several worthy men to hurt their consciences by voting for a measure they had a hundred rea-

## FOR A CITY BEAUTIFUL.

The vigor with which prominent citizens and men of affairs of this city have taken up the subject of civic improvement is gratifying and encouraging in since addressed to The Oregonian a high degree. Upon one fact all are communication in which he maintained agreed. We want Portland to present to strangers during the Fair an aspect of cleanliness, of bloom and of beauty that will redound to the credit of our citizens, indicate the moist mildness of our climate in Winter and its abounding sunshine in Summer, enhance the beauty of location and surroundings which Nature has been so lavish in bestowing.

To bring all of this about systematic effort is necessary. That which is everybody's business is nobody's business, except as details are arranged and the execution thereof is properly delegated to suitable persons. In recogni-tion of this fact President Wheelwright, of the Chamber of Commerce, has outlined a method by which the best that is in the city along lines designated by cleanliness, bloom and beauty will be brought out. Proceeding upon the asmption that every loyal citizen of Portland feels a just and honest pride the appearance of the city before company, so to speak, he proposes that the city be divided into districts of a size that can be conveniently covered by a superintendent appointed by and under the supervision of the Civic Improvement Board. This officer is to be responsible for his district and direct the work of neighborhood clubs, each of which will have the care of from one to four blocks in pursuance of the general purpose. With this force in the field, it will be possible to have all unsightly things put out of sight and all'possibilities of beauty and cleanliness wrought out. With the aid of an active, intelligent and fearless attorney who has a full measure of civic pride in his composition and is familiar with the city ordinances, all of these looking to the object in view may be rigidly enforced. To secure the services of such an attorney is part of the plan.

Since it is a fact that many persons are clean and careful in their surroundings only by compulsion, this will prove a valuable feature of the general plan leave its handicap upon labor in the for carrying on the campaign of cleanliness and beauty. A few arrests, convictions and punishments of careless persons for violating the ordinances bearing upon the subject will do more to make the city presentable than any amount of pleading is likely to do unions of San Francisco allow only two There are those in every community who prefer indolence and dirt to industry and neatness. Portland no doubt has its share of such people, and to ter will be put on by machinery a quar- reach these with compelling power is necessary if we are to have a clean city. Among the rest, and by far the largness," just as carpentry today is being est number, the contagion of cleanliness will spread readily, and police persuasion will not be necessary.

Women must and will, no doubt, gladly bear their part in this work. It may indeed fitly be called municipal housekeeping, and no house can be properly kept, with due regard to the details that make a house a home. without the touch of a woman's hand. Women will touch nothing that they do not adorn," says President Wheelwright, thus giving evidence of the fact that he is an observant man. It is for neyance and loss to contractors and the cultivated energetic, tactful women of the city to justify his generous estimate of their artistic taste.

This is the plan in outline. It was fully detailed in the report of the meetof individuals that makes up the community, and that the fallure of one ininjuriously the interests and the highest good of all."

## PHILIPPINE SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

The House committee has made a fa vorable report on the Curtis bill reducing the duty on tobacco and sugar from the Philippine Islands. As there was but one dissenting vote, the bill will undoubtedly become a law. There has been opposition to the proposed measure on the ground that it would injure the tobacco and sugar industries in this country; but, as the total exports of sugar from the Philippines to all countries in 1904 amounted to but \$2,668,507, with the oil of lucre. "What I want to the effect, if any, on the industry in this country, will not be serious. The State Department is advised by Consul Noesfeld, at Trieste, Austria, that the Austrian sugar-beet crop for the year ending September 30, 1905, will be about 29 per cent less than last year. It is also shown in the same report that there is available for consumption during the coming year a total of but 12. 977,000 tons, while the world's consumption for the year ending August 30, 1904, was slightly in excess of 13,000,000 tons. These figures would indicate that the comparatively insignificant exports from the Philippines would be absorbed try in this country.

without in any way affecting the indus-The reduction proposed by the Curtis bill leaves the duty at 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff, and it is believed that it will greatly stimulate the cultivation of both sugar and tobacco in the islands. Whatever the sugar trust may think of this reduction in the duty. it is certain that it will meet with the approval of the consumers. When the great sugar war between the Have-meyers and Arbuckie was on, a few years ago, Havemeyer testified that refined sugar could be produced at a profit in this country at 3 cents per pound. As the price has for many years been hanging around a figure nearly double that named in his testimony, there is no reason to believe that the admission of the comparatively small amount of sugar that will come from the Philippines will work a hard-

ship on the people as a whole. There is a renewal of the talk of abandoning the Philippines, and it is not improbable that the time will come when this can be done, perhaps to the advantage of both this country and the islands. It has been the endeavor of the Americans since they relieved the Spaniards of the Philippines to improve industrial as well as political conditions in the islands, and in pursuance of that discy it is a duty to aid our struggling Oriental dependency to get on its feet by increasing the output of the many mmodities which are grown in the islands. The scarcity of labor has retarded the expansion of the sugar industry there, and as the Chinese immigration laws now apply to that coun- fifty.

try as well as our own, there is no much prospect for immediate relief from that direction. The methods of cultivation as yet are crude in comparison with our own, and the freight to the over-sea markets is high. In his last annual report the Secretary of War called attention to these features of the situation and warmly recommended a reduction similar to that which is now

embodied in the Curtis bill. Another feature of the situation which should relieve the American planters of fear of too much competition lies in the fact that next year the coastwise laws will be extended to the Philippines, requiring that all traffic between America and the islands shall be carried in American bottoms. As there will be no such restrictions regarding trade with other countries, most of the sugar will be sent foreign instead of coming this way at a higher freight rate. The American consumer will naturally fall to profit directly by this feature of the situation, but in the end any increase in the world's production of a nmodity so generally used as sugar will have some effect on prices. fact that the sugar trust and the American planters oppose the reduction in the tariff on Philippine sugar is good evidence that it is to the interest of the people as a whole that it should be reduced, especially as we are promised that the reduction will increase the output and thus better the welfare of a people who are not yet fairly on their feet in a commercial sense

'Now," said the old lark, in a story which delighted and instructed the children of a past generation in an old school reader (McGuffey's Second), "now, my children, we must move." The farmer and his son, after vainly trying to enlist the kind offices of their neighbors in the fact that the grain in the field where the lark had built her nest and was rearing her brood was overripe for the sickle, had resolved to cut it themselves. Hence the decision of the wise old bird that moving could not safely be longer delayed. "And now," says the president of the Civic Improvement League in effect, "we intend to put an organized force in the field in the interest of a clean and beautiful city." The warning is to the "old larks," who never move except on compulsion, as well as to the entire brood, who wait serenely for a leader before they undertake to do what they really intend and are perfectly willing to do when the time for "moving" is fixed for them. Now let us all "move," rank and file, in the direction of a Clean City and a City Beautiful.

The Czar is not yet ready for peace. With the very air of his capital humid with treachery and assassination, himself and his royal family captives behind palace walls; with thousands of his subjects being murdered by his soldiery because death seems preferable to life under Russian rule, he has decided that the awful sacrifice of life in the Far East must continue. And Russia by sheer force of numbers may yet win out in the struggle to retain her grip on her Pacific harbors, but if she does it will be at a cost that will stagger humanity, and, while the shot and shell of the enemy will continue to shatter her ranks at the front, bomb of the terrorist and the stiletio of the assassin will be busy around the palace walls at home, and her soldlery will continue to shoot down all who dis approve of the awful reign of blood and

High prices for wheat and excellent limatic conditions have resulted in a very large acreage of the premier cereal in the Willamette Valley. The rapid A principles made in diversified farming in navy. the Valley will, of course, prevent that taining the prominence it has enjoyed the ignorance of improperly taught and to themselves and to the public; who in the past as a wheat section, but if love their city and want to see her hold the present prospects are not marred President is less famous than he dean honorable place among her sisters; by unfavorable weather later in the season it is highly probable that "Oregon," or, as it is known here, "Valley," wheat will again be seen on the Liverpool market. Home consumption and the demands for milling are taking up so much of the wheat, however, that even with a big crop there would be but little for export as raw material.

It will be a relief to all concerned, ncluding the thousands who read the newspapers in every civilized land, when the fragments of the body of the ate Grand Duke Sergius are finally hidden away in a receptacle in the Chaudoff Monastery. Think of exposing his head, the fragments of which had been gathered up, pieced together and placed in a receptacle upon his coffin, to the public gaze! And think of the public that trooped in by tens of thousands to gaze upon the ghastly object, or glance curiously at the urn in which it was placed! No wonder the Grand Duke Vladimir had a chill and could not attend the funeral, or that the Czar took counsel of prudence and remained at Tsarskoe-Selo.

"Neutral zones" across the Atlantic are suggested by the Massachusetts Board of Trade as a means of prevent ing undue interference with commerce in time of war. The idea is that the great Atlantic trade routes should be recognized by the maritime powers as 'neutral zones," and that within these defined limits merchant vessels proceeding on legitimate business should be free from interference by the belligerents' warships. It is difficult to see what advantage could be gained by such an arrangement. The high seas are already neutral, and merchant vessels are now free from undue interference, especially if their national flag also floats over a good navy.

England will, it is said, cheerfully pay her share of the enormous cost of the arbitration council that has decided against her in the Dogger Bank incident. This is perhaps true. John Bull is noted for his ability to take his medidine, when he agrees to take it, without unnecessary gulping or wryness of face. But let arbitration be proposed another time when the rights of any of the subjects of the British realm have been invaded, and some even one of their lives have been wantonly or ignorantly sacrificed. He will be very apt to reply by drawing his sword.

Why, ask some persons, if the direct primary law is going to strengthen the hold of the bosses on the people's politics, do the bosses detest the law? Chiefly because they are in a quandary how to proceed under the law, A me

chinist likes his old tools best; likewise

men have queer ideas after they are

a machine politician. Dr. Osler thinks a man is "comparatively useless after he is forty years old." Dr. Osler is aged fifty-six, Some

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

A correspondent sends us the following essay from Vancouver:

"Revolt smolders in the Caucasus. Russian Poland is in a state of unrest. The great ones of the Empire have been marked for the assassin. Revolutionaries husy themselves in spreading the propaganda of rebellion. Workmen abandon their labor and students their studies. All the Russias seethe with discontent, and toll with blind strugglings after a happler life. The Little Father has become the distrusted tyrant, but the signs of the times are less to him than the symptoms of a child's illness. The baby Czarevitch has the grip.

"Thousands of miles away Kuropatkin struggles to uphold the honor of the Russian standards. Bleeding soldiers freeze to death. Thousands die unattended in the unsheltered hospitals. Bullets slay their thousands and disease its tens of thousands. 'Fight on,' says the Czar, and turns to pray, for the baby Czarevitch has the grip. "Death in all its unsoftened terrors lies

in wait by the imperial palaces. The assassin bides his time, and the Czar knows not when his hour shall come. But he forgets people and army and murderer, for the baby Czarevitch has the grip." And by this time the reader probably has the pip.

When the King of Italy gets his International Board of Agriculture into working order we may have some strange results. Countries are gradually losing their distinctive features in social and racial ways, and the new scheme may make all countries uniform in their crops. The market gardens of Rome may soon produce fine pumpkin pies, while irrigated Oregon is one great field of waving spaghetti. Pineapple trees may yet diversify our prune orchards, and English market-gardeners may cultivate Oregon cedar. Germany may grow our corn-cob pipes, while our Chinamen cultivate stinacy, refused to remove him, as in the sauerkraut vine. The world will be deadly dull in those days-nowhere to go for a change, for it will be the same everywhere,

Oscar Hammerstein recently called District Attorney Jerome a "bajanzo," and Cross, who was under orders to start the New York papers have been printing learned commentaries on the word. It seems to us a pretty good name, without commentary or explanation.

"Why I Never Have Trouble With Servants," is the title of an article in the March number of a popular ladies' magazine. This is easy. Either she doesn't have servants or she tells whoppers.

Max Beerbohm, the irrepressible caricaturist and essayist, has been censuring English actors for their lack of ease on the stage. Parisian actors and actresses are not conscious that they are dressed up, he thinks, whereas in London the opposite is the case. "We have no drama yet," says "Max," "but we have costumes." Therefore the irrepressible would have actors wear the costumes of their parts at all times, so as to accustom them | least ten legal judgments." to feel at case therein. This is a good suggestion from the public' point of view, however it may be regarded by the stage. Think how it would liven up our somber crowds to have seeming knights, cour-Washington street. Even more attractive would be the actresses in costume, although we fear traffic would be blocked when certain musical comedy shows were

It's getting so that a hard-working criminal isn't safe in his own joint.

A patriot is a man who favors a big

President Roosevelt remarked to a Phil. adelphia cop that he used to be on the force himself. As a consistent jollier the serves. He usually manages to say the right thing, and, just as his ancestors help him out with a visitor from abroad, so his jobs help him out with the people. at home.

Married life, we fear, will be a time of anything but peace for the Crown Prince Frederick and the Grand Duchess Cecelia. Already it is evident that the Prince will have a critical mother-in-law and that the Grand Duchess will have an inquisttive father-in-law. Both have been mixing up in the affairs of the betrothed uple, and it will be strange if the course of royal love runs smooth. Premier Balfour has cause to rejoice

that Secretary Wyndham added no postscripts to his MacDonnell letters.

The woman who lamented the fate of the horses wounded by the bomb that killed Sergius had prototypes in French women who went to see a man torn asunder by horses. "Oh, the poor horses!" they exclaimed, as the executioners lashed the brutes into action.

Tennessee has towns named Shoo Fly. Yum Yum, U Bet. Twisp in Washington and Gooseberry in this state are put in the shade to a certain extent.

'Business is Business' is the title of play running in New York. It would be more apt to call it "Charity is Busi-

Diligent readers of the Ladies' Home Journal have doubtless profited by the series of articles on how to build a \$3000 ome on a mlary of \$4.50 a week. By this time every subscriber must have succeeded in the establishment of a home, as the magazine is devoting attention to weddings. Dealing with the subject of presenting gifts to bridesmaids, an article says: "A luncheon given by a brideto-be may be planned simply or elabor ately, and the souvenirs should be mere trifles like pearl stude." The \$3000 home crowd must be branching out, now that pearls are regarded as "mere triffes." WEX. J.

## Svarga Sopanarchanam.

Lahore Civil and Military Gazette.
A Hindu lady in Amritaar has just seen her fifth generation—the son of her great-grandson. She has undergone a ceremony called Byarga Sopanarchanam (rising to heaven by means of a ladder). After a two-hours' service of thankegiving a heap of rice was put before her on which was placed a small ladder of gold. The new-born child was then brought in and placed in the lap of the lady, who then put her right foot on the first rung of the ladder, and there were cheers all around, and flowers were showered on her.

#### Four Generations in an Office. St. James' Gazette,

One of the most remarkable in-stances of hereditary office among so-licitors is that of the soting Under Sheriff for the City of London, Mr. grandfather successively occupied.

## RUSSIA AT HOME AND ABROAD

Sidelights Upon Conduct of Affairs in St. Petersburg and Manchuria

Writing from Manchuria to the editor of the Novoe Vremya, N. A. Demchinski, a Russian publicist, says: "The most preposterous of the St. Petersburg fables is the one which declares that Kuropatkin is loved and trusted by his officers and soldiers." That is childish nonsense. Ask your correspondent about it and he will tell you that the attitude of the army toward Kuroput-kin is one of ridicule. Four times he deceived them all. Once, in reviewing the battle of Helkoutat, when he said that the troops he said to them, From here it was impossible for the Russians to the troops, he said to them, 'From here we will not take a backward step. It is now our turn to advance;' and a few days later we retreated. When he rode around the positions at Liao Yang on the 30th, he said solemnly. 'In these positions you must be victorious or die. From here there is no road backward.

they have in him. Like you. I don't propose at present to discuss Kuropatkin's 'military talent: but, as an eye-witness, I have a right to criticize the administrative or-ganization of the army. For example, I go into the Intelligence Bureau, and the Bureau Chief says to me, 'I'm up to my chin in work. Four days' cipher telegrams have not yet been decipher-ed. What would you think of intelligence that had been deciphered only

All his officers concluded then that he

would retreat that day, or at latest the next. That's the kind of 'trust'

at the end of four days?
"The president of one of our military courts recently said to me, 'What can you expect from an army that is com-manded by criminals? I have in my hands the official papers of an investigation which shows that at 6 o'clock on the evening after the Kiuliencheng battle (the battle of the Yalu) General Zasulich was 69 versts from Kiuliencheng, driving furiously away in a troika and knocking down everybody in the road. He was in command of the case of Stackelberg. 'Criminals' through 'obstinacy' command army corps! And this information is given us by army officers! They must be closely linked together!

A few days ago an officer of the Red for the Far East, gave me the sub-stance of a tak that he had just had with the director of that organization at its headquarters in this city. After giving him his instructions and the money for his trip, the director said . The most important thing is to look as carefully as possible after the nurses and attendants in your division. Upon being asked in what way the latter were to be looked after, the director replied, "In the most ordinary way; see that they don't rob the wounded. One of them was caught at it only a little while ago. He sys-tematically plundered the sick and wounded, and sent the money to his wife Russia. When he was detected he had stolen 2406 rubles. Kuropatkin sent him to a court-martial, and he will probably be shot; but others will do the same thing more cautiously, so you'll have to look after them. On an average it ap-pears that every one of our sanitary at-tendants has against him a record of at least ten legal judgments." The confeasion was certainly the most frank one, but how is one to explain such astonish-ing carelesaness in the selection of Red Cross subordinates? One reason, of course, is the indifference and negligence of the higher authorities, and another is tiers, Romans, barbarians, pages, kings, the complete lack of systematic control and so forth, strutting up and down in the organization itself. The manage-washington street. Even more attractive ment here seems to aim only at getting the greatest possible number of attendants and nurses at the lowest possible cost. How they will do their work is a matter of God's mercy—in any event, no account of it will ever have to be ren-

## A NEW THEORY OF SLEEP.

Harper's Weekly. An interesting and novel sleep has recently been put forward by Dr. Claparede, a French scientist, who holds that sleep is a positive fu or an instinct designed to arrest func-tioning. Dr. Ciaparede makes the as sertion that we sleep not because are intoxicated or exhausted, but order to avoid such conditions. order to avoid such conditions. Not only are there various kinds and degrees Not of sleep, but it does not always follow exhaustion. Furthermore, it is well known that sleep is not proportional to the degree of exhaustion, and it may be either total or partial. In measuring the profoundness of sleep various conditions are encountered which are not susceptible of explanation on the toxic theory, but which agree perfectly with the hypothesis that it is a positive nervous function. The definition of sleep, according to this new theory, is a reaction produced by various excitants, and is an inhibition which manifests itself subjectively by a lack of interest in exterior things.

## Puzzled.

New York Sun. There was a new bellboy on the fortyninth floor of one of the untown hotels, and from the moment of his advent he seemed to be in hot water. On his ascond rning there was a violent ringing at the bells and he hastened to see what was wrong with the inmate of room 4,976.
"Did you ring?" he asked as he knocked at the door.
"Did I ring? Certainly I rang. Here."

shouted the irate guest, "look at those boots. Can't you see they're different? One is five inches longer than the other." 'It's a put-up job," murmued the new

"A put-up job, is it?" I'll show you. What do "Yes," interrupted the boy, "it's a put-up job just as I says. The gent in the next room has been complaining as the same thing's the case with his n. I can't

make it out at all.'

#### Reflections of a Bachelor. New York Press

A woman will always trust a man unless he is trustworthy. A man has a hard time convincing himself that his son is as smart as he thinks

Content is not knowing he things there are that you would want if you knew about them.
It is a sign of good breeding to own an awful lot of handkerchiefs, but not to have to use them.

A nice thing about a girl's going sleigh

riding is when she comes in blushing she as if it was the frosty weather that did it.

### Alkali Eye's Denial. Houston Post. The story ter the effect that we busted

our jug and spilled our jug fallin' out of a wasgin th' other night lacks a hull lot of bein' true. We did fall out of a waggin and we did bust our jug, but we didn't spill our jag by a hull lot; we strained one o' our stills and bent our slats, but at this writin' we air doin' better'n we expected; three friends have sent in boose an' the doc left some o' th' strongest liniment we ever drinked .- Al-

### A Cruel Disappointment. Chicago Nowa,

Bees-Why did you cut his aquaint-

avening when he called. word in edgeways, "you are the Bess-Well, you didn't mind a little hearing me talk." thing like that, I hope,
Nell-That's just it. I especied him to
keep it up, but he proved to be a quitter, am used to that sort of thing." Court in Red Lion Square on the bench thing like that, I hope, "No hat his father, grandfather and great-Neil-That's just it. I espected him to man.

on its way to inspect the military maga-zines at Noveradomsk, Russian Poland the officer in charge fled, after bribing two soldiers to set fire to the magning. They got drunk on the money, and t besion arrived and found the magazines nearly empty.

It was General Sakharoff who invented the term "south front" for the Russian rear, and now the London Times compliments him upon inventing a "graceful turn of phrase" in his official report of it was impossible for the Russians to remain at Sandepa "without risking defeat." The Times remarks: "It is in-deed, customary for one army or the other to quit the field at the close of a battle, but it has been usually considered hitherto that they do not take this step to avoid the risk of defeat, but because they had already suffered it."

In Carl Joubert's "Truth About the Cmar" occurs the following remarkable passage: The grand visit which Nicholas Il paid to France a few years ago was a period of severe strain both to himself and to his gentlemen-in-waiting.

Twice a day he received absolution from his chaptain. In his clothes was concealed a small piece of garlle, as a talisman against the plots of his enemies. A Pope of the Orthodox Church used to lick the Czar's left eye twice a day as a preventive against the machinations of the Nihilists. No one but Baron Freedericksz knows the extent of the misery which he suffered until he returned to Russia.

If I have been well informed by my St. Petersburg correspondent, says the Paris correspondent of the Independent, Father Gopon has taken as his guide in more ways than one the bold and healthy teachings of President Roosevelt. "the strenuous life" being one of the things be is continually preaching to the apathetic Russian peasant and workman who suffer themselves to be "driven about like sheep by the whips of the brutal Cossacks," as he wrote on one occasion in a private letter to an old friend of mine. Roosevelt's two books—"The Strenuous Life," and "American Ideals" -which have appeared here in French during the last year or so, have found their way into Russia, with warm weicome, I am told.

The Winter palace of the Czars is a fitting center from which to carry on the fell work of repression allotted to Trepoff. Almost every stone of the walls and every source yard of the plaster lining them cost a life. Nicholas had given the order that the palace must be rebuilt in a very gold what was human. rebuilt in a year, and what was human life against the despot's will? Six thousand men were kept at work day and night, with the palace heated at 50 Reamur to dry the walls rapidly, while the temperature outside was often 30 degrees below zero Reamur. The men could only work with ice packs on their heads, and, experiencing a daily change of 60 degrees, they died by the score every day. By the end of the year the death roll was some thousands, but the palace

The offending battery at St. Petersburg which fired case shot at the Winter Pagics by accident or design has recalled an anecdote of another Russian battery. It was at the siege of Warsaw, where a Russian Marshal ordered the battery to Russian Marshal ordered the battery to concentrate its five on a certain point. Nothing came of this and the Marshal rode up to the artillerymen in great wrath. "What imbecile is in command here?" he demanded. "I am." said an officer caimly. "Consider yourself under arrest. Your shells are no good." What can you expect?" retorted the officer. "They won't explode. See for yourself." He took up a shell, lighted the match. He took up a shell, lighted the match, and held it out to the Marshal, who stood with his hands behind him waiting the result. If the shell had burst both men would have been blown to pieces. But the match went out, and the Marshal re-Hearing that a special commission was marked simply: "You are quite right.

## ODD BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE, Misplaced Taffy.

Home Walnut Tree Corr. Dayton Chron-The party at William Baldwin's last Wednesday evening was enjoyed by all. The taffy was fine, so the boys who got their whiskers in it, think.

#### Emma Knows When She's Well Off. Haystack Corr, Madras Ploneer.

Miss Emma Pike is living on her homestoad now and several oid bachelors around here would like to be employed to improve the farm for her.

## Rash Mr. Greenwood.

Sprague Times. It cost Ed Greenwood \$5 and costs to release his three cown from the city pound without the consent of Poundmaster Bordin. It also cost him a few bad bruises for trying to lick the aforesaid pound-master who handled a wicked club with neatness and dispatch.

#### Trying It on the Dog. Madras Pioneer

William Brownhill and family are very much at home just now on his home-stead near Frog Springs. Billy says his family (dogs and pup) are getting along nicely. He has to get up in the night to take the little fellow to bed and get him warm once in a while, but he enjoys it just the same, and, of course, the pup does, too. Billy is arranging to build a kitchen addition. We wonder what the

#### Things One Ought to Do. Chicago News.

Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once? It will have double value if written promptly and will take no more time now than by and by. Why don't you make the promised visit to that invalid? She is looking for you day after day, and "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Why don't you send away that little gift you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplish any

Why don't you speak out the encour-aging words that you have in your thoughts? Unless you express them they Why don't you try to share the burder

of that sorrowful one who works beside you? Is it because you are growing selfish? Why don't you take more pains to be self-sacrificing and loving in the everyday home life? Time is rapidly passing. Your dear ones will not be

with you always.

Why don't you create around you an atmosphere of happiness and helpfulness, so that all who come in touch with you may be made better?

## A Bill of Sale.

New York Sun. In one of the Police Courts the other the question of ownership of horse arose. Said one; "Your Honor, here is a bill of saie that I drew up myself," and he

"This is to certify that I sold Issac Cohen one little mail horse with sore! main and tale, which is now his,"

## Na Was Immune,

handed the Judge a paper which read

"I suspect," said the fair maid, who had talked for fifteen consecutive min-Nell-He kissed me unexpectedly one utes without permitting him to get a