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# The Oregonian.

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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Fair and continued warm; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JULY 29.

THE WORST OF VICES.

Gambling is a very ancient evil, and has always been a fashionable dissipation. The ancient Greeks indulged in it, and the Romans were great gamblers. Among them gaming had attained the dignity of a science, and books were written thereon. The greatest Roman of them all, Julius Caesar, was a most notorious gambler, losing sums so enormous that he became bankrupt before he became famous for anything else. The greatest English statesman and orator of the reign of qua non of literary success is a pur- be overcome after a time, and is not inveterate gambler, and so was Marshal Blucher, who hunted Napoleon to craft as means to some sublime end troduction of a possible pest of rabbits peror Justinian forbade public gambling Middle Ages the clergy were great gamblers, and in the fifteenth century an abbess was tried for having systematically gambled in her convent. The Asiatics were from the earliest times great gamblers. Gambling with fourteenth century by way of Arabia. The Chinese are passionate gamblers. ern negroes, the Mexicans, and all the Spanish-American peoples.

Gambling, like unbridled lust, is one of the primitive vices of both the sav- makers, the mere musicians. We shall age and the civilized man. It has its get at the heart of the problem if we root in avarice and indolence. It is the take the differing products of the same passion to get something for nothing, pen, and is of kin to the desire to acquire Heine were a force in human thought; can be given. At present the industry, property by theft rather than labor. by strategem what men dared not or for their thinking, but for their melody. enormous profits in the transaction, and drunkenness and licentiousness, the the fight for iberty of thought. Great upon the investment-profits and remost destructive vices that scourge was their achievement, immortal their turns, it may be said, out of all proporhumanity, are but the survival of the influence on their time. Their work has tion to any present or immediately that, when reined down to a state of healthy restraint, stand for the virtuous forces of human thrift and acquisitiveness, temperance and chastity, that make for domestic comfort and conjugal of the tyranny they overthrew, he can a thing not contemplated anywhere at happiness. Of all these vices, gambiling in its various forms works the struck. Their clarion calls for freedom so long as the speculative features of almost impossible to reform a man who laid away, and if they are to interest us of any section thus invaded, and would. The farmer, dairyman and stockman equired the gambling habit. Society suffers whether the gambler is an honest, reckless fool, who ultimately singing voice, becomes a pauper and a charge upon the community, or is an acute knave who becomes a bird of prey, a thief, a social terror, and finally, when the card "sharp" becomes a criminal and goes to prison, still remains a burden upon Nine-tenths of the young the state. men who become embezzlers are gam blers before they decide to become thieves, for gambling makes a molecular change in the moral fiber of its votary and corrodes the sentiment of integrity and honor in pecuniary trust, eration that first heard them, but to even as a powerful acid will burn its way through human skin and tissue to the bone. Law cannot suppress the gambling vice, but the law can easily suppress notorious open gambling-houses where young boys and workingmen can crowd in and witness public gambling of all Immaculate Conception, he said, or as sorts. Men who hive together and gam- to predestination, or original deprayity ble secretly the law cannot easily reach, but open, notorious gamblinghouses that are traps to catch the young, ignorant, unwary crowd can be closed by the police and kept closed. The most effective education against gambling is a notice served by every business man upon every employe that he may expect his discharge if he gambles. No business man can afford to continue in a place of pecuniary trust a man who gambles, for the gambling habit from the start lays slege to the very base of moral honor and integrity in matters of pecuniary trust. The devil is always at the elbow of the unlucky gambler, urging him to bet another man's money to redeem his own losses; and a young fellow who does not appreciate the value of reputation until it is lost not seldom yields to the pleadings of the busy, meddling fiend at his elbow, wagers his employer's money bets he will win and recoup his losses, loses his bet, and from an unlucky gambler wakes up to find himself a thief. Gambling is a mean vice. Even a technically honest gambler cannot suc ceed without some moral deterioration, since the motive of even an honest gambler has its root, not in a simple desire for amusement, excitement and recreation, but dates back to the sordid, greedy, grasping side of human nature. Every professional dishonest gambler would become a professional thief if he did not know that it is more dangerous under law to pick your pocket than to rob you by fraud at cards or dice. Gambling is a more dangerous social evil than the drink habit, because it is a sin the platitudes of the next. If the old of the spirit rather than a sin of the blood, and is therefore less curable and more soul-destroying. Gambling is the delicate flowers of fancy that never married to cupidity, and is a vice more difficult to cure than intemperance, that find in the universal heart an anwhich has no relation to cupidity. Gambling in all its forms fascinates all mankind, from the top to the bottom of tual furnishing, the dreams that will society, because it inflames their cupidity, their eager desire to get something for nothing. The vice of gambling soon becomes a moral bone disease, while intemperance is comparatively a skin disease

of whose irregular footsteps wax the But the victim of the peaceful air. gambling habit, like the morphine fiend, walks in shoes that are shod with wool. The ultimate fate of the infatuated gambler, whether he is nomi-"sharp," is miserable enough, when he to the ear of universal time. ecomes too poor to play, too dim of sight and too feeble of hand to deal, and too old and unattractive to hypnotize the demi-monde, when he is out of luck, into furnishing him with food, lodging, clothes and pocket money. Verily, the occupation of the gambler is gone when he is no longer able to be a pickpocket among foolish men or a parasite among

fallen women.

THE PARADOX OF LITERATURE. Professor Gates' study of Poe is probably the most successful treatment that powerful force in our literature has ever received. Nowhere else have we seen such complete apprehension of rabbit farms have been stocked in Min-Poe's incomparable method, or such skill in dramatically setting off that artistic gentus against his utter lack of dustrys" on the basis that the so-called moral purpose. All that recent criti- Belgian hares are merely carefully bred cism and biographical research have been able to do for Poe is to give higher and higher place to his art, and lower and lower estimate of the man. And as in the interests of agriculture are the stream of production must mevitably take its character from the life from which it springs, it is in the ab-sence of purpose that Poe demonstrates doubtful. Hare-fanciers dispute the his failure. As Professor Gates says, first and last of these allegations, and he is not an interpreter of life. "Not for the rest they assert that raising even indirectly are there recognized in these creatures is a legitimate industry, his art those traits of character, those the product of which will prove a dainty impulses, motives, feelings and habits and wholesome addition to the food of thought and of conduct and those supply of the country.

ideals that for most same men make life worth living and impart to it its quality."

Nowhere else as in Poe do we find so for Art's sake." Nowhere else can be George III, Charles James Fox, was an pose, compelling and beneficent, which treats the materials and methods of its protest of these farmers against the inambition. With this purpose, what as early as the sixth century. In the heights have been reached by the determined over towering obstacles; without it, how lamentably have others failed, in spite of royal equipment and

> every auspicious circumstance! Yet in spite of all this we can see mechanician. Perhaps more is written of Poe today than twenty years ago. ed in the problems that absorbed the Victorian era in both its youth and

> one generation ago Tennyson and Whit-The modern man, conceives life as the

they who can do both. Happy are they who, like Shelley and Wordsworth, can be shorn of all their foolish sentimentallam and false philosophy and still be sought for the visions they see and the voices they hear, radiant to the eye nally honest or a notorious card from every terrestrial angle, ravishing

> THE BELGIAN HARE INDUSTRY. Upon the hypothesis that "the pru-

dent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself," the farmers of Iowa and Minnesota are organizing and preparing petitions to their Congressmen asking that measures may be taken to protect the agricultural interests of these states from what, in their estimation, threatens to become a veritable rabbit plague, The Belgian have craze, the center of

which seems to be Los Angeles, Cal. has spread to these states, hundreds of the creatures having been brought there within a few months. A number of nesota, and formal protest is made against what is termed the "hare inrabbits; that in fecundity and a voraclous appetite for every growing thing they are identical with rabbits, which fought to extermination wherever found in large numbers, and that their

The truth in this matter, as in all others upon which controversy arises, lies doubtless between the two extremes. Rabbit meat is wholesome, no impressively exemplified the inade-quacy of the hackneyed formula, "Art tarians and cleanly in their habits. A doubt the creatures being strict vege liking for it, however, must be acquired derived so satisfying evidence that the before there will be any great demand life without moral purpose can have no for it, since a very small percentage of useful result in achievement, that art the people, at present, so great is the has no excuse for existence except as it power of habit and prejudice, care even brings some helpful contribution to the to sample it, while many turn from it tasks of human endeavor, that the sine in revulsion. All of this, however, may pertinent to the discussion mised by the

death at Waterloo. The Roman Em- of imparted strength or uplift, solace or into their states under the name of the "Belgian hare industry." It is manifest to all that the great fecundity and voracity of these creatures would render it impracticable to allow them to run at large. They would soon stock every copse in the country and make incursions upon meadows and day by day the decline in vogue of the grain fields that could not be tolerated. cards came into vogue in Europe in the purposeful, the active survival of the It is no part of the present intention of rabbit farmers to permit this. The stock is high-priced, and is kept as yet as are the American Indians, the South- Tired of dull rectitude and uninterest- mainly for breeding and speculative purposes. Hence, of course, the creatures are closely confined, this being a prime, we return to the mere picture- necessary part of the business. Assurance that this would continue would eliminate all reasonable objection to the introduction of the Belgian have into the Two generations ago Byron and state, but manifestly no such assurance so-called, is in the nature of a specula-Gambling began in an effort to steal tier. But today they are sought not tion. Those who sell expect to make uld not steal by force. Gambling, Byron and Heine threw themselves into those who buy expect large returns primitive desires of the savage man passed into the human mind. Like prospective demand for rabbits as food. Voltaire's, it has been done, once for all. As a craze, the whole thing is harm-

less, so long as the hallucination lasts resultant of their impress on traditions and the creatures are kept within prithey found existent. He has no sense vate inclosures. To set them at largehave no appreciation of the blows they present, and which need not be feared

suspended, and in 1882 diplomatic re lations were renawed between the Vati-can and Prussia. Dr. Windhorst, a leader of the Clerical party, became ddinister of Public Worship, and in July, 1883, the obnoxious laws were partly suspended, and by March, 1887, the entire series of Falk laws was re-

moved from the statute-books. Despite his boast in 1876, "We shall not go to Canossa." Blamarck had gone there. Leo XIII, by his spiritual power, had proved more than a match for the temporal power of "the man of blood and Iron.

### HANDICAP OF LUMBER TRADE.

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The existing high rates and scarcity of ocean-going tonnage calls attention to the worst feature of the handicap under which Oregon lumbermen are laboring in competing with the mills north of the Columbia River. The foreign lumber trade has taken up practically all of the vessels available, that had not already been pressed into the coal, wheat or transport service, and now nearly all of the lumber traffic between the California markets and Gray's Harbor, Williapa Harbor and other Washington points is handled by rall.

The foreign lumber trade is an industry which requires many years to develop. The groundwork for the fine export trade which some of the big mills of Puget Sound and British Columbia are now enjoying was laid over a third of a century ago, and the permanence thus assured by age renders it a difficult matter to wrest this business from our neighbors on the north, although we have made a fair start in the right direction. With the California trade, or,

in fact, the rail trade in any direction, the State of Oregon should be on even terms with any lumber district in the world, but apparently we are not so favored.

Puget Sound's lumber shipments California last year were 150,000,000 feet, while those of Gray's Harbor, Willapa Harbor and Knappton, Wash., were in excess of 125,000,000 feet. Here was a matter of 275,000,000 feet of lumber carted past our doors to a market where, distance and natural location considered, we should have had the preference. Now with solid trainloads of Washington lumber going through our state to the California markets, quite a number of Willamotte Valley mills are closed down because they cannot secure a freight rate that will enable them to compete with the big mills at tide-water points farther north. In other words, the short haul is made so much more costly than the long haui that the small lumber manufacturer is compelled to drop out of the business and Oregon is a loser thereby. The big mills at Portland place in circulation an immense amount of money, and It flows into channels where its influence on general trade is felt to the greatest possible extent, for in no other commodity is so large & proportion of the cost distributed among the laboring men. Portland mills, with the advantage in distance over the Puget Sound mills, were unable to prevent Washington mills from shipping approximately \$2,500,000 worth of lumber to ural location should have given her profitably employed without this immense traffic that went farther north, and yet the Oregon mills that could have cut at least a portion of this 275 .-000,000 feet were obliged to close down because they could not secure a satisfactory rate to the California markets.

The sawmills in the newly opened timber districts of Oregon are the leaders in commercial development, and as soon

the Army. If the army of a republic over ceases to be capable of efficient self-govern-ment, nothing will be left for the legislative power but to disband it.

If the Chinese study their ancient literature, they ought to be a people of high ideals of government, for Confuclus describes the ideal condition in human relations as realized "when the Prince acquits himself as a Prince, the Minister as a Minister, the father as a father, and the son as a son"; that is when men in every rank in society discharge faithfully the duties belonging to their place. The "law of heaven" is the law of right, the law of duty, and wisdom consists in correctly applying this law in the relations of life. Confucius taught that the end of learning was to develop and make manifest the innate virtue, to renovate the people, and to rest in the highest goodness. The Chinese sages taught that man is made for virtue. "To be benevolent is to be a man." They taught that "the end of learning is to recover the lost heart," that is, "the child heart," that all men have in common; that virtue distinguishes men from animals, and that when they fail to be virtuous they cease to be men. The Chinese in practice do not rule by the law of benevolence, but by the law of selfishness, in which respect, however, they only resemble "the foreign devils" of Christian antecedents. who certainly have fallen something short of the teachings of the New Testament in their policy of encroachment upon the Celestial Empire. The Chinese in their most cruel practices are about equal in humanity to Moses, who ordered all the male infants and little

children of the captive Midianites to be slain. Minister Conger, at Pekin, had a guard of seven officers and fifty-six nen, commanded by Captain John D. Myers, United States Marine Corps, who had been detached from the Oregon for that duty. Captain Newton 'Hall, of the Marine Corps, was also at the legation, as was Assistant Surgeon Thomas M. Lippitt. Sir Claude Mac-Donald had a guard of seventy-six men and three officers. The German legation had a guard of thirty-five men and two officers. The French legation had a guard of seventy-one men and four The Russian Minister had a officers. guard of the same number of men and The Italian Minister had a officers. guard of thirty-nine men and three officers, and Austria had a guard of thirty men and three officers. Here were some 400 soldiers, and this number must have been increased by a considerable

number of foreigners in Pekin, who were able-bodied and anxious to defend themselves,

Emperor William's view of the Chinese harks back to the conception of pirates held by Europe in the seventeenth century, outside the pale of all clemency and in their very profession earning the extreme penalty of frightful death. In the old English law the pirate was declared an enemy to the human race, with whom no faith need be kept, and there is a noted passage in Blackstone dwelling upon his evil deeds with much the same severity and abandonment of humane feeling shown California markets, where Oregon's nat- in Wilijam's instructions to his sol- The bees is hummin' down beyant, the flies is diers. The pirate was presumed guilty the preference. Our city mills were all till proved innocent, and rarely was given even the opportunity to introduce evidence. Emperor William's plan of thing: refusing quarter and taking no prison- The horses standin' in the street is switchin' ers is about as available for the forces of Christendom as any other international usage of 200 years ago.

The Oregon Society of Mazamas, to which actual mountain-climbers only bling in its various forms works the greatest evil, for, while you may of conscience fall on unresponsive ears. the fad continue would certainly prove disastrous to the agricultural interests as they begin creating wealth out of order of Knights of the Golden Horseare eligible, had its prototype in the are eligible, had its prototype in the order of Knights of the Golden Horse-ahoe founded by Governor Spottsford, upon the occasion of the first ascent of

without "having drunk His Majesty's

Lord Roberts is in possession of the

railway from Bethlehem to Ladysmith,

through Van Reenen's Pass, General

Dewet's force is thrown up against the

erating against Dewet's command,

ated from the University of Vermont

and friends were Sidney Harper Marsh,

Isaac S. Belcher, Louis R. Luli, Caspar

T. Hopkins, William H. O'Grady and

Alfred Rix, all of whom settled on the

Pacific Coast. The gold excitement of

1848 drew a great many of the most

promising young men of Vermont to

California, such as Frederick Billings,

Oscar L. Shafter, James M. Shafter,

William Higby, William C. Belcher,

Horace P. Janes, and the reports sent

home by these young men made the

Pacific Coast an attractive place of set-

The Oregonian must say that it

pesn't place a high value on the appeal

away from the gambler, if they desire

But they hunt up "the game of rob-

bery" because they hope to be the rob-

bers themselves. Then the pitiful cry

so-called "unsuspecting victim" is just

as much in fault as the man who "runs

The man who wants a hand in vice will

It is certain that great numbers of the

Europeans and Americans in Pekin

have been massacred. Some of the

Ministers may be alive. If so, they are

The salmon run on Puget Sound is

reported as distressingly light. There must be some error here. There are no

fishwheels in Puget Sound waters.

always find his opportunity.

doubtless held as hostages.

is raised that they are undone. The

tlement.

Contract of

health upon Mount George."

SLINGS AND ARROWS. Bt Tu, Wat

Bay, Wu, Play fair; Aro you Dead equare? Don't try To bluff Or lis. Such stuff Will do, Perhaps, Friend Wu, On chaps Tou know, But it Don't go A bit With us, Beware A funn, Take cars To tell The truth; Look wall, Forsooth To what You say. It's not All play To fight Or row With white Men now. Bring on Your news; No con. Rafusa, You'll yet Find you Regrot

Useful Mistakes. If we weren't so calmly heedless Of the simple laws of health, We'd be longer with the living, And accumulate more wealth It would pay us to be careful Of our bodies, it is true, Yet if they were never ailing. What would all the doctors do?

R. Wu.

If the chilling fronts of Winter Never caught us off ous guard, And came sneaking in our houses Freezing pipes up good and hard, t would not be necessary Plumbers' bills aghast to view, But if pipes were never frozen, What would all the plumbers do?

If we carefully avoided Wearing Jagged, ragged holes Through our footwear till our stockings Leak in bunches through our soles, We should never pay a cobblar To repair a single shos; But if we were all so careful, What would all the cobbiers do?

So it seems that if correctly Through this vale of tears we fare, Never turning from the pathway Or side stopping anywhere, Thinking only of our welfare, As we journey straight ahead. We are cheating other fellows

Of a chance to earn their bread.

Humor in the Jungle "General," said Lieutenant Mucha-fraido, as the descent of the shades of night made it possible for him and his august commander to poke their heads out of the cave for a breath of fresh air, "why are you like Niagara Falls?" "Give it up," said Aguinaldo, after a hard think, "unless it's because no one has ever succeeded in shooting me "Nope," said the subaltern, edging off behind a pile of rocks, "it's because you're running all the time."

Thus will merry staff officers drive dull care away, even from a fallen leader.

## Mirandy's Playin' Scales

The sum is sizilin' in the sky, and cakin' up the ground,

buzzin' 'round, birds is chirpin' in the trees, too hot to The

fly or sing. Too hot to work, too hot to eat, too hot to do a

of their tails, An' in the parlor, shet up dark, Mirandy's playin' scales.

You hear her go clean up the scale an' then go back agin', wonder what a state o' mind the neigh-An'

bors must be in; You kind o' feel the heat an' drought go On the occasion corresponding to this

iously directed to an impending civil war.

MASTERPIECES OF LITERATORS XXIV. Sec.

Three Utterances of Abraham Lincoln

# From the First Inaugural.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellowcountrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained. it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot-grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched. as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

At Gettysburg, November 19, 1963. Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are oreated equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate-we cannot consecrate-we cannot hallow-this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us-that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

## Second Inaugural Address.

Fellow-Countrymen-At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engresses and energies of the Nation. little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is. I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

four years ago, all thoughts were anx-

their imagination, the tones of their

In another realm the work typified by Tennyson and Whittier, for example, broke down old ramparts of tyranny, now covered out of sight by the fresh flowers of freedom and vines of natural faith and trust. Those inspired words averted. of "In Memoriam"-

You tell ms doubt is devil-born.

There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds. -intensely moved the souls of the genthe generation of today they are almost meaningless. The anathema has long been lifted from doubt, the creeds are in everybody's way. Whittier's humble and fervent plea for charity has gone the same road to the garret. I cannot quite follow you, my friends, as to the

I know not where His islands lift Their fronded palms in air; 1 only know I cannot drift Beyond His love and care.

To the youth of thirty years ago these noble lines were a discovery and an inspiration. To the youth of today, freed from the clutch of ecclesiastical despotism, their intellectual value is as purely historical as Luther's thesis or Webster's reply to Hayne. Here, in fact; is where so much of sterling literary achievement expires through limitation. Carlyle's discovery of Cromwell, Mills' defense of liberty, Bacon's Novum Organon, Dickens' delivery of captives, Poe's unmasking of hypocrisy and venality in criticism-all tasks, once performed, have no longer any place in the world of life, and are only relics in the world of literature. To come back to Tennyson and Whittier, the prayer for the slave has been answered, the prophecy of a broader charity has been fulfilled, and there its life is closed. Nobody needs be told today,

Hows'er it be it seems to me The only noble to be good; Kind hearts are more than coronets And simple faith than Norman blood.

Thus do the tragic careers of each succeeding generation become absorbed in the framework of the human mind and fit into their humble niche in the coral-reefs of Thought. Things that our fathers toiled and suffered to gain we accept as if they had always been, The battle is won, and the new geography shows no marks of the treaty of cession. The oracles of one day become poets are to catch our attention. It must be with the irresistible charm of beauty fade, the chords of entrancing melody swering string, the tapestries and canwases that blend with every intellecalways be dreamed, the song that will always be springing up in the disconsolate or the gay. A man can frame deathless harmony that shall never lose its pertinence or its power, or he can

it must be through the brush of in a few years at most, call for a scalp find the markets for their products inbounty law looking to the extermination of the creatures as pests. It will probably come to this sooner or later in Oregon, as well as in other states reached by this speculative craze, but it is difficult to see how the menace can be lifted, or its consequences

As a fad, the Belgian have industry will have its day. Whether it will survive as a legitimate industry will depend solely upon the success that follows the effort to create a demand for rabbit meat. There is practically no reason in the world why the flesh of some animals may not be as good for food as that of some others, but as long as the human stomach revolts against eating rabbits and cats, dogs and horses, the attempt to create a market for the fiesh of any of these creatures will meet with fallure.

### LEO'S VICTORY OVER BISMARCK.

Among recent deaths is that of Paul Falk, who was Minister of Public Worship in Prussia when the laws called by his name were enacted during Bismarck's war with the Roman Catholic Church of that kingdom. Shortly after the French war and the organization of the German Empire, Bismarck began a series of enactments against the Church of Rome in Prussia. In July, 1872, the Jesuits were ordered to leave the kingdom. Then, in May, 1873, came the so-called Falk laws, which required candidates for clerical office to undergo a certain amount of secular training at the German universities, and that appointments to ecclesiastical posts be approved by the secular authorities. These laws provided a royal tribunal for ecclesiastical matters and imposed fines and other penalties on persons who effect on the priests, who were directed by Pope Plus IX to disregard them, so a law was passed stopping the stipends of all-clergymen who did not obey the law. Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, in October, 1873, was fined for threatening to excommunicate a prowas created a Cardinal by the Pope. Archbishop Melchers was convicted of sedition in having instituted priests without permission of the government. In seven months four archbishops; seven bishops, 120 priests in the diocese of Cologne alone, were deprived or expelled. Newspapers were suppressed. professors were dismissed, religious services enjoined, church revenues imweddings interrupted, as marriages funerals were stopped. In 1876 the Pope and personal rights belonging to enrefused to receive Cardinal Hobenlohe listed men. He further says: as German Ambassador at his court. In 1878 Pius IX died and Leo XIII suc ceeded to the Papal throne. On Janu-tions, placing the discipline and military ary 30, 1879, Dr. Falk resigned, and in February, 1880, Pope Leo wrote to the officers and courts-mattial established and ceeded to the Papal throne. On Janu Archbishop of Cologne advising him to walks in ron-heeled shoes, the clangor | remembered but not read. Happy are same year the Falk laws were partially | legislate in respect to the internal affairs of

creasing. Money flows in from other states to pay for the lumber, the millhands and loggers receive the greater part of it, and they in turn distribute it among other producers. With fair and equitable railroad rates to outside markets, there are wonderful possibili-

ties for commercial development all through interior Oregon. This development should not be throttled by discriminating freight rates, which tend to one could wear the golden shoe or bethrow to another state business which rightfully belongs with us. come a Knight of the Golden Horseshoe

Not alone in the Willamette Valley are the gifts of nature being overlooked, and the general trade of the state made to suffer in consequence, but the treatment the mills are receiving there tends to discourage development in more remote portions of the state.

Basuto northern border and the Drak-East of the mountains, between the Snake River and the Cascades, is an ensburg Mountains, toward Natal. empire comprising about half of the There is only one avenue of escape to area of the state. This domain is the Transvaal, and that is by one of fringed by immense tracts of timber, the passes through the upper corner of estimates placing the amount of mer-Natal and across the Buffalo River. chantable timber standing in that re-But Lord Roberts has probably foregion at nearly 50,000,000 feet. The seen this and provided against it. De conversion of this 'raw' material into wet will probably be compelled to sur mey and the attendant development of the surrounding country will create new business for the railroads, which will repay them many times over for any apparent loss through concessions in rates at the present time.

Lieutenant-General Schofield, in a letter to the editor of the Bangor (Me.) Commercial, defends the Army canteen and points out that the United States in 1948. Among his college comrades soldier has a right to demand that he shall not be remanded to those days when English military despotism forced upon the soldier "social and religious rules which were inconsistent with civil. did not obey them. These laws had no and religious liberty." The American soldier is a self-respecting citizen, who knows his rights and who realizes that among those rights should be a religious and social liberty such as are en joyed by his fellow-citizens who do not enlist in the Army. The officers of the Army have their club for recreation fessor of a college in his diocese; was and social intercourse; the enlisted men imprisoned in February, 1874, deprived are also entitled to privileges of social of his diocese in April, 1874, and not life and recreation, not inconsistent released until February, 1876, when he with their military duty. The soldier does not lose his social right to such for the "unsuspecting victims of the gambler." These "victims" may keep recreation as he enjoyed before his en listment, any more than does the commissioned officer. Attempts to regulate the habits of the soldier to the extent of abolishing the post exchange is an interference with individual liberty nearly as pernicious as the ravages of intemperance, which await the United States Army if the post exchange and pounded, schools closed and religious canteen system are abolished. General the game," and quite as dishonest Schofield does well to deal with the were only legal before civil officers, and question as one of individual liberty

The arbitrary, despotio authority ised over and in the army has i superseded by beneficent laws and regula erned by law. Recent history has left no rod the perturence of its power, of ne can burn himself against a great wrong and the swallowed up in the triumph and the swallowed up in the triumph and priests be desired to institute. The triangle against a great wrong and the swallowed up in the triumph and the second to final the state of the state of

the Blue Ridge and the practical falls. Mirandy's sure to set in there, an' go to playery of the Shenandoah Valley. The in' scales. event was celebrated by the valiant

Platte.

It.

Governor by carving the name of There ain't no way to figure out how some things gits to be, George I upon the highest peak which understandin' womankind is Ån'

the party climbed, and upon the return work fur me. to Virginia he presented each Mazama If ahe plays tunes or jigs or things, it wouldn't with a golden horseshoe, studded with

seem so hot. Them scales would keep fur cooler days keep valuable stones, resembling the heads jest as well as not; of nails, and with this inscription: "Sic

othings that is, is stranger than the strangest fairy tales, it beats me, how when it's hot Mirandy juvat transcendere montes" (It is thus a pleasure to cross the mountains). No An'

must play scales. Honored in a Far-Off Land. "I see," said Mrs. Haycrop, looking m the paper, "that that Chinese up fro name Taku means great mouth. "Well," said Father Haycrop, "Chiny's a miver country, an' I spose they named

Why He Quit. The poet wrote with gles, "Ewang Hau Will get it in the neck, But wrote no more, for he forgot The tragic fact that there is not A Chinese word for trek.

#### Ill-Timed Pleasantry.

The drowning man clutched at the straws which floated on the water. How the straws came to be in the middle of render or be starved out, for he cannot replenish his ammunition. The end the wide Pacific, no one on the steamer, from which the drowning man had fallen, of the struggle in the Free State is at hand, and that in the Transvaal will

hand, and that in the Transvaal will not be long delayed after the complete "Help," observed the man to the pas occupation of the Free State releases sengers, as he blew the water from his Lord Roberts' force of cavalry now opthroat.

A tall passenger cast his eye in the diection of the man, and the latter caught The late Judge Shattuck was gradu-

"Eye saved you," said the rescuer. he spoke too soon, for no sooner had he spoken that the other cast one despairing ook at him, and fell back in the water, dead.

There is such a thing as being too funny.

# Where Money Talks.

Montana has no orators Because, although it's shocking. They need no speakers in a state Where money does the talking.

The Way to Fame. "Prince Tuan," said the phile "has apparently solved the riddle of

'How do you mean?" inquired his wife "He is beginning to get killed."

The Force of Example. I ain't no doubt George Washington Was awful good an' great, An' pa he says, 'That mans my son, Too cught to emmalate.'' But when they make me stand up stiff, An' 'rect all time; I can us' feel as though I don't care if There wasn't no such man.

An' Franklin was a great man, too He got up with the sun. An' that's what I have got to do, Which isn't any fun; An' when pa mays, "My son, bewars, To lie abed's a sin." I feel as if I wouldn't care

If Franklin'd never been. Great men was needed far an' wida

I s'pose they had to be, An' I could stand 'on till they tried To make one out of me. I b'lieve sometimes that if they knew We had to emmalate All sorts of things they used to do.

They wouldn't uv been great · J. J. MONTAGUE.

All dreaded it-all sought to avert it While the inaugural address was being delivered at this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war-seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All them forts after the boy orator of the knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easter triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and sach invokes his ald against the other. may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered-that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purposes Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come: but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope -fervently do we pray-that this mighty courge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3000 years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none: with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan-to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all

nations.