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TODAY'S WEATHER. -Pair; northwesterly

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30

Unmistakable signs, both in Oregon. and Washington, point to a deepening sense of party responsibility among members of the Legislatures. At Olympia, Democrats have met to discuss pol- citizen should strive. Who can be so icies upon which the party can safely unite, and in Oregon the most notable feature of the Senatorial campaign is an earnest and for the most part a ly to rich and poor, there no crime shall good-tempered discussion of the party caucus. Without entering into the con- pure city, ruled in decency and ordertroversy over the Senatorial caucus, its that is

if it is intelligently and righteously applied. Like many other human demaster, Senator McBride once said of the caucus that it is an instrument end, it must be thrown away and ething else tried. There is a deal of truth in this, which those who are denouncing the caucus should bear in mind. We have had trouble enough with the caucus in Oregon Legislatures, oodness knows. But that was not the fault of the caucus. It was the fault of the men who used it so bunglingly or so iniquitously. There will be no caucuses in heaven. Every man will vote his convictions without regard to either bosses or leaders. But on this earth, while we belong to parties, we shall have to caucus occasionally, betion whether there should be a Republican Senatorial caucus at Salem next month. We understand Mr. Corbett to take the position that this question, as well as the question of how the vote should be taken, should be left entirely with the judgment of the members

themselves. It is a position that does

him credit, and we have little doubt

that Senator McBride will, if asked,

express substantially the same senti-

ment. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, gave himself a good Christmas by announcing a new batch of college bequests aggregating \$80,000. One would hate to have to decide which are of the greater merit, the benevolences of Dr. Pearsons or those of Mr. Rockefeller. They are caslly classified-Mr. Rockefeller gives in large blocks to a great university, Dr. Pearsons spreads his benefactions out over a multitude of country colleges. Either end is a noble one. There is work that can only be done in the great university. Some studies and some steps in almost all studies can only be successfully taken among great libraries and in immense laboratories under the eye of authoritative masters. There is more in Cambridge or Heidelberg than the name There is an atmosphere and a scholastic spirit in a great university which can never be duplicated elsewhere, and Stanford and Rockefeller have chosen monuments "more lasting than brass and more lofty than the royal site of pyramids." Their names will be treasured by future generations when the miseries of Central Pacific and Standard Oil have been covered with the dust of time. Let us not disparage their good deeds while recognizing also the peculiar joy that belongs to Dr. Pearsons in his recognition of the little college. In thinking of these herotcally | beginnings of system in this intimate struggling institutions of helpful training, scattered over the rural districts country like lights upon a stormy coast, the melting words of Webster small college; and yet, sir, there are tional system of the state, under tor's suffused face and truckly nas been to recognize popular liberty as a right, not as a duty those who love it!" In the great oraare recalled, as he spoke of Dart- should be working independently and popular liberty as a right, not as a tor's suffused face and trembling lip ere shadowed forth the hopes and toll of hundreds of similar institutions now working out their destiny in every state and territory. It is doubtful if any people of Portland have no idea of the tion, the abatement of unjust laws, the human institution, not excepting even the work of Christian missions, repre- state at large are struggling, despite the sents more self-sacrificing labor and denial than the small college, into whose humble life Dr. Pearsons' gift comes with irradiating helpfulness and their rolls of alumni. Perhaps Dr. Pearsons has chosen the better part.

If the dispatches correctly reveal the

petual candidate of his party bids fair to receive a decided check in quarters where example will be contagious. It seems futile to look towards Croker and Hill in New York, or the intel-lectual paralysis of the South, to get the party back on sane grounds. New York is for Bryan and the gold standard; the Rocky Mountain States are for Bryan and expansion, and the annals, like that of Nebraska, or Wis-South is for Bryan and consent of the governed; so that if anybody is to dally with sanity, it would seem to be the great Middle West, which has apparently become the controlling factor in National politics. It is true that Tammany and the South are for Democracy and foolishness; but they would be just as rampant and unreasoning for Democracy and sense; they would shout just as lustly for Cleveland, Olney or Carlisle as they do for Bryan. Therefore it makes no sort of difference what Tammany or the South thinks on any by "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without softistation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose. ver at Chicago the same year will apparently have to take up the task of eliminating socialism and populism from the Democratic platform and ticket of 1904. It looks like an impossible task; but equally impossible things have been done, and it is the part of common courtesy and patriotism

to wish them success,

Civic virtue would indeed be at low nes, 106 ebb if the manly, patriotic words of Dr. Wise at Temple Beth Israel failed to Bit Dearborn street.

For sale in Omaha by H. C. Shears, 105 N.

Streenth street, and Barkalow Bros., 1612

Farnam etcet. alone that the ideal, unrealizable in this Co., IT W. Second South street.

For sale in New Orleans by Ernest & Co., only thing to be satisfied with, but it 215 Boyal street.
On file in Washington, D. C., with A. W. bings as they are, but we must always For sale in Deaver, Colo., by Hamilton & feel that they are a sorry falling short feel that they are a sorry falling short of that which can content us or win respect or enthusiasm. So when the preacher stands up to rebuke, without intolerance or aspersion, the wrong and wickedness rampant in every city, it is the part of the true patriot to yield assent. Vice and crime exist, always have, perhaps always will, but this does not excuse them or palliate either their iniquity or their economic waste. It does not, to the right-minded man, lower the standard for which every lost to virtue as not to share with pleasure in the vision of the Ideal City? There justice shall be meted out equalstalk or vice flaunt itself. A clean, what Dr. Wise looks forward advisability or the form of the vote in to, and he is right to say it is within this particular case, a word ought to reach. All that is necessary is for the be said in defense of the caucus against people to will it. Public opinion will attacks that are almost always made not sanction it, but public opinion is upon it. The caucus is a useful device wrong. It must be brought up to the point of righteousness in action and nobility in ideals. It is the duty and vices, it is a good servant, but a bad privilege of the pulpit to take a foremost part in that ameliorating effort. Law has no power equal to the quiet adaptable to a certain end, but as soon influence upon character exerted by the as the time arrives when it manifestly great preacher, who is loved as well as has no farther serviceability to that feared, honored as well as respected. feared, honored as well as respected. Not on the statute-book, but in the hearts of men, the Ideal City waits its corner-stone.

cause the course for which the party as a party will be held responsible must be determined by the party as a party. The man who doesn't intend to he hourd by the causes better stay out he hourd by the causes better stay out he hourd by the causes better stay out he hourd he hourd he hourd he hourd he causes better stay out he hourd he causes better stay out he hourd he causes the course for which the party as the mother country," says Professor Reinsch, "is rapidly being duction from study of actual experience of the crew, There were no free schools of John A. Andrew, the great war Governor of Massachusetts, was borne us, none too well, perhaps, therefore it that what we want, after all, is results. Whether representation in Congress and statehood is better for the pinos than more paternal methods for a time, is not a question for preconecived notions, but for practical investigation, perhaps experiment. Great Britain, most successful, has pursued a course far from the ideals of Bryan and Harrison. Prance has gone to the in anti-imperialist extreme, but is trying to retrace her steps. What the tropics tration by a highly trained independtained with a minimum of interference with native customs, but with policies that make the most of the dependcity. The old idea that government is may not deny that the peculiar glory continually conspiring to overthrow most misunderstanding on this head. Government's normal effort now is to nity's highest possible producing power. The same machinery will not work

equally well in different climates. President Strong's remarks at Albany, formulating plans for closer connection between the State University and the lower schools of the state, are in keeping with the work his administration has pursued in a practical way, looking to the same end. This was the dream also of President Chapman, and relationship, but much remains to be resources, that the primary schools, High Schools and State University a comprehensive whole, working harmonlously to some well-apprehended lated Superintendents and principals in the several counties. The State Unimatter, and advantage should be taken

seems to pervade the members of the Legislature. The disposition to do good work has never been so noticeable, Surely, with all its other plans the Legislature may find opportunity to do something, to perfect the educational system of the state. Oregon ought to establish a name for herself in school consin, or Michigan.

THE BEQUEST OF THE CENTURY. The bequest of the expiring century

is various, but the supreme final test

they done for man? How is it with man? On the whole, from

standpoint of the widest most searching view, is man in the mass wiser, happier, holler, than he was when the chimes of midnight tolled public question. They are heart and forth their last alarm for the eight-soul for whatever the Democratic eenth century? With the beginning of eenth century? With the beginning of this century the experiment of democin Europe had crossed literally a Red Sea of blood in France, only to be supplanted by the enlightened despotism of Napoleon, the victor of Marengo. The promised land of constitutional liberty looked far distant in 1801 to those who believed in the largest tical freedom for the greatest numpolitical freedom for the greatest ber. On the night of Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo it could not be said it was a victory for the rights of the people, for it remitted France to the wretched rule of the Bourbons, Spain to the brutal tyranny of a worthless King, Italy to the oppression of Austria, and Poland to the domination of Russia. Surely Waterloo, which substituted for the enlightened despotism of Napoleon the narrow-minded, ignorant tyranny of the cruel and cowardly sovereigns of Europe, who for nearly twenty years had been groping about their fallen thrones feeling for their lost crowns, did not promise much for the enlargement of popular freedom, Even in England, the freest country in Europe, representative government at the dawn of this century was but a name. Great cities, like Manchester, sent not a member to Parliament, while scores of represented places had not fifty electors, and some had only three or four. The franchise was so carefully restricted to the wealthy that voice in public affairs. Jews were subrights of other men of the same stasocial outcasts, and Deists like Paine and Unitarians like Priestley equally reviled and hated for advocating a creed that now is not only tolerated, but respectfully treated, both in England and America.

The year 1837 saw the extinction of

years later saw the grant of home rule to rebellious Canada; the corn laws were repealed in 1846; the use of female and child labor in coal mines was prohibited; the Jews were relieved from the last of their civic disabilities. including the ancient test oath, in 1857; the Irish Church was disestablished in 1868; the conditions of peasant land tenure in Ireland have been steadily improved; the rights of labor have been greatly enlarged. The century was a third past before the government ceased hanging men, women and chil-Professor Reinsch's paper on colonial dren for petty thefts, and not until administration, read at Ann Arbor Friday, is significant of what would be- stricted to murder. Imprisonment for come of the high-sounding phrases of debt, sometimes for life, lasted well into anti-imperialism if they were subjected the second half of the century. The to the cold dissection of science instead | treatment of the insane was not less of being cast like a football into the barbarous, for lunatics were chained whirling gridiron of popular politics. to the floor of noisome cells or confined "The idea that colonial populations in iron cages In England at the beshould have the same laws, religion. ginning of our century all men except language, literature and governmental the rich and the nobles were liable to common wells, from whose contaminis the only thing for the Kaffir and the ated water infection spread through the Igarrotes. The point to remember is city. Portland, built where sixty years ago was a wilderness, has today a system of water works, sewerage and lighting superior to the best of these conveniences enjoyed by the great cities

human slavery in the West Indies; two

of the world 100 years ago. When we remember that constitu-tional freedom is today enjoyed by Germany, by France, by every country member that even Russia emancipated streets, keeps out disease, restores the lame, illuminates the ignorant, converts the cruel to the gospel of humane life, beats down the doors of bigotry, enlarges the domain of the greatest good for the greatest number, is the peculiar faith and practice of the last half of the nineteenth century. The advance in the comforts of the people, in the purchasing power of their wages, in their houses, surroundings, opportuhis indefatigable labors achieved the nities, educational and social and spiritual, has been the marked feature of the century. The world is happier and done. It involves a fearful waste of better than it has ever been, because the slow but steady trend of the nineteenth century has been to recognize

The glory of the nineteenth century is that it stands for greatly enlarged purpose. Familiar with the admirable civil liberty and religious teleration, for arrangements in vogue in this city, the the wide diffusion of popular educaconfusion in which the schools of the purification of corrupt politics, the amelioration of poverty and extinction arduous and intelligent efforts of Su- of disease, for increased sobriety and perintendent Ackerman and the iso- purity of life and manners, for increased popular happiness and social comfort due to better wages and more Our great names are in versity is now better equipped than just and humane relations between empty alumni. Perhaps Dr. ever before for aid in this important player and employed. In the matter of scientific discovery and its application of this capacity as well as the enthu- to the abatement of the asperities and slasm of the University officers in the increase of the felicity of human exist-Democratic situation in Illinois, the cause. A most auspicious circumstance ence, the sineteenth century is the most

feeling of ser-ousness and amity that and above all other centuries, it has time when the majority of practical A STUDY IN ADVERBS OF DEGREE been the age of scientific advancement and social reform.

BULWER LYTTON'S MASTERPIECE.

What shall we say of "Richelieu," which Mr. Warde and his company present so engagingly? It may be profitable to inquire whether it has lasting qualities, whether it is likely to hold its own permanently in association Shakespearean plays, and whether the crafty cardinal will continue to engage the attention of actors capable of interpreting and presenting the very high-est in dramatic art. Nearly all great of its accumulations is, What have English-speaking tragedians of present generation and the one immediately preceding have played Richelleu. Why should Lytton keep company on the stage with incomparable Shakespeare? In libraries he is so far behind that he is almost lost sight of. But people who seldom or never go to the theater except to see Shakespearean plays do not as a rule discriminate against "Richelleu," whose "drawing" powers, which are a fair test, equal "Richard III," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," or "Macbeth."

A fair answer is that Lytton had in a very high degree the dramatic instinct. He knew how to build plays. In the language of the present-day craft, he was an expert in the "me-chanics" of the profession. The best living playwrights have taken his structures as models. He puts into his plays the one essential quality-human interest. No dramatic writer of modern times surpasses him in setting a love story. Since his day, hundreds of good plays with romantic love as the theme have been written, but not one of them ranks "The Lady of Lyons." Perhaps it is the beautiful love story of Julie de Mortimer and Adrian de Mauprat woven into "Richelleu" that gives it such charm with people to whom newmade plays, such as Bronson Howard and Augustus Thomas write, do not

appeal. From a strict literary point of view, "Richelleu" is not without merit. If it lacks profoundness, it has dramatic intensity. Ifit does not go into analyses of passion which change great souls from angels to devils, it deals with heroism and suffering, which the average theuntil after the cassage of the great re-form bill of 1832 the masses had small tal strain. It contains a few lines that have been universally quoted. The lanject to civil disabilities, and up to 1829 guage is musical and there are rhetori-Catholics in Ireland could not own cal flights that arouse men. "Richeland, hold any office, be returned to lieu" has no horrors. It does not reek Parliament or enjoy any of the civic with blood. Its climax, when Richelieu, stripped for the fime being of potion. Nonconformists in England were litical power, relies on his priesthood to save his ward, is a dramatic picture once seen, never forgotten. How shall "Richelleu" be classed? There is not enough history in it to be called historical. It is not a tragedy. It is not a comedy. It is not primarily a love story. It is not a melodrama. It is a fascinating play in a class by itself.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

When the great Unitarian preacher, Channing, was buried, in 1842, the bells of all the Roman Catholic churches tolled; the Roman Catholic clergy attended his funeral, and paid eloquent testimony to his saintly life and devout spirit from the pulpits. The memory of Dr. Channing was thus honored because he had stood up manfully for the rights of the Roman Catholic churches and their communicants; for their protection against and redress for gross acts of mob ruffianism and violence procured by the preaching of religious zealots and fanatics more than sixty years ago. Dr. Channing had given the right hand of humane fellowship to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston; had testified to the value of

his noble Christian work among the

of all governments with scattered pos- in England, and even in America they Governor of Massachusetts, was borne ressions, anti-imperialism placidly sets were of a rudimentary character. The its dicta about "self-government," "con- first visitation of the cholera in 1832 which Protestant and Catholic, Gentile cess is that it helps to encourage vasent of the governed" and "the Consent of the governed" and "the Consent of the governed" and "the Conowed its extraordinary fatality to the
stitution follows the flag." Because a
fact that sources of water supply in
poor, were largely represented. The form of government works well with great cities included public pumps and memory of John A. Andrew was honored by men of all parties because he was a true American, the ocean of whose philanthropy, as Wendell Phillips said of O'Connell, knew no shore. Governor Andrew was conspicuous in 1854-56 for his bitter denunciation of "know-nothingism," which was the designation of that day for A. P. A.ism. When Henry Wilson and other conspicuous men coquetted with "know-nothingism." John united Italy, by Hungary, by imperial A. Andrew denounced it without stint as utterly inconsistent with our con-Europe save Russia; when we re- stitutional separation of church and state and our prohibition of religious her serfs before America did her tests as qualification for office. He was need, Professor Reinsch concludes, is slayes; when we remember the in- a true American, a genuine democrat creased humanity of surgical skill and in the breadest sense of the word, hospital care; when we remember the and when he died not simply his party, ent service. The best results are at- increased comfort and swiftness of but the whole people, mourned because travel; the increased cheapness of the a great man, a sincere servant of the necessaries of life, the vast improvethat make the most of the depend-ency's economic and productive capa-the popular manners and habits, we When Wendell Philips died, he, too, was mourned by all parties. It was an continually conspiring to overthrow of the nineteenth century is the fact the rights of man is responsible for that it has been emphatically the peovoted to have George William Curtis ple's century. The industrial energy deliver a funeral oration, and it was that creates comfortable and cheap an Irish Democratic city government conserve and make easy the commu- dwellings for the decent and hard- that placed the tablet with a noble inworking poor, drains cities, cleans scription to his memory that now marks the site of the old-time residence

of the great orator on Essex street. The memory of ex-Governor Roger Wolcott deserves and doubtless will obtain equal honor from his sterling fellow-citizens of both parties, for it was due to the efforts of Governor Greenhalge, Lieutenant - Governor Wolcott and United States Senator Hoar that the fanaticism of the A. P. A. movement was fearlessly challenged and crushed in 1895, when it had reached formidable dimensions in the Republican party of Massachusetts. Governor Greenhalge was of English birth, Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott came of the most distinguished New England ancestry. These two men joined hands to defy the A. P. A. movement. In the state convention United States Senator Hoar, alone among leading Republicans, had stood up straight for religious toleration. At this juncture Goyernor Greenhalge declared at a great public meeting at Holyoke that "it is time to take a square issue with big-otry; we would rather be beaten by one hundred thousand votes if one of the votes meant to favor ostracism and proscription." Lieutenant - Governor

Wolcott at the same meeting said: It seems to me that no greater injury can be done to the American people than in attempting to bring into our elections the bitter feeling of race and religious snimosity. And I believe that whoever undertakes to do that—and I care not who began it, nor from which side it springs—I believe that whoever does that, does an injury to the commonwealth.

ambition of Mr. Bryan to be the per- in this connection, as in others, is the blessed period of human history Far These good words were uttered at a

Republican politicians were truckling to A.-P. A.-ism. Governor Greenhalge, United States Senator Hoar and Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott saved the party from defeat by their indignant refusal to proscribe the men of any religious faith. Governor Wolcott's memory, because of these good words, is equally dear today to men of all parties, all sects and creeds, as was ty" and "quite." that of Channing, Andrew and Phillips.

A BEAUTIFUL OLD MAN. Among recent deaths is that of Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol, for more than fifty years minister of the West Church (Unitarian), Boston. Dr. Bartol was nearly 88 years of age. He retired from the pulpit in 1889. His church, although classed as Unitarian, stead-fastic held and industrial that the steady of the stea from the pulpit in 1839. His church, although classed as Unitarian, stead-fastly held an independent attitude, and was known as the "Independent consciously welcome its rare appearance that we unconsciously welcome its rare appearance. Congregational Society." Dr. Bartol in his prime was easily the first preacher realize that his unmodified expression in the Unitarian pulpit of his day in stands for more than a long succession of "verys."

sion. He was a short man, of slight

Not only the unnecessary use, but the his power of eloquent literary expres-sion. He was a short man, of slight figure. His long white hair flowed over his benignant face, so that in his last days of pulpit service he was described simist, but, like the poetry of Holmes, of his youth's bright and beautiful morning. It is a sure sign of a healthful and nobly philosophic spirit when a very old man greets the morning stars and the noonday sun with hosannas and hallelujahs rather than with the dismal, croaking voice of a rusty raven complaining from a cornice. Dr. Bartol, with all his sweetness of

spirit, never flinched from his guns. When John A. Andrew made his great argument against the prohibitory liquor law before the Massachusetts Legislature, Dr. Bartol preached a sermon in the course of which he warmly supported the opposition to prohibition. Wendell Phillips took up cudgels for the prohibitionists, and he did not spare Dr. Bartol, but poured out upon him a large quantity of very eloquent but exceedingly bitter personal abuse. He re-called to the public mind the fact that Dr. Bartol was the successor of Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell, and intimated that Dr. Bartol's "recreancy to the cause of temperance" was in utter violation of the traditions of his pulpit and of Dr. Lowell's personal opinions and teachings in life. The assault of Mr. Phillips was terrible in its rhetorical skill and its vituperative bitterness. Dr. Bartol did not flinch, although he must have suffered, for he and Mr. Phillips were warm friends in the anti-slavery cause, but he replied to his assault with dignity, ability and spirit, but without bitterness. Some ten years later, when Wendell Phillips was borne to the tomb, Dr. Bartol preached a sermon which was noble and discriminating eulogy of the great orator. He had borne Mr. Phillips no malice; he had felt at entire liberty to call upon him in his last sickness, and spoke over him words of unstinted praise, because he believed Mr. Phillips to be absolutely sincere whether he praised or blamed. Dr. Bartol published a volume on his travels in Europe that include a description of the aurora borealis which hath also is a memorable bit of word painting and in Job:

The Salvation Army in Seattle has at by no harsher name, of giving free dinners on Thanksgiving and Christmas to the promiscuous crowd that fattens upon charity. Plainly speaking, these good people have found out, what more practical, worldly folk knew long ago. Christian was almost quite that a free spread of this sort does ton, who was nearly cont more harm than good. As given out by with the officers of the Army, the reasons Nativity" tocess is that it helps to grancy and attracts a class most unworthy of help and most undesirable as guests. They have found that saloon loafers are always ready to take advantage of the free dinner, while the self-respecting and deserving poor, whom it is especially desirable to reach, very rarely attend. The lesson learned is a wholesome one, and its anplication will no doubt result in the formation of wiser plans for helping the deserving poor than that of attempting to herd them with all sorts for the purpose of feeding them for a

that does not fall short of John Rus-

kin's best poetic prose.

Since hazing is so necessary in a cadet's education, and since it is in possible to know when a victim has had enough, Congress ought to appoint an experienced committee to see that the process is effective but not too thor-

is but a feint, of course, since it is known that the real opposition to the bill is instigated by the cottonseed oil trust. There is a wide gap between promise and fulfillment, intention and action, and therefore, after all, we may not be

One argument for reapportionment of Linn County abides in the fact that Eugene wants the change and Albany stands ready to oppose it.

Hanna is said to be unable to run the enate. McKinley now has a precedent for breaking away from boss rule.

Chums No More. Chicago Times-Herald. Ah, yes! they used to run together,
Fair Jane and laughing May;
They had no secrets from each other,
No grudgings to display;
They used to be as happy sisters,
Each of them used to know

Who wrote the other loving letters-

But that was long ago!

They used to share each other's pleasures, Fair May and happy Jane; They used to habite over their treasures, But time has rent the chain That seemed to bind the two together-To day they seldom meet, And when they do, by chance, 'tis only

To beat a quick retreat. Pair Jane and happy May are married; When Jane's girl ten't ill May's boy has comething that is catching-They love each other still But when one sees the other coming she waves her back, for, oh! They say diseases may be carried Around in clothes, you know!

Clara Sterling Doclittle in Chicago Record. Modified expressions are popular nowadays. A simple adjective or adverb seems to us crude or harsh. It must be modified by some word indicating degree. Hence the frequent use, sometimes correct and sometimes incorrect, of the lit-tle words "very," "rather," "real," "pret-

We should do well in many cases to make no modification at all. Nine times out of ten the "very" or the "very, very" that we insert would better be left out. An unmodified adjective or adverb in

actual misuse of words denoting degree is common, and naturally so, for such words are too much used, and the chances by one of his admirers as looking like modifier we shall hit upon the wrong "a dear, old moth-eaten angel." Dr. one. If we must modify what we say, Bartol was a beautiful old man, who at least we should modify it with the grew sweet rather than sour with advancing years. Tennyson, in his old age, wrote at times like a grim pessimist, but, like the poetry of Holmes. the preaching of Dr. Bartol to the last that is not an equivalent in the matter of days of his pulpit service was as opsyntax or of meaning. If we wish to say timistic, hopeful and sweet as the voice "somewhat" or "to a certain degree," 'rather" is the correct word. Instead of using it, however, we frequently use "pretty" or "real." These two, far from adverbs of degree like "rather," are adjectives denoting quality—the first, the quality of attractiveness to the eye; the second, the quality of genuineness. Since they are adjectives they must modify nouns or pronouns, and can never be correctly used to modify adverbs or other adjectives. It is correct to speak of a "pretty child" or a "pretty dress," but incorrect to say, "I had a pretty good time," for "I had a rather good time." "He did it pretty well" for "He did it rather well." "Real" should be used only as the synonym of "genuine." "It gives me real pleasure to see you," we should say, not "I am real glad to see you." The expressions, "real pretty," "real angry," "real glad," "real sorry," and so forth are all incorrect because in them we have a qualifying adjective perlouns or pronouns, and can never be cor

and so forth are all incorrect because in them we have a qualifying adjective performing the function possible only to an adverb of degree. "Real" is also used occasionally instead of "very," as in the sentence, "She is a real nice girl."

The use of "pretty" and "real" for "rather" does violence to English syntax, as well as to the meaning of the words. There is a more common mistake that is not ungrammatical, but is quite as objectionable as these—the use of "quite" in the sense of "rather" or "very," "Quite" is in itself an adverb of degree, and hence a grammatical equivalent of "rather" or "very." It is stronger than either of them, however, since it means "entirely." means "entirely

A glance at the use of the word in the writings of different periods is profitable. Until our own time we find that the prac-tice has been virtually uniform. Shakes-peare used "quite" only in its originat sense. In "A Midsummer Night's peare used "quite" or sense. In "A Mic Dream" Thisbe says:

Speak, speak. Quite dumb? Again Lady Macbeth reproaches Macbeth for his terror at the sight of Ban-quo's ghost in the words:

O. Pyramus, arisel

What, quite unmann'd in folly? In the Bible there are many finatances of the use of "quite." In Levilicus we read: "The land shall not be quite cut off": in Genesia, "He hath sold us and hath also quite devoured our money." Is it not that I have no help in me,

And that effectual working in driven quite from me?

In the time of John Bunyan, who lived The Salvation Army in Seattle has at in the 17th century, "quite" was still used length awakened to the folly, to call it exclusively in the sense of "entirely," by no harsher name, of giving free dinand, moreover, could always be used in-terchangeably with that word. The fol-lowing sentence from "The Pilgrim's Progress" shows how completely synony-mous the two were: "This sore combat who is not. mous the two were. lasted for above half a day, even till Christian was almost quite spent." Mil-Bunyan, refers in "The Ode on the Bud Doble, whose estarrhal name

The wild ocean Who now hat quite forgot to rave. and again in Comus, speaking of spiritual degradation, he says:

The soul grows slotted by contagion, Imbodies and imbrutes, till she quite lose The divine propriety of her first being. In Addison's time the word still kept to its original meaning. We read in the Speciator, published early in the 18th century: "The same actions may be aimed at different ends and arise from quite contrary principles." In all of these instances

at different ends and arise from quite contrary principles." In all of these instances the word means "entirely" or "complete. ly," and there is no evidence of its having been used in any other sense during the years that are indicated.

In the lith century, however, escepcially in this country, we have restricted the use of "quite" in one direction and example and the country, we have restricted the use of "quite" in one direction and example and the sentence as: "almost entirely." but "almost quite" for "almost entirely." but "almost quite" for "almost entirely." is no longer in good use. On the other hand we have come to use the word extensively to mean "rather" or "very." In the sentences as: "She has quite recovered." "The work is not quite finished." "He is quite dead," "I am not quite ready." It is incorrectly used for "rather" in such sentences as: "He has been quite good." "I am feeling quite well," "It is quite pretty." It should not be used as a general rule before an adjective of quality. We should not say "quite pretty." In same objection holds against such expressions as "quite late" for "some what late" or "very late." "quite tireo" "It is rarely entirely pretty." The same objection holds against such expressions as "quite late" for "some what I be I rit. I have deen to business. See? An an with the what I be I rit. An 'can't bego his little job, to eswap calls with a British snob.

The Frince an' I could never hitch: He sent me invitations which am with work to do like mine was bound in duty to decline. Says he: "Ole man, drop up tonight; The booze at Windsor's out o' sight; The booze at Windsor's out o' sight; The work is not quite recovered." And so his nibs he got dead soce, and wouldn't let me ride no mure. I didn't mean it fur no snub, But he is such a touchy dub.

But he is such a touchy dub.

But he is such to be used as a general rule before an adjective of quality. We should not say "quite pretty." It also in cert of the lindshed me.

But I don't need no Prince of Wales, About my style Opponents of the Grout bill urge that its enactment would be detrimental to the cattle interests of the country. This Ingly pretty, it is rarely entirely pretty.

The same objection holds against such expressions as "quite late" for "somewhat late" ar "very late," "quite tireo" for "rather tired," etc.

Int if he ever drops 'round hers, as he may do, I'm told, next year, as he overburdened with laws after the next

what late" or "very late," "quite threofor "rather tired," etc.

In certain phrases "quite" amounts almost to a vulgarism; for instance, "quite a while" for "some time," "quite an accident" for "a serious accident," "quite a hard problem" for "a rather hard problem," "quite a good deal" for "some distance," and "quite a few" for "some distance," and "quite a few" for "several."

It may be that "quite" will come finally to mean "rather" or "to a certain degree," as well as "entirely." At present the best usage restricts it to its original meaning. Should it acquire another meaning its gain will be a loss to the language in both clearness and definiteness. The unfortunate ambiguity that results from such use of words in senses not their own is illustrated by the experience of an Engilsh insurance company of high financial standing which inserted in its American advertisement what was supposed to be a recommendation: "Our profit is quite south." The Cheerful Idiot.—"I wonder," said the its American advertisement what was supposed to be a recommendation: "Our credit is quite good." In America, how-ever, where in common parlance "quite" was no longer restricted to the meaning "entirely," but had had two weaker meanings thrust upon it, this was a far from reassuring announcement, and the company had to change its advertisement before it could do any business.

Chambers's Journal.
When "Charlie" Russell, the late Lord
Chief Justice, was contesting South Hackney, a constituent, in the course of his canvass, asked Sir Charles what the pen-alty was for bigamy. "Two mothers-in-law," retorted the famous lawyer. SLINGS AND ARROWS,

New Year's Resolutions. Make your New Year's resolutions, make as many as you can,
Swear that when the year is ended you will be a better man, That you'll bid farewell to Folly and will

grasp the hand of Work.

And will tackle any duty you have been disnosed to shirk;

Swear you'll drop the little vices that are second nature now—

They are pleasant little vices—but just drup them, anyhow.

Make your New Year's resolutions, though you make your new them with a sigh.

make them with a sigh, Make them great, and grand and noble-you can break them by and by.

ear you'll never more grow angry at the Through the telephone receiver; you can't worry her, you know, And you only wants your passion on the cold, unfeeling air.

For your wrath boils o'er the wire, and, behold, she isn't there!

Do not even swear she's lying like an Annotation above. nias, when She advises you, serenely, "Line is busy; call

again. Though it's hard to swear to stop it, you can do it if you try; So just make the resolution, you can break it by and by.

Swear you'll read the books you ought to, what they are you too well know; On your shelf they've long been standing unmolested, in a row.

How you've talked and talked about them, and have looked the covers o'er;

Picked them up, and dropped them sadly, to be closed forever more.

be closed forever more. They contain the information that's exactly what you need,

And there's dozens upon dozens of the books you ought to read. Therefore, make this resolution, and, if it grows galling, why. As you made it you can break it, in a second, by and by. There are scores of resolutions which it takes

no time to make.

And which never are so lasting that they're very hard to break;

And it makes one feel so noble full of purposes sublime, Full of valor and ambition, and of greatness

for a time. When he makes those resolutions, and they are withal so chesp,
That they well are worth making, although
none of them will keep.
Lives there man that such a pleasure to his

conscience could deny?

Make them, and you'll feel much better. You can break them by and by.

Patrick Crowe Located.

(From our special correspondents.) Pretoria, Dec. 29.-Pat Crowe passed through here yesterday. It is feared that he is on his way to kidnap General Dewet, Bayombang, Luzon, Dec. 23.—A man an-

"Hoch der Kalser" was he relieved from the embarrassing position in which he was placed. Nova Zembia, Dec. 29.—The detectives

on the police force have been thrown into a state of excitement by the foot-prints on a snow bank which look like those of Professor Andree, but which experts pronounce to have been made by the shoes of Patrofsky Krowovitch, of the

United States.
Canton, Dec. 29.—The striking similarity between Hon. L. H. Chang, of this elty, and Pat Crowe, of the United States, has led Mr. Chang to give out the announcement that he has committed hari-kari.

Terra del Fuego, Dec. 29.—The body of Pat Crowe was washed ashore here to-Pat Crowe was day.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 29,-The police here
Butte, Mont., Dec. 29,-The police here arrested last night a man with \$25,000 on his person, on suspicion that it was Pat Crowe, but it turned out that he was merely a member of the Legislature, on

his way home from the residence of W. A. Clark

city and school has been dismissed. Seattle, Dec. 29.—Pat Crowe is not here.

Tod Sloan's Soliloguy,

Has filled the masal trump of fame (Which lines is in the book of pom Got up by little Doctor Holmes), He was an Al man, of course, And savyled all about a horse But what was he, along of me, That rides for bloods of high degree; That rides for bloods of high degree;
That people say of far and wide,
"That there Tod Sloan knows how to ride"?
There never was a jockey known
That made such dough as does T. Sloan.
His H. R. H. the Prince of Walce,
The gent that from ole Lunnon halls,
He's been t'rived down by all his sot,
Fur leavin' me out in de wet.
I ain't no 'ristocrat, not I;
Not that I can't be if I try.

The Cheerful Idiot.-"I wonder," said the shoe-derk boarder, "why they call it mistle-toe?" "It is so called because the miss'll toe the mark every time she sees a bit of suspended anywhere," said the Cheerful Edise--Indianapolis Press.

An Injustice—She-You remember, dear, that five hundred dollars you gave me the other day to put in the bank? He-Good gracious! You haven't run through with that, have you? She (indignantly)-Certainly not. I have nearly fifty left.-Brooklyn Life.

A Cautious Answer. — "Where is Josiar?" asked Mrg. Contorsel, uneasily, "Well," answered her husband, as he proceeded to fill his pipe. "I won't say fur certain. If the ice is as strong as he thinks it is, he's gone skatin'; an' if it stain't, he's gone swimmin'."—Wash-forted Strong as the stain't. Ington Star.