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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1805.

THE NAVAL STRUGGLE.

Probably the Japanese fleet will not engage the Russian fleet heavily, or in full combat, in the South China Sea. Further north the Japanese fleet will be near its base, its coal, provision and ammunition supply. The further the Russians are from such means of supply the greater their difficulties. The natural thing for the Japanese fleet to , or to try to do, is to draw the Russians further away. The primary force in these sea operations is coal, and the further the Russian fleet may be from "base" the less its efficiency. In these long distances colliers, appointed

to supply ships of war, are but an uncertain resource, for they too must burn coal and the enemy's gunboats may pick them up The naval maneuvers of the Japanese

then, may have for their objects avoidance of general engagement now, yet drawing the Russian fleet northward, teasing it at every step, weakening it as far as possible, striking vigorous blows when opportunity may be presented, and making such opportunity by ceaseless vigilance and rapidity of movement, at all stages of the game. Fifteen hundred to two thousand miles further north the Japanese will be near home, near their bases of supply; while the Russians so much further away from home will be correspondingly weaker. Of course a collision may occur between the fleets at any time; but we look rather for a series of maneuvers, especially on the part of the Japanese, and desultory engagements, with no general result, for some weeks to come. The Japanese fleet is so far from home at this time chiefly for the purpose of observing the enemy and annoying him-of course meantime to inflict what damage they can. But a general engagement seems hardly probable, in the South China Sea. It is more likely in the vicinity of Formosa. north of our Philippine Islands, where the Japanese have ports of supply; o even north of Formosa, toward the Yellow Sea. Yet the Russian fleet may perhaps be so teased and distressed by the light, agile and daring Japanese that it will never succeed in getting so

PANAMA AND SUEZ. Though work on the Panama Canal is in progress-about 5000 laborers now being employed-no definite plan for the canal has yet been adopted; probably will not be for a year or more. The work now being performed is of a kind that must be done in any event. It is excavation, chiefly; and much of this work need not wait till adoption of the final plans. Completion cannot be expected in less than twelve years; and if the sea-level plan shall be adopted, not

within that time. An indication that the canal is greatly needed by commerce, even now, is the congestion of traffic at the Suez Canal, which is unequal to the prompt transit of rapidly increasing commerce. Delay of traffic there, with maintenance of rates deemed exorbitant, has suggested to shipping firms throughout Europe the necessity of cutting another canal at Suez. The rates, moreover, are increased by arbitrary tonnage measurements, and appear to be studied on the plan of "all the traffic will bear." The company, apparently, does not trouble itself with the complaints laid before it; so in shipping circles there is serious talk of enlist-

Last year a dividend of 26 per cent was paid by the Suez Canal Company, When it is stated that the average dues paid by vessels passing through are about \$1.79 a ton, it would appear that the demand for reduction, in the presence of such dividends, was not unreasonable. But it will take long years to construct a second canal-even if the Oregon from the valley of the work should be undertaken. To finance such a project is an immense undertaking; and the difference between execution of such a work and bluffing about it in advance is sufficiently appurent to the monopoly. Some of the

ing capital in another canal.

round the Cape the more profitable one countries whose way lies through the

canal." work so stupendous must, in spite of all velt is, however, effecting a reorganization from which more decisive movements may be expected. But the Panama Canal will probably cost \$100,000 -000 more than the calculation made when we undertook it, and longer time to complete it.

RELEASING IDAHO FROM BONDAGE.

The Idaho people seem determined that their present efforts to release from bondage one of the richest sections of the Pacific Northwest shall not prove abortive. They are not only makng an effective canvass of the districts directly affected, but they will also call on Portland for aid to carry the project to completion. The trade of Lewiston, the Clearwater and Nez Perces country is naturally tributary to no other tidewater port on the Pacific Coast than Portland. But the railroads some years ago decreed that all of the products of that rich country should be lifted over two high mountain ranges and by a ong, unnatural route reach the ports of Puget Sound. The short route with a downhill grade has been ignored, and a deaf ear has been turned to all petitions and remonstrances from both Portland and the Idaho people.

With no hope of relief from the railroad company, the people most affected are now grappling with the matter in a practical manner. The O. R. & N. Co., whenever it has been assalled for the manner in which it has ignored Idaho business, has always asserted that it had sufficient boats on the river to handle all freight from Idaho points. This was a partial truth, for the Northern Pacific had cut off such a large share of the traffic that rightfully should have an outlet by iver, or a river road, that there was but little left for the boats to handle. Now the Idaho people propose to take the O. R. & N. at its word, and, by building the road through to Grangeville, will haul out a traffic which will compet the company to build the river road or witness the freight go down the iver on boats and barges.

The proposed road will tap 400,000 acres of the best wheat land in Idaho. This land at a low estimate is capable of proflucing 10,000,000 bushels of grain, and the greater part of it is not producing a bushel, simply because the industry will not show a profit after deducting the cost of the long wagon havl to the distant railroad stations of the

Northern Pacific. There may not be as much profit in nauling wheat from Lewiston to Portland by boat as there would be by rail. but the present cost of transporting freight from Grangeville to Portland offers plenty of leeway to admit of both the proposed roads and the boats operating in connection therewith making With the construction of this line from Lewiston, all of the immense traffic of that rich and rapidly-growing section would be at once br close touch with Portland. This city has much at stake in the matter, and our Idaho friends should receive the most substantial encouragement in their enterprise.

RAILROADS IN OREGON. When the rapid development of East

ern Washington is contrasted with the slower growth of Eastern Oregon study of the map on which railroads are laid down tells the reason why That the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern have made more effort and showed greater inducements toward getting in newcomers than the lines under Mr. Harriman's control is not the whole story. The cause is rather to be found in the number and the routes of the railroads. Turning, then, to the map of Oregon, a strange situation is disclosed. So far as transcontinental traffic is concerned, the O. R. & N. road, entering the state at Huntington, about midway on the extreme east line, running northwest across one corner, and then following the northern boundary of the state to Portland, is our only Eastern outlet, Thus the whole State of Oregon south of the Columbia, 250 miles wide, far north. It is a drama of highest thereabouts, from north to south, has no railroad, either direct or connecting, to the East. The Willamette Valley enjoys the benefit of the Southern Pacific main line from north to south and three of its branches, and is also cut in the center of its whole length by the Willamette River, navigable for sternwheel steamboats for nine months in the year. But Western Oregon is also entirely without railroad connec tion to the East, except by way of Portland, on its northern edge. Its neighbor, Eastern Oregon, might as well be 500 miles away. The two main divisions of the state. Western and Eastern Oregon, are without any easier way of travel than the very old-fashioned wagon roads, and not many of

The whole situation borders on ab surdity to all acquainted with the state, in resources, population, progress and opportunities. To Portland the condition is most serious. The term "Inland Empire" is frequently used by writers. But the application so far made is to the comparatively narrow stretch along the Columbia River, and the rich regions of Southeastern Washington and Northeastern Oregon. Three-fourths of Oregon is left out. For what reason? Just as in the matter of railroad freights and rates conditions of twen ty-five years back are unchanged still, so it is assumed that the infant Oregon is still in long clothes as regards its necessities for communication beyond

the walls of the nursery. What does a rallroad ask? An easy and reasonably cheap route? It is here. The Malheur River affords access to Central Eastern Snake. The great central depression of irrigable lands, and of farming lands teeming with the elements of fertility, stretches for 200 miles across Oregon to the eastern slope of the Cascades. Settlement is pushing in already, irriga-

so as to make the long sea voyage from a railroad terminus. Cheap, easy and rapid construction is demonstrably for all but a limited number of vessels; possible. There is more than one availand a leading shipping company, in a lable pass over the Cascades, with pracstatement on the general situation, ticable grades, and great traffic in timsays: "After the conclusion of the war ber every foot of the way. Billions of trade with Far Eastern countries. If, the mountains is the prosperous Wilhowever, the Suez Canal continues to lamette Valley, with its towns and with the Trans-Siberian Rallway (the ships are walting and where capital the least. efficiency of which has been greatly in- stands ready to take up the business creased by the war), and America, with development of the veritable "Inland her direct sea route, will be far more Empire." This is Nature's plan for the favorably situated than the European opening of Eastern Oregon. What the map shows is two or three little stub railroads from thirty to seventy tofles These are reasons for hastening con- long, following tributaries of the Costruction of the Panama Canal. But a lumbia southwards to the edge of the high lands bounding the Columbia incentives to haste and vigor, proceed River basin, and there stopping. And slowly. The energy of President Roose- the great area south of them, with its splendid opportunities, is untouched velopment. It is just possible that some fine day Portland will wake to see a railroad staked out from California northeast Into Southeastern Oregon, by easy routes which are well known and have been thoroughly examined. will be a poor satisfaction to have to say then, "I told you so."

NEW-STYLE GOLD BRICK

New York, the home of high finance and the headquarters of most of the commercial brigands of modern times, is highly incensed over a bunco game that has just been worked on the Gotham Philanthropists, wherein they secured none of the swag. "The American Maritime League" was the brand on this latest gold brick that has been sold to the patriotic financiers, and the announced excuse for its coming into existence was a desire to assist in securing a subsidy for American ships. The league, to quote from a circular bearing a facsimile of ex-Senator John M. Thurston's signature, "owes its existence to the generous patriotism of men whose motives are the unselfish advancement of their country's best interests," and it made the further confession that it was dependent for success "upon the co-operation throughout the country of men selected to share in the glory of the achievement."

A large number of men were so anxlous to "share in the glory of the achievement" that they promptly contributed \$25 each for a life membership. The Eastern millionaire is a coldblooded individual. He has changed but little since the days when he in vested his money in ships and rum, and exchanged cargoes of the latter for slaves. Consequently when there were to returns of either glory or cash from the \$25 investment, he began investigatng, and before proceeding far with the iquiry discovered that the promoters of the American Maritime League were foing just what a great many men of algh station have for years been endeavoring to do-that is, they were trying to coin patriotic sentiment regarding the American flag on the ocean into apatriotic dollars for themselves.

The scheme apparently caught all of the old crowd that has labored so hard to saddle a ship subsidy bill on the American people, and for months the promoters of the "league" circulated without protest letters on which were engraved, as members of the advisory board, the names of some of the greatest financiers and statesmen in the country. But it eventually dawned on these avaricious victims that the league was upbuilding much more rapidly than the merchant marine, and now they are making loud and indignant protests against the game which has been worked on them. Twas ever thus, eals are always despicable and this particular case of graft was so in finitesimal in proportion to the \$180,000 -000 graft which the subsidy-seekers endeavored to work out of the Treasury that it would not be at all surprising If the promoters were arrested and punshed, as of course they should be

Out of all evil some good is said to ome, and perhaps the exposure of the American Maritime League may result in still further discredit for the greater cheme of raiding the Treasury of milons under the false pretenses of patriotic motives. A great many crimes are ommitted in the name of the American flag, and the "tuppenny" affair of the American Maritime League was one of the least.

RELIGION AS A COMMODITY.

We are taught in this country to beleve that religion and politics will not mix. The wisdom of this teaching has een verified as often as an attempt has been made to disregard it by the vigorous protests that it has raised. In the Old World they have had some stirring experiences in the same line, and effort to steer clear of them without yielding a point on either side has often been ludicrous and in a sense painful

Years ago, when Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russia, sought a wife among German Princesses, his quest was value ntil an agreement was reached whereby his bride was permitted to retain the Protestant belief as taught in the German Lutheran Church, In the memoirs of Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, and mother of the present Czarina of Russia and of the Grand Duchess Sergius, we find a letter congratulating the Princess, now Grand Duchess Vladimir, upon her firmness in maintaining her religious belief, together with an expression of the hope that all German Princesses would thereafter follow her example.

The struggle made by the two daughters of Princess Alice to carry the printple of religious freedom into Russia, as imperial wives, is a matter of more recent history. The power of the Greek orthodox church might be cajoled for a time, but it could not long be defied. Grand Duchess Sergius, after enduring great indignities and manifold persecuions for several years, finally surrendered to the ecclesiastical powers of Holy Russia, and renounced her religion. The experience of the Czarina, her sister, was similar, except that she yielded earlier in the struggle, and for the sake of domestic and official peace renounced and denounced the religion in which she was carefully and consci-

entiously brought up. The latest attempt to effect a compromise in religions for the purpose of arriage is witnessed in the quest of Alphonso, King of Spain, for a bride. We learn from a recent dispatch that an arrangement has been made whereby His Most Catholic Majesty may marry an English Princess, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, who is brother of King Edward. This Princess is, of course, a member, more or less devout. of the established church of England. The plan, which it is said has been ap-

they may alter the style of their craft. farms are already being made 150 miles | Queen of Spain retain the religious be lief in which she was brought up, and be allowed to bring her own daughters up in the Protestant faith. Her sons, bowever, must be reared as true Catho-

The arrangement is utterly absurd. between Russia and Japan there will be | feet of lumber are necessarily tributary | Indeed it is preposterous. Harmony in great opportunities for developing the to such a road. On the Western side of a household thus divided against itself would be impossible, while the segregation of a family as to religious belief be managed as at present, both Russia. farms. And so to Portland, where the according to sex, is ludicrous, to say

When men and women among the rulers of the earth speak of changing their religion, as they would speak of changing a garment; when they lose sight of truth as the basis of religious instruction and coolly dedicate children yet unborn to this belief or that as a ompromise upon parental prejudices or superstitions, we should not perhaps wonder that men in less responsible walks of life continue to hawk religion about and use the compelling power of and abandoned to chance for its de- fear to induce investment in it as a commodity.

> Even in these days of fast steamships, bmarine cables and wireless telegraphy the sea retains much of its old "trackless waste" character, and the whereabouts of the Russian and Japanese fleets remains the subject of guesses. With a more circumscribed field of action, Cervera managed to keep the American Navy in suspense for a long time, and in view of the uncertainty of ocean scouting it is probabie that Togo will not rush after Rojestvensky, as Nelson did after the French before he found and defeated them at the Nile. In the meantime the game being played by the opposing commanders is being eagerly watched by the public, for a naval battle is usually more dramatic and decisive than a land battle, and the results are as obvious to the layman as to the naval authority.

"Sweating" a prisoner is more or less ecessary in most criminal cases, but the methods used by the San Francisco police in endeavoring to force a confession from Mrs. Tortorici were of so barbarous a nature that it is evident suspected persons should have some protection from the "third degree." take away a young mother's infant and to play upon her fears for its safety and to lock the mother in a morgue with the mutilated corpse of the man her husband butchered are methods fitter for medieval torture chambers than for a modern police station.

On the ground that the return of Rockefeller's gift would have "expressed disapprobation and condemnation of a man when he was doing an act of benevolence," the committee which considered protests holds that the money should be accepted. This reasoning would cover any case. A burglar desirous of giving money to the nissionary board could not consistently be rebuffed.

New York has unearthed the skeleton of Captain Hicks, a notorious pirate, who was hanged on Bedice's Island about a century ago. The remains of John Paul Jones have not yet been unearthed. From this it might be inferred that the Americans kept in a little closer touch with the graves of their pirates than with those of their patriots.

A Mississippi mob has killed a white man. The tragedy, however, does not reflect on the celebrated "Mississippi style," for the victim was a Sheriff and in a measure atoned, for the enforce- grin. ment of law is apparently very reprehensible in the land of mob rule

Mr. "Jimmy" Hyde excuses his expensive dinners on the grounds that they were of value in keeping the name of the Equitable Life Assurance Society before the public. Viewing the matter from this standpoint, Mr. Hyde has certainly made a success of the matter. The value of such publicity is apparently somewhat questionable.

"Good-bye, suckers, good-bye!" was the notice pasted upon the door of a get-rich-quick office in Kansas City. The promoters may have been a little lacking in honesty, but they evidently believed in politeness.

Having conquered a coyote by seizing is jaws, the President may feel more confident about tackling the gray wolves of the Senate, whose strength lies in the same place.

tentions upon Morocco, not so much because she loves the country as because she makes her rival suitor jealous. Castro's "insolence" and "defiance"

might easily be regarded as "spirit" and "courage" if he were only dealing with some other country.

Merely an Exponent or Interpreter. Tillamook Headlight, April 6.

The Oregonian does not pretend to control or to direct the mind, the sentiment and the surpose of Oregon. It is, however, their extion, and yet a sufficiently proud one.-Ore-And sufficiently important that Har-

vey Scott would rather be the editor of The Oregonian than United States Senator. Some people do, however, get into the foolish notion that if a newspaper in fearless and outspoken it wants to run and dictate affairs. The country newspapers are often accused of wanting to run things, when, in fact, they are simply exponents of what they believe to be best for try newspaper has anything to say about politics the little local politi-cians also get the foolish idea into their heads that the editor is wanting to boss the party.

The Future of Africa.

Dr. Carl Peters in Cape Times. nan's country. It is merely a mining ountry now, and probably main a mining country, and, if we go en attacking the black man, in the end he will be stronger than we are. I believe the time is coming when the last white man will leave these shores, and that will be the end of the white man man's country.

Dan McAllen's Proud Distinction.

New York Evening Sun.

Dan McAllen, father of the Lewis and Clark
Exposition, is the most popular Irishman in
Portland. Long life to him!—The Oregonian. And more power to the Exposition The promoters of the affair will leave no bad debts behind them. They raised the necessary cash, and the show will be solvent from the beginning. Our western shipowners are quoted as saying that tion plans are in actual operation. proved by the Pope, is that she may as parts of the country might follow.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is the custom for Japanese Generals to celebrate a victory by writing a poem Most American Generals would rather let themselves be licked.

In Chicago well begun is half Dunne.

In common with other newspaper read ers, we have the deepest interest in the President's hunting trip. We read with pleasure every line about the various ineldents of the crowded days in Oklahoma. The President was invariably at the head of the riders. At one point, seeing ome water in a buffalo wallow, he galloped to the spot before the dogs reached it and sipped up the refreshing liquid in good, old-fashioned cowboy style." We don't know just how a cowboy sips up the refreshing liquid found in buffalo walows, but we are gratified to learn that flasks are not part of the Presidential equipment. Then the picture of the President holding a coyote by the jaws, while his companions cheer, is a pleasant diversion from the daily round and trivial tasks of the city-dweller, to say nothing of the capture of a live rattlesnake by a deaf-and-dumb Indian, who couldn't hear the snake rattle, and couldn't call for whisky if he were bitten. "A Mexican employe refused to stay in the test in which the rattler was deposited, and for his timidity his face was rubbed with grease from a polecat. This is an old form of punishment among the cowboys, and is harmless." The Mexican may have been timid, but we confess that a rattlesnake would be about the last tent-mate we should select. However, it is reassuring to learn that the poor fellow's timidity brought upon him a punishment that may be unpleasant, but is harmless. Little incidents of this kind cheer the public greatly.

Now that the ferocious and untamed ougar has actually chiveled a patrolman, off his beat, it is time the city officials teek up the offer made by the boys of Camp Creck, where cougars are roped as casily as sheep. A couple of men from the range should be asked to come down and take captive this rebellious brute, which sneers at the majesty of the law, as exemplified by a cop in his coat of blue ornamented with a shining badge and girt with a belt supporting a club and a gun. Glasgow lends Chicago a tramway expert; surely Crook will lend Multnomah a cougar expert.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse, declares that if any man offers him \$100,000 he will not be so Pharisaic as to refuse it. Same

The San Francisco Bulletin says that its sales increased by 20,000 during the publication of all the 'orrible details of the Vilardo murder. After an attempt to explain the cause of the unusual demand, the Bulletin concludes:

Reason seems to have as little to do in determining the popular discrimination of news as it does in most of the important affairs of life, such as marriage, the elec-tion of public officers, the adherence to political parties and the choice of a religion Reasonably the news of an important dis-covery in biology ought to sell more papers than the discovery of the mutilated corpse of an unimportant person, but it doesn't,

Patrolmen of the day relief want to have the hours of their shift changed, as an officer says, that they might have a chance of seeing the ball games. It would be mighty hard to pick a more forcible reason.

New York man shot his wife and himself. was engaged in enforcing the law. The He must have been accustomed to mighty departure from precedent is accordingly good dinners to manifest such great cha-The Lord Provost of Glasgow was mis-

Because his dinner was not ready, a

Mayor."

Kunsas has a farmers' trust, Most verybody is for trust methods if they can get inside the combine. Very properly the Civil Service Commis-

los has refused to sanction the marriage holds that since the wife would have to serve under her husband in the same office, discipitue could not be maintained. This is a sensible view of the case, for a might not happen again in 50 years. woman, accustomed to boss things at home, would not readily abdicate her position during office hours,

"Over in Canada," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "lacrosse is considered a brutal game. Tennis must be about the limitof strenucsity for the Lady of the Snows." Germany continues to press her at- H football is the sluggingest game the Inquirer man has seen, he would faint at a fast lacrosse game, and die of heart failure at a game of hockey.

"Washington and Jefferson College" is intelligibly abbreviated by the Pittsburg Dispatch to "Wash-Jeff College."

Naturally Parisian dressmakers have sdulged in some bitter criticism of the ecent declaration by a Chicago woman that Americans would have no more of Paris, but would affect purely American models bereafter. One Morien Blossier. who is heralded as the maker of Patti's robes and Queen Alexandra's coronation gown, said with a smile-a "sardonic smile," no doubt:

Mrs. Wade may know what they want to wear in Chicago, but ideals differ. Your Am ican women wear combination underclothes, for instance, which is practical, perhaps, but couldn't get a Parisienne to put one on. She'd rather die of consumption To say a woman's attire is "practical" is surely the last word of condemna

Little Dora was told that she shouldn't say to callers: "Mother's out," but

'Mother's not at home." Scon after she had mastered the new phrase, the family went down to Seaside, It was low water when Dora reached the beach, and, looking at the long stretch of mand, she exclaimed:

"Oh, mother, the tide's not at home." WEX J.

An Essay in Musical Criticism.

This is how the editor of a paper the ther day acknowledged the receipt of new song entitled, "When First We let." The review of this more or less in this country; and then this will be melodious effort was highly original again, as it was for centuries, a black and effective, viz:

As the editor of this paper down't know emi-semiquaver from a dispason or a bass elef from a bone tumor, he will not be expected to give an extended notice to this production. We can say, however, that the spe used in printing the song is clear and pisin, and the paper seems to be of the best quality of rag. The design on the front page is artistic, and the words are as tender as a veal steak and as poetic as the song of a meadow lark on a May morning. The melody is sound and all right, with no windgalis or collar-marks. The harmony also seems to be in a healthy condition, with no natent defects or noticeable blemishes

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS

Symptoms of Disease and Best Preventive Measures-Affects titles No More Than Country Districts.

New York Times, The meninges are the two membranes by which the brain is enveloped. The inlammation of one or both of these membranes is called meningitis. It is a mal-ady which assumes several forms, all of which are classed in popular terms as brain fever. The three kinds of meningitis which are of greatest public inter-

SIMPLE MENINGITIS .- This is commonly, if not invariably, the result of solsonous secretions acting upon the pin mater. The most common source of in-fection is from diseased conditions in the ache, pain in the back of the neck. Inverand delirium, with intervals of unconsciousness. As in all brain troubles, there
may be paralysis of the whole or part of
the muscular system, from pressure on or
destruction of the nerves. The prognesis is always grave, and when the disease is fairly developed the treatment is purely

TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS -This is beavy mortality from a similar disease a tubercular disease of the cerebral membrane, and results from the malevolent accounted deaths of borses impressed the brane, and results from the malevolent activities of the tubercle bacilius. In its common form this is found chiefly in young children. It develops slowly. The prodromal symptons, which usually centium for some little time before a clear diagnosis is possible, are seen in a change in the disposition in the child. It lacks interest in its play, becomes peevish and irritable, suffers from headache, and losses appetite. Death is practically inspirational as well have been impressed the professional as well as the popular mind. In the rural evidence of Stil, in Vermont. Gallup says that the foxes and poultry reporting some causes in Iroland in 186, and if in the convenient of stil, in Vermont. Gallup says that the foxes and poultry reporting some causes in Iroland in 186, and if in the convenient of stil, in Vermont. Gallup says that the foxes and poultry reporting some causes in Iroland in 186, and if in the convenient of the foxes and poultry reporting some causes in Iroland in 186, and if in the convenient of the foxes and poultry reporting some causes in Iroland in 186, and if in the convenient of the professional as well as the popular mind. Gallup says that the foxes and poultry reporting some causes in Iroland in 186, and if in the convenient of the professional as well as the propular mind. es appetite. Death is practically in-

This is an acute infectious disease, in-volving the meninges and the spinal cord. Children are more subject to it than adults. Before the symptons become alarming there are usually two or three days of general mainise, with headache. "stiff neck," sensitiveness of the eyes to light, and sometimes a rash from which the malady has gained the name of spotted fever. As the disease progresses restlessness is replaced by delirium, and this in turn, is followed by somnolence, or even complete coma. Its average duration is from ten days to two weeks, and the resulting mortality, while vari-

years the susceptibility to cerebro-spinal meningitis is relatively alight. But that persons advanced in life may have it and die from it is shown by the lamented death of W. F. Potter, President of death of W. F. Potter, President of the Long Island Railrond, at the age of

matady, but when these occur they are lent under rural conditions, one more is rarely complete. Nearly always there is added to the reasons already urgent upon an after effect in the form of deafness or | municipal authorities to demand exact partial paralysis of the muscles of the accounting for current mortality and thor-legs. Generally speaking, recovery from ough-going sanitary government in small a typical attack leaves the system a typical actack heaves the system was when great cities constantly in the least indifferent to its progress. The health of the sourcembing and it has been studied as carefully as but nowadays it is the other way about.

any other disease, but the results of this study have been fruitless as regards the finding of any method of freatment which

The best indement of the redical pro-fession at this time seems to be that there are no precautions which can be adopted to avert cerebro-spinal mentaest at present may be briefly described as gitle which are infallible, or reasonable promise of immunity general health, pure air, and It has been observed that heavy driv fection is from diseased conditions in the show a higher percentage of mortality ears, although the poison may come from than others, but this is frue of every disease known. Moreover, the force is a symptons first noticed are intense heads—specific temperature argument is weak-

American Medicine J. Lewis Smith says that the New York epidemic of 1872 was preceded in 1871 b epizootics among artillery horses at Grevitable.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.— Paris in 184, and among domestic fewt In Algiera in 1818, all in association with epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitie in epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis in man. Farge quotes the veterinarian Ferguson's statement that several outbreaks coming under his observation in Ireland ran concurrently with a similar disease

in a wine and dogs.

A careful study of the epidemic distri-bution of eacher-spinal meninging might also show that its incidence is relatively heavier on small villages and rucal distriets. Some authors believe so. Pfeiffer says it is "a disease of Winter, children and soldiers." During the American Civil. War the armies on both sides suffered able, is always high.

Beyond the age of twenty-five or thirty repeatedly and severely from corebr appearance and spread in France between 1857 and 1842, and in Algiera in 1840, is almost a chronicle of the movements of The susceptibility of coldiers There are many cases of recovery from to the spread of cerebra-spinal meningiattacks of this dread and mysterious tis. If it is, as seems likely, more prevaough-going sanitary government in small communities and rural districts. was when great cities constantly menaced

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN WAR,

Major Edmund Louis Gray Zalinski, a retired officer of the United States Army, contributes to the International Quarterly for April a valuable paper on the siege operations at Port Arthur. Major Zalinski is an experienced artillery officer, and also an inventor of various military devices, so that he is peculiarly competent to judge of what was done at Port Arthur. He was professor of military science at the Massachusetta Institute of Technology for four years, way back in the '70m.

"Wireless telegraphy," he says, "was tions at Port Arthur." This system "enabled the besieged to maintain communication with Chefoo until August II" taken in thinking that Chicagoans address Dunne as "Lord Mayor." Their
usual form of address is "Oh Lord" all recognition that he reafter
usual form of address is "Oh Lord" all recognition to the communication." so
finance a first-class war-has not produced a man of genius, or one who can usual form of address is "Ob, Lord! all permanent works are likely to be like Moltke secure from victory its full provided with apparatus of this sort. This is the more probable because of the fact that Port Arthur is 100 miles distant from Chefoo-that is, the main-either to shatter the existing system or land. So soon as General Nogi captured to reconsolidate the anthe Nanshan positions and occupied Dai- has no Napoleon, no Mirabeau, scarcely ny, Port Arthur was in the position of an of a chief clerk in the Engineers' office island. This island, too, it must be reat Scattle to a stenographer employed in membered, was nearly a thousand miles the same department. The Commission distant from the Russian boundary. It statesman, Count Tiza, has neither stood between neutral and belligerent territories-that is, so far as the Chinese could make their mainland neutral. This

Since, therefore, Port Arthur was able, under these disadvantageous circumstances, to keep up communications with Russia by this means for months, it is as good as certain that every fortified place standing on its own soil will be equipped, in the future, with similar means of communicating over any be-sleging force with its own hinierland. Probably, also, there will be several inland stations, so that by a slight change, regulated by prearranged signal, one or other may be used.

Admiral Togo also used the wireless telegraphy in conducting the blockade, By its means he was able to keep his heavier ships at a safe distance, and yet. in response to messages from his patrol boats, to bring them up in time whenever the Russian vessels came out. Wireless telegraphy has thus proved its efficiency -both for attack and defense.

As to the rest of the work at Port Arthur, Major Zalinski finds it pretty much of the old sort. "The various arms exemplified advances in the art, but they were the same in principle as those used in earlier sieges." The spade, the The spade, the pick and rock-drilling tools merely proved their efficiency again, as they had done

Major Zalinski speaks of the remarkable use made by the Japanese of telephone. "The battle about Liao Yang," he says, "was fought along a frontage of from 40 to 50 miles, but with the same accord and co-operation of the various units as if the battle extended for only three or four miles," The Japanese front in the battle of Mukden was still longer, but the Japanese telephone system was equally effective. Fresh proof Japanese "thoroughness of foresight

and preparation," he says.

In regard to the use of automobile turpedoes, the Japanese have achieved more He inspires to activity all the forces of than any other nation. "But these re-Major Zalinski sententiously adds. "were largely obtained against an enemy of that sour-faced mock dignity which not vigilant at the time of attack." When the ship's crew is alort, the torpedo is ness of purpose, an uncertain weapon of offense. an uncertain weapon of offense

American Capital Saved England.

Graphic. Were there no United States would English society be solvent? That ques-tion has never yet been asked or examned. Several millions have been brought into our society during the last 40 years by American heiresses, and an enormous um has been received in exchange for land, paintings, engravings, old furniture works of art, jewels, plate and books Moreover, American capital has been in vested in this country mostly through the intervention of titled Englishmen. who, of course, have generally the transaction. Probably \$100,000.000 has come to the west end through these various transactions. Would the west end have been bankrupt had that sum not been procurable?

WANTED-A FIRST-RATE MAN.

Spectator.

What of the men who should be great o deal with this crushing multitude of world events? There is not one among them who belongs past all questions to that small number of mankind who fix history have really guided events, or who may be expected by patient observers to found as well as to contend. Two among them, no doubt, are big men in their way, but both William II, of Ger-many, and President Roosevelt are bampered by a disparity between their objects and their means which as yet appears incurable.

"Wireless telegraphy," he says, "was For the rest, can any one name a man the only novel feature in siego opera- of the absolute first grade, a Napoleon, a lismarek, a Cavour or even a Garibaldi the single man of our age the stamp whose foot produced armies from the ground? Even the new state in the Ear -our impression was that it did so still East, though it has produced men ade-longer. Major Zalinski thinks it difficult quate to their great task-Generals who ne a condition of blockade which | can win battles with hundreds of

> results.
>
> The huge empire of Russia, seething the huge empire of Russia and the huge empire of R even a Sleyes; only a Witte for a Colbert only a Count Lamsdorff for a Richelleu. In Germany no one is alive but the Emperor; and in Austria the only great cess nor popularity, and though in the Emperor adrotness rises to the mark of gealus, be, like every other diplomatist except Cavour, falls to found. In those two great military empires one cannot even name the man who in a great war

would be chosen Generalissimo in Italy, a new generation of politicians a rising to the top, and as yet has included no one who can solve the social problem or settle the eternal quarret with the church. In France so little are politicians great that it is admitted by the greatest among them makes no difence, and that the war with the urch will go on just as well and just as hadly though the protagonist of the antiderical side has disappeared.

our own frankly despise the leader for whom they vote, the Opposition are almost para-lyzed by the absence of any man even approaching greatness, while more than half the community deny the capacity of the one man who stands outside and offers himself as a ralling mind.

In America no politician except the President, and perhaps Mr. Fray is visually approached to the property of the latter of the latte

ible above the surface, and the latter is forbidden by the constitution to be a distinctive figure. That consensus of National admiration which is so rarely wrong attaches itself to no one, except in the case of America and Mr. Roosevel and the Nations are left to the guidance of men about whom even their flatterers can hardly say with grave faces that they are more than able.

The Kind of President We Have.

Boston Globe. He dashes away to his relexation with the enthusiasm of a boy out of school for a short and jayous holiday. His vigor and enthusiasm are an inspiration to his countrymen. He almost seems to endiate vitality and energy.

He stands as a strong and happy man at the head of the Government of the strongest and happiest nation on earth. He nates all shams. He puts on none

Village Sherlock Holmes.

New York Evening Sum In an English village four borses were found maimed with a knife in a field. The village constable guessed that one of the horses might have got home a kick on his assailant. He visited the doctor and found that he had treated a man for a kick. He proved to be the man wanted

Casey Holds the Big Stick Now.

New York Sun. The President steps down and out, There comes an idel new, And takes up all our view

A fig for all diplomacy!
We don't care where he's at.
The wielder of the Big Stick now
Is Casey, at the bat.