# ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

JOURNALISM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY.

### Four Old Newspapers Found in the Family Chest of a Well-Known Resident of Portland.

T. B. Howes, of this city, vice-president and general manager of the American District Telegraph Company, has a number of very old newspapers. Dating back, as they do, to the early history of the Re public, they possess a quaint and peculiar interest. These venerable reminders of the past present most unique sidelights upon the topics of those days of the long ago, altke profitable to the student of history, or the mere searcher after the curi-Mr. Howes possesses four of these ancient journals. They are the Massa chusetts Morcury and three copies of the New Engiand Palladium, of different dates. The Massachusetts Mercury bears date of Friday, October 17, 1900. three copies of the New England Palladium are dated, respectively, Friday, June 2, 1809; Tuesday, January 14, 1812; and Fridny, April 16, 1833. All these papers were printed at Boston, Mass.

The Massachusetts Mercury was founded about 1754. The New England Paladium was established in Boston in 1730. Young & Minns were the publishers, and paper was issued by those "printers to the state, on Congress street. The New England Pelladium was subsequently merged with the Boston Advertiser. Both the Mercury and Palladium were considered influential journals in their day, and fulfilled their mission in molding the thought of their times.

Well-Preserved Copies.

The papers in the possession of Mr. Howes are in a remarkable state of pres-Elach is a five-column folio. about the size of the average four-page Bunday school paper of today. The paper which they are printed is considerably heavier and coarser than that em-ployed nowadays; the print is clear and legible. Upon the margins of the papers is the name of the subscriber, "I Howes, Eaq.," written in ink. The characters are as distinct and easily read as the day they were written. Jeremiah Howes, of Massachusetts, was

Jereiniah Howes, of Massachusetts, was the great-grandfather of T. B. Howes, of Portland. Through the painstaking care of Jeremiah Howes, the papers were preserved. They formed part of a bundle containing some 50 or 60 copies, and placed in a wooden box and stowed away in an old garret. As father succeeded son, this box or "generation chest," as it was termed in the Howes family, descended from one hand to another, down to the present time. Practically forgotten, it lay through all the passing generations. Some years ago, while on a visit to Massachusetta, T. B. Howes recurrected the old "generation chest." In the ed the old "generation chest." In the division of the contents between himself and his brother were included the old newspapers. In one of them-not those newspapers. In one of them-not those in T. B. Howes' possession-appears an account of the death of President Wash-A heavy black border and turned rules serve to emphasize the event

## Jereminh Howes.

Some special reference to Jeremiah Howes himself are not out of place. He was the Lieutenant of a company of Colonials stationed at Dorchester Heights during the Revolution. His commission as such officer is now owned by his greatgrandson. This document is wonderfully Jeremiah Howes was well preserved. about 89 at the time of his death, which occurred about 1821. It was in March, 1776, that Washington occupied Dorchester Heights. At this time Lieutenant Howes must have been about 45 years of age. It will be remembered that on that event-ful night, prior to March, 17, 1776, following a stormy day, the Continentals com-pleted strong fortifications, rendering abortive any attack by General Howe, the British Commander. This led to the embarkation of his army in the ships of the English fleet, and its departure for

The old town of Yarmouth, Mass., was founded in 1679, in the county of Barn-siable, on Cape Cod. Thomas Howes, an ancestor of the Revolutionary Lieuteeant, was one of the founders of Yarmouth and one of the grantees, from the Ply-mouth Colony, of the land upon which the town was built. The title deeds covering the transfer are now in T. B. Howes

To return to these old Boston newspo The obsolete forms of express have a quaint flavor. The queer ways of spelling, the odd, old-style, long "s" and many other peculiar things serve to show the distinction between journalism in this ountry a century since and that of to-lay. It is strange to note that many nedicines now advertised were advertised wen then. Others are now no longer known, but have gone the usual way quack nostrums.

Some Remedies.

In the century-old Mercury one Dr. Ham liton's "Grand Restorative" is represented to be a sovereign remedy for the "cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, the immoderate of tea," etc. An "excellent cornister" (plaster) has a first-page location, "next to pure reading matter." the advertising contracts say. Some-body's preparation for "rheumatisms" and one for "hooping cough" (minus the "w"), are mentioned. One Dr. Jackson in his professional card "informs the public that he has, at present, a supply of cowpox he has, at present, a supply of cowpo matter, and inoculates for this disease. cowpox This appears at a time only four years after Jenner's discovery of vaccination (1786), and marks the early stages of this method for preventing the spread of small-An advertisement for the "Hay Marke

Theater," of that olden time, appears odd ly enough now. It reads thus:

THE Public are respectfully informed the Entertainments announced for inst Evening were from the unfavorable appearance of the weather, postponed till THIS EVENING, Friday, October 17, when the favorite Comedia,

when the favorite Comedy of
SPEED THE PLOUGH,
With the Farce of
Set a Beggar on Horseback, and He'll
Edde to the Devil,
And a New Song of A.B.C. by Mrs. Baker
With a Variety of Entertainments
for the Benefit of
Mess. DOWNIE & COWLES, & Mrs.
BAKER,
Will actually be performed.

Impaths a theatrical performance in

Imagine a theatrical performance this age being postponed on account of unfavorable appearance of the weather!" From another advertisement it would appear that those staid ald New Englanders were not averse to indulging in lottery tickets. The advertisement an nounces the following:

# "Three Thousand Dollars!

"Yesterday the drawing of the Philan thropic Lottery recommenced. The draw ing will be completed without any further delayance. Those who intend to purchase tickers had better apply immediately, whilst the wheele are favourable to pur-

following is a fist of prizes which emain in the wheels undrawn, vir.: 1 of 600, 8 of 500, 12 of 100, 96 of 10 and 97 of S dollars—and not two blanks to a prize. Tickets and Quarters, warranted un-drawn, may be had at the Lottery Office. No. 39, Cornhill, from 6 o'clock in the morning to the same hour in the even-ing. A correct list of the drawn num-bers exhibited gratis. Oct. 17."

This is assuredly quite a drop from the

A communication from John Jay, who cerning his mission, appears in the Mer-cury. A brief reference to the Jay treaty, which he secured on that mission, is apro-pos. By the terms of the trusty, the cast-ern boundary of Maine was determined. and the citizens of the United States ob-tained more for \$10,000,000 for illegal cap-tures by Brilish cruisers. As the treaty falled to make any provisions relating to impressment, or regulations of neutrality between the British and French priva-teers, it was violently denounced by Jay's olitical enemies. He was even burned in effigy at Boston.

But, despite all calumnious attacks, President Washington ratified the treaty, with the approval of the Senate, August 14, 176. In his letter, printed in the Mercury, Mr. Jay spiritedly defended him-self against the anti-Federalists. It seems these had circulated a report, and even published an itemized statement, purport-ing to give the total of Mr. Jay's ex-penditures while abroad as \$52,730 35. He thus replies to the animadversions:

Jay's Reply. "Being at Philadelphia on official husi-ness, in May, 1794, President Washington desired me to go as Envoy to Great Britain. I earnestly endeavored to fix his attention elsewhere; but he persevered and I found it impossible to reconcile it with my duty to persist in declining the appointment. Circumstanced as I was, and aware of the business, of the temper of the times and of the union of cer-tain interests against any amicable set-tiement with Great Britain, personal considerations opposed my undertaking the task. When I finally yielded to the Pres-ident's request, I told him that I declined any compensation for my services; that my necessary and actual expenses only should be paid, but that my stated sal-ary as Chief Justice must be continued." Mr. Jay further remarked that "calumny has been an engine of party, in all countries, and particularly in elective governments." He shows, further, and by incontestable evidence, that he only expended \$18,000, all of which was accounted for to the United States Treas-ury. Thus was "another lie nailed," as the political organs of this day would

There is an account of the death of leneral Kleber, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Egypt, who was appointed by Napoleon Bonaparte. It was after he had subdued a revolt that he was assassinated by a Moslem fa-natic, at Cairo, June 14. This account shows how slowly news traveled in those days. When it is realized that the paper s announcing as news an occurrence that took place four months and three days to its publication, it seems rather

### The Palladium.

The New England Pulladium of June 2 809, contains many curious references. For instance, one A. Clark "informe his friends and the public" of his "boarding school for lads, opposite the Rev. Mr. Bates' meeting-house, in Dedham." He says he can instruct boys "in the latin and greek languages, English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetick, geography and history."

Even in the early part of the nineteenth century, political parodies occasionally appeared in the newspapers. The Pallaflum, of the issue now under co tion, publishes a poem on James Madison, parodied from Robert Burn's "John An-derson, My Jo." The paper states that it derson, My Jo." The paper states that it was sung "at the late celebration in Aibany of the triumph of Federal Repub-licanism in the recent election in New York State." Here is a sample verse: James Madison, my Joe-Jem, now tell us what

you mean? you mean? you pursue your patron's steps, invision and in dream? Nation's gasing on you, Jem, and much will

expect, you know-Don't disappoint their fundent hopes, James Madison, my Joe. Madison, the third President, was elect

ed this year (1869). It was then that the embargo law was replaced by a non-in tercourse law, prohibiting trade with England and France, but allowing it with the rest of the world. Jefferson handed over to his successor the prospect of an immediate war. As the war materialized, the supporters of Madison could not com-plain of "James Madison, My Jo," for he did not "disappoint their fondest

tly no gag applied by a censor to the press in those days, as the following editorial paragraph attests no less-majeste:
"The indications which Governor Lin

coin could see of a friendly adjustment with France have not been visible to dim-sighted President and Congress! His Honor had better lend them his specta-

The President referred to is Madison One Joseph Callender advertises "Genu-ine Spanish Cigarrs" that "are proiounced by Judges that have mind them" of fine quality.

# Gerry, Anti-Federalist.

The New England Palladium dated January 14, 1812, is a rare old paper. It contains a speech delivered by Elbridge Gerry before the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, late in the previous year, at the time he was the anti-Federalist Governor of the state. Considerable interest clusters about El-bridge Gerry's name. He was interested in navai operations during the Revolu-tion; was a member of the Continental Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He also assisted in framing the Constitution of the United States, although he refused to sign it. In his legislative address, which cupies six columns, there is such a bewildering mass of information that it is difficult to make an excerpt. One point that attracts the attention is his reference to the successful termination of the Revolution and the founding of the Order of the Cincinnati. He also alludes to British impressment of American seamen in his address. Touching this matter, he

Thus it appears by the public law, that our National Government has for many years past had a right to repel that mon-arch who has invariably withinted its per-fect rights, that foreign recruiters, who use no force to enlist volunteers, are subject to be immediately hanged; that the press-gang of Great Britain, having forcibly taken from vessels of the United States their native citizens, have com-mitted crimes of a deeper dye, and have richly merited a similar punishment; and that man-stealing, sanctioned as it has been by His Britannic Majesty, in so flagrant a degree, is, and for a long time has been, a just cause for declaring war against him."

One final extract from these relics of journalism of the historic past will serve to bring this to a close. Here it is—a "Congress Epigram," as the Palladium calls it. calls it:

The Demo's in val strike to make an ex. For their much-boasted Speaker's low. abuse; Whilst the Fed'ralists, sticking to truth,

That nothing but dirt was expected from Clay

## CHARLES E. SAWYER. Crossed the Great Divide.

The editor of "The Lost Creek Lyre" thus describes a little incident of everyday editorial life in that lively camp:

When he lit inside our sanctum We most courteously thanked him For the honor he had paid us by the call, And his hand shot like a rocket

And his made and the a recent To his aremait hip pocket As he passed a rude remerk about our gall. He had come prepared to fight us, To unmercifully suite us, On his mortuary fence to hang our hide, But our nerve was workin' steady And our Gatling gun was ready And he prematurely crossed the great divide!

# ways of the days of Governor Winthrop IN THE PROMISED LAND and the Puritans.

EASTERN OREGON'S COLONY OF WEST VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN FOLK

Little-Known Settlement of Hardy, God-Fearing, Contented and Hospitable People

On the spurs of the Powder River Mountains, just east of the Grand Ronde River, in Wallows County, Or., lie thousands of scree of fertile, heavily timber- Unskillful he to fawn, or seek for pow ed, well-watered Government land. There is probably no other region in the United States, of which there is so little known by the outside world as this. It is 30 In these days of sham and show, it is mfles to Eligin, the nearest railroad point, over a coad which is none of the best.

A few years ago, about 50 families of fashioned hymns, when some brother

Christ and him crucified, I had a pret- NEST OF THE BALD EAGLE and up-to-date preachers, i am getting long ensy.'

If pounding the pulpit would make it hard, the devil would have a hard road to travel in the Promised Land. If anybody wants to hear a specimen of the good old-fashloned simon-pure gospel of 20 or 100 years ago, let him attend "preachin" in the little log schoolhouse, with these West Virginia mountainers. The preachwest virginia mountainers. The preacher is not a sainried one. The force of the "call" does not depend on the amount of money he is to get; he thankfully takes what the people give him on Sunday, and works during the week. He may teach the little district school, but he preaches for the good it does.

By dectrine fashioned to the varying hour; For other aims his heart had learned to prine, More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.

MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



West Virginia mountaineers, tired of "raises the tune," and the entire congre

struggling for a livelihood on the poverty-stricken hills of their native state, began to look about for a place where they could better their condition. By some means their attention was directed to Eastern Oregon, and, rising like a flock of migratory birds, they flow West and settled down on these fertile hills. The head of each family took up 160 acres of land, under the homestead law. and at once began to clear away the forest and open a farm. So delighted were the settlers with their new location, that they named it "The Promised Land." and the settlement is known by that name dl over that part of the state.

Clearing away and disposing of the beavy timber was no easy task. Great trees, many of them more than 100 feet high, and from two to three feet in diameter, were cut down, sawed into lengths that could be moved rolled together and burned, just to get rid of them. It seem-ed like wanton destruction to burn like wanton these magnificent trees; but there was no other way, and the monarchs of the forother way, and the monarchs of the for-est had to go. The newcomers cut logs and built for themselves cabins more or less pretentious, according to their means. Each one helped the other, and these "home raisings" served the double pur-pose of making homes and promoting contabilities.

The men are strong, hardy, sob dustrious and sensitive, quick and will ing to do an act of kindners, and equally quick to resent an insulf or an injury The women are pictures of health and robust womanhood. The people are noted for their hospitality. The visitor, be he friend or stranger, is always welcomed in the old-time Southern manner. best his host can provide is set before bim, and an offer to pay is regarded as an insult. The members of the commun-ity are primitive in manner of living, as mers must be, but their kind-heart edness, their hospitality and their keen sense of honor proclaim the gentle blood of the "old Demnion." The "Promised Land" is a neighborhood all to itself; being so remote from every settlement, the people do not suffer for want of el-bow room. While their life is made up of days of hard work, they are not with-out amusements. The evenings in Sum-mer are short, and after a long days'

work, cultivating their crops, they are tired enough to want to rest. But, during the Winter, they have more time for enjoyment. The days are more time for enjoyment. The days are spent in clearing away the timber and taking care of their stock, and the long evenings are devoted to social intercourse. Almost every week some one of the neighbors gives a party, and old and young gather in the log cabin and pass the houre away to the music of the fiddle, and when "The Arkaneus Traveler," "The Irish Washerwoman" and "The Devil's Dream" take the place of Schubert's "Serenade." Chopin's "Polomike," etc., of the fashionable city gatherings, if the youngsters want to induige in a dance, the room is cleared, the young fellows select their partners and, while one of their number "calls off" the others of their number "calls off" the other keep time to the merry strains music. These approximates the or even rude, but they recall Goldsmith's

O luxury! Thou cursed by heaven's decree. How ill exchanged are things like these to

In their religious life-and they are all church members-the people of the Promteed Land are as primitive as they are in other respects. They are nearly, if not all, members of the Christian or Campellite church, and they believe in doing right. The little log schoolhouse is utilized as a church on Sunday. The minister is a regular old-timer, who pounds the pulpit, while he expounds the gospel of hell-fire and brimstone. In the Bloom-ington (Ind.) Star, which is being ed-ited, "as the devil would edit it," his Sarapic Majesty is made to say, editor

Satan's Editorial.

"The world moves, and things are con ing my way fast. Even the churches are falling into line. When the old-fashioned preacher of former days pounded the pulpit and preached straight to the text.

lar panaceas, nor in popular luxuries.
They live healthy, out-door lives, work hard, keep regular hours, fear God and make good citizens of the great State of Oregon, and of the United States.

H. B. METCALF.

# Quick as a Wink.

that photography and a watch can measure the rapidity of its motions. The closing of the eye, the rest and the opening of it have been measured and are found to consume 295 thousandths of a second. This is a quick wink, and winks have been measured that required 40 thousandths of a second more time.

gation joins in the singing. The inhabitints of The Promised Land are not up to date in many other ways. Notably, they are hardly ever sick, and they don't take much medicine, for there is not a doctor or a drug store, or any other store, for that matter, nearer than 25 miles. So they don't indulge in popu-

A wink is quick, but not so quick but

For these measurements especially ar-ranged photographic appearatus is re-quired, and then when a bit of white pa-per is piaced on the eyelid, its motion can be accurately determined. In a quick wink the closing of the eye has been found to require 75 thousandths of a second, the rest twice as long and the opening 179 thousandths of a second.

CARTLOADS OF WOOD OFTEN USED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

Its Predatory Coupants' Foraging Propensities-Fishhawks and Owls for Neighbors.

At the tops of tall old trees in the heart of ewamps and heavy woodland, situated usually in the vicinity of water, the baid builds. Its nest, a great mass of tangled roots and decayed branches from the surrounding trees, or of driftwoo from the shore, is a conspicuous landmark for many miles around. Several cartionds of wood are frequently used in the construction, and some of the extles are occupied by the same birds for years From two to three eggs of a dull white color and alightly larger than the domestic duck egg are deposited by the eagles in February and March, and the young birds come out of the shells in time to get the benefit of the great run of fish in the water of the bay early in the Spring. The food of the young birds consists mainly of fish, wild fowls and occasionally small animals.

The eagle's babit of robbing the fishhawk of its well-earned prey is characteristic of its foraging propensities. Frequently, when hungry, the great birds follow the fishhawk, and as the hawk arises from the water, after a plung, with a cry the engle sweeps downward upon the infortunate fisher and, causing him to drop his prey, will, with a sudden motion, grass the fish in its talons and, goaring upward, leave the fil-fated hawk screaming with rage below him. The eagles bully the fishhawks to such an extent that the poor birds are afraid to meet their tormentors, and begin to cry out in a most nathetic manner when the one in a most pattern and the tributaries about the shores of the bay and its tributaries, the eagles are somewhat akin to the vultures, as they appropriate the dead fish and other fiesh which is washed up by the WHYCS.

Hunting for Food.

Although much of the eagle's prey comes with but little exertion, there are times when it becomes necessary for it to work for food. The great birds have been known when pressed by hunger, to swoop down upon flocks of ducks, brant and even wild goese, selecting a particular fowl as the flock scattered, and, giving chase, usually securing the quarry after a flight of several hundred yards. Wound-ed ducks and other smaller wild fowl are legitimate prey for the eagles, and on fresh-water marshes, muskrais which are left in trape after sunrae are fre quently appropriated.

Domestic fowls also suffer from m'ds of the eaglet, and as the farmers are constantly on the watch for a shot at the great birds the species is rapidly dimin-Along the water-courses of the Eastern Shore are favorite haunts of the engles, and many nests are in the vicin-ity of the streams. Marketing the ia ge ber has destroyed many of the best

remain in the state.

The birds commonly known as block eagles are the young during their first year, when the plumage lacks the while head and tail which adorss the adult. During the second year, the erromeous name of gray eagles is commonly applied to the birds, and they do not attain the plumage marks of maturity until the

third moulting season.

At the top of tall trees on which the branches grow sparsely, a mass of sticks, leaves, moss and roots seems to be dumped promiseuously into a great plie at the intersection of the highest limbs. Viewed from the top, the nest presents a different aspect and the okill and patient labor manifested in the compact mass of crooked eticks and roots have given it a really artistic curve about the symmet

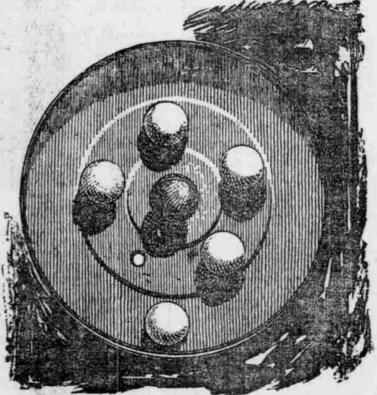
rical cup in which the eggs are laid. Persistent Builders.

In any large area of heavy timber sit unted somewhat remote the hirds build. and if disturbed and broken up, they will build and lay again. The young remain on the rats, squirrels, moles and other small rodents and reptiles which form the

usual diet of engles. Occasionally, raids upon the barnyards have gained for the bald eagle the name of hen or chicken hawk, and the enmi y of the farmer. The red-tall eagle is much more addicted to the poultry habit than its relative, but through their similarity of appearance the chicken-raisers do not discriminate between them, and the red-shouldered, which rarely approaches the poultry yard, is frequently hunted down for the misdeeds of another species

In the lowlands and deep, inaccess ble swamps, where the trees grow thick and water covers the ground during the Win ter and Spring, the great horned owis

# "KOP-JEE," RIVAL OF "13-14-15."



# LATEST PUZZLE GAME OF THE EAST.

The newest puzzle to weary the brains of New Yorkers is "Kup-jee," which is played with a flat, circular box, about 414 inches in diameter and half an inch deep, and which six ordinary marbles. The game is simple enough, and the inventor says "It can be done in a minute. If you know how."

The bottom of the box is a flat surface, which is ridged twice about a sixteenth of an inch -the first ridge or plane forming a circle about half an inch from the side of the box, and the next ridge about half an inch further toward the center. This makes a raised circle in the center, which is known as the "kop-jee." In the middle of it is a small hole, and on the lower raised portion are five other holes. The marbles are all alike, except one, and the object of the puzzle is to work that one marble into the hole in the upper "kop-jee" and then surround it with the other five marbles, each in a hole in the lower ridge.

To many this appears at first glance to be impossible, and it would be if the

were kept rolling in the box. But there is a movement by which the marbles can be so shifted that they can be put into position, one at 4 time, where they will almost drop into the This is particularly true of the marble which is to go on the top plane, it being out the easiest one to get in place.
But that's if you know how. Most persons don't. And they spend wild hours trying to

find out. Perhaps that is why the inventor has printed this warning on the box: "Be alone

when you try kop-jee. Don't have a parrot in the house."

nily hooting in the dark recesses of the woodland. Just after New Year's the owls begin looking about for a building site. In the depths of a convenient hollow, or upon the old nest of a crow or hawk, the owls, after much patching to suit their individual tastes, some time during February, deposit their clutch of two or three white, globular eggs.

Close sitting is required during incuba-tion at this cold season, and instances have been noted where, during a violent snow storm, both the nest and incubating bird have been covered with several inches of snow. Many eggs are destroyed by the crows, who suck them. The owis which choose the hollows for their nest-ing site, escape this source of danger, and it is strange that more of the species do not utilize these natural tree cavities.

Young Owla. The young owls when hatched are white and recomble halls of thistle down Small animals, birds and reptiles are included in the bill of fare of the owls, and their nocturnal foraging often brings them into

ontact with the poultry yards. The barred owl is closely allied in hab its to the great horned, nesting about the same time and under like conditions. An sence of the long ear tufts and a round, man-like face are characteristics of the species. The deep-toped, mirthless jaughter of the barred owls which inhabit the remote swamps of the Eastern Shore, makes a great impression upon the su-perstitious colored persons living in their vicinity and frequently cause the wood-land to be dubbed "haunted," in their category of places they refuse to ap-proach after nightfall.

During April, especially the first of the month, many other hawks and owis build their nests, and by the first of May, when the song birds begin to mate, the ow and all of the large hawks, except per haps the fishhawk, have batched the offeprios, or are well under way wit the incubating process.—Beltimore Sun. with

## PASSPORTS NOT REQUIRED. Americans May Travel in Europe Without Them-Past Usages.

Passports are not required in Europe. said Mr. Hunt, Chief of the Passport Bu reau of the Department of State, recently to a reporter of the Chicago Record. That is to say, a passport is not needed to secure admission to any of the countries except Russia and Turkey. Should the towist intend to remain at any particular place on the Continent for a long time; should he intend to take up a temporary residence or engage in business, for example, then he is called upon to establish his identity, and this can best be done by means of a passport. The present passport is not the old passport of international law. That was a safe conduct to a man, with permission to go through a country, given by the ruler of that country. It then became a paper given by a sovereign to a person about to enter upon a voyage, requesting the sov-That is to say, a passport is not needed enter upon a voyage, requesting the sov ereigns of the countries to be visited to permit him to enter. The language u

in our passports now is to let the person to whom it is issued pass freely, and to give him all lawful aid and protection.

"As a matter of fact, the American passport has never been issued to a for-eigner to travel in this country, as a pass-port has never been required here, except in brief periods and limited areas during war times. The passports which are being issued in such large numbers now are certificates of American citizenship and an evidence of the person who holds it to the right of American protection. The only real passports, in the old international law ways, that the December of State has sense, that the Department of State has ever issued were sent to Mr. Polo, the Spanish Minister, and Lord Sackville West, the British Minister.

Merely a Formality.

'They were addressed to officers of the United States, giving safe conduct to the bearers, and were merely a formality having no weight at all, because anybody is free to travel in the United States to long as he foes not violate the law. Ocassionally a foreign Minister about to go away on leave asks for and receives from the department one of these safe con-ducts, but they are rare and have not umbered three in three years.

The ordinary passport issued by other governments is similar to that which we give our citizens, both in wording and purpose. Some foreign countries, before recognizing the validity of a passport, re quire that a 'vise' be affixed, denoting that it has been examined and is authen-tic. The 'vise' in some cases must be atched in the country where the passy is issued, by a diplomatic or consular officer of the government requiring it; sometimes simply by such officer any-where, and then again at times at the frontier of the country to which admisdon is sought. Should an American citi zen, either native or naturalized, require a passport or identification while abroad, he has the right to call upon the nearest American diplomatic or Consular officer

"It is safe for an American citizen to visit any country of Europe, provided he has not violated the laws in any of them. In those nations where military service is required of subjects, a native emigrating to the United States and taking up cit zenship here is free to return, provi-he has not been summoned to perfe-the service at the time he departed; no naturalized citizen can return to hi mother country with impunity. If he vio lated any of the laws, deserted from the army, etc., he will probably be apprehend ed by the parent government upon his return, and the passport will not protect him, because a man cannot avoid pun-ishment for the infringement of the have of one country by becoming a citizen of

### another. Regarding Citizenship.

"Russia, Turkey, and in a less degree Italy and Switzerland, adhere to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Switzerland and Italy do not commonly assert it against subjects who have become naturalized citizens of the United States. Th Department of State has had prol correspondence protesting against the at-titude of Turkey and Russia, but has been unable so far to secure the desired oncessions.

"Our laws, you know, do not extend be yand the jurisdiction of this Governmen and while we may by statute procesim the right of expatriation, we cannot en-force it in either Russia or Turkey. The Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey when our citizens enter their domains, have to be consulted concerning this divine right. The tendency of all modern international intercourse is in favor of its recognition, but that will do one little good, should be be arrested in Russia or Turkey and thrown into jail. There he may, it is true, reflect upon his divine and also upon his actual incirceration. "As a matter of fact, neither Russia n Turkey carries its power to an extreme. It frequently happens that a naturalized citizen returning to his home in either country is apprehended and thrown into prison. Things are made uncomfortable for him for awhile, and he is subsequently released with a warning. His experiment is a conflicted lesson to warn others ence is a sufficient lesson to warn others never to return, and thus the purpose of the Czar and the Sultan is acc

Yes and Not

Come skeptic, thinker, heathen, Pray hearken unto me ion I would ask thee Anent life's mystery.

Give but the heart's own answer Not reasons what sho An answer-aye, far true Than research could'st teach thes

Wert ever thou the parent Of a child-a world to thee Have death to disposees the Doubt'st immortality? -Arthur D. Marshall in Astoria Daily News

Couldn't Hurt Him. "Ma, ma, the new boarder has just fallen ut of the third-story windew!" "Don't worry, my dear; he's buly practicing his brutal-brothers' act for the Su vaudeville season."-Cleveland Plain Deal-

# SPRIGHTLY SARAH GRAND

DECLINES TO LOOK UPON MAN AS HAVING ONLY FAULTS.

On the Contrary, Finds Him Quite an Estimable Creature, and Bids Woman View Herself.

Sarah Grand, the well-known authoress, proposing the toast, "Mere Man," at annual women's banquet of the Whitefriars Ciub, in London, England, cently, spoke "right out in meetin"."

Said she: "I decline to be accused of calling man any names. I do not decifne out of conalderation for 'mere men' altogether, but in self-defense. To use such an expression deprives me of any dignity which I might myself derive from the dignity of my subject.

"The saying is, 'In small things, liberty, in great things, unity; in all things, charfty," but when you meet a man who decribes himself as a 'mere man,' you would always do well to ask what he wants, for since man first swung himself from his bough in the forest primeval and stood upright on two legs, he has never assumed that position for nothing. My own private opinion, which I confide to you, knowing it will go no further, is that he assumes that tone, as a rule, to overnwe sovereign weman

" 'Mere man' is a paradoxical creature. It is not always possible to distinguish etwoen his sober earnest and his legpulling exercises. One has to be on one's guard, and wee be to the woman whe n these days displays that absence of the sense of humor which is such a prominent characteristic of our comic pa-

"I do not mean to say for a moment that man assumed his 'mere man' tone for unpleasant purposes. On the contrary, he assumes it for party purposes as a rule-for dinner-party purposes, When man is in his 'mere man' mood overeign woman would do well to nak for anything that she wants, for it is hen that he holds the scepter out to her, Unfortunately, the mood does not last: if it did, he would have given us the suffrage years ago.

Uttlander and Boer.

"Sovereign woman is the Ultiander of dvilization, and man is her Boer. It seems to me that woman is very much in he position of Queen Esther; she has her crown and her kingdom, and her royal robes, but she is liable to have her head snapped off at any moment. On the other hand, there are hundreds of men who have their heads snapped off every day, 'Mere man' has his faults, no doubt, but woman can also be a rasping sort of creature, especially if she does not cultivate sympathy with cigarettes, as she

vate sympathy with cigarettes, as she grows oder.

"Let us be fair to 'mere man.' He has always treated me with exemplary farmess, and I certainly have never maintained that the blockhead majority is entirely composed of mca. neither have I ever instructed that it is man that makes all the misery.

ever instructed all the misery. "Personally, and speaking as a woman whose guiding principe through life has been to never do anything for herself that she could get a nice man to do for her, a principle which I have found entirely successful, and which I strongly recommend to every other woman; per-sonally, I have always found man an

excelent comrade "He has stood by me lovally, and held out an honest hand to me, and lent me his strength when mine was failing, and helped me gallantly over many an awkward bit of the way, and that, too, at times when severeign woman whom I had so respected and admired and cham-ploned, had nothing for me but bonnet-

Men Stand by Women "In the great republic of letters to which I have the honor to belong-in the distinguished position of the letter "Z"my experience is that woman suffers no dignity at the hands of man on account hat is the en which ereates a prejudice. It gives one a sort of an idea that there are men in the world who would stand by a woman on occasion; and I must confess that I egan life with a very strong prejudice

of that kind. "For a woman to have had a good father is to have he n born in helress. If you had asked me as a child who ran to help me when I fe'l, I should have answered. 'My doddy.' When a woman begins life with a prejudice of this kind she never gets over it. The prejudice of a man for his mother is feeble in con parison with the prejudice of a woma for her father, when she has had a man for her father

"It has be'n said that the best way to manage men is to feed the brute; but woman never made that discovery for herself...I believe it was a man in his 'mere man' mood who first confided the recret to some young wife in distress somebody else's young wife. Feet flatter him. Why not? Is there Feed and thing more delightful in this world than to be flattered and fed? Let us do as we would be done by.
"The thing about 'mere man' which in

presses me most, which fills me with the greatest respect, is not his courage in the face of death, but the courage with which he faces life. The way in which we face death is not necessarily heroic than the way in which we face life.

One Kind of "Mere Man."

"When it comes to facing life day after day, as so many men have to face it-the workingmen, in all classes of society, upon whom the home depends, men whose days are only too often a weary effort, and whose nights are an ache of anxiety, lest the strength abould give out which means bread-when one thinks of the in which they live them, the brave, complaining way in which they fight to the death for those dear to them-when one considers 'mere man' from this point of view, one is moved to eathusiasm, and one is fain to confess that sovereign woman on a pedestal is a poor sort of creature compared with this kind of 'mere man,' in that so often she not only fails to help and cheer him in his heroid efforts, but to appreciate that he is mak-

ing any effort at all.
"I positively refuse to subscribe to the
assertion, 'How poor a thing is man!'
It takes more genius to be a man than manhood to be a genius. As to the differ-ences between men and women, I believe that, when finally their accounts have been properly balanced, it will be found that it has been a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other, both in the matter or sovereignty and mereness.

# Pointed Paragraphs.

The world contains an oversupply of verage men. The gold handled by a dentist is always at a premium.

The man who is learning to play the cornet is his own tutor.

A girl loses her self-possession when she puts on a wedding ring. Usually the more money a man has the more selfish his children are. A woman talks until things gets serious. hen abe gives the man a chance.

It is easy enough to find a seat in a rowded street-car, but it is always occu-

Every man knows how mean his ac-quaintances are, but he is never absolute-y sure about himself.—New York Herald.