The Oregonian.

POSTAGE RATES.
United States, Caumda and Mexico: 10 to 16-page paper.... 16 to 32-page paper.... Foreign rutes double,

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Puget Sound Bureau Contain A. Thompson, filles at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 965, Tacoma Postoffice. Eastern Business Office-47, 48, 49 and 59 ribune building, New York City; 469 "The cokery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special

agency, Eastern representative. For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 786 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Gold-smith Bros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pfits. 2008 Market street; Foster & Orear, Ferry

or sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 106 sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

Farnam street. For sale in Suit Lake by the Salt Lake News o., 77 W. Second South street. For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-nigh street.

hibit at the exposition.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 960-912 Seventh street.

TODAT'S WEATHER -Probably fair, with

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1901.

IGNORANCE AS A MOTIVE POWER. either side of the great struggle of 1861-65 had known more, they might not the South they did not know that they were being played upon by skillful conspirators, or that free labor was better for them than slave, or that some day they were yet to rejoice in the preservation of the Union. Numbers of Northern men, moreover, were regrave doubt of the constitutional unhesitating as well as unreasoning in

their devotion.

posed of elements that tend to dissipate before the rising sun of scientific study and social quitivation. In practice we are familiar enough with the phenomenon, and there is sound basis for it in reason. One of the elements of patriotism is race prejudice. Science teaches us that all men are brothers; that they are what they are as the result of heredity and environment working we are a Northman, we like strong drink, and why, if we are a Southron, we prefer the milder wines. Science teaches us why some of us are fair and others dark, why some of our throats open in warm air to soft sounds and why others will barely open for harsh consonants and gutturals. Science teaches us how our languages and customs have grown up, from the peculiar soil whence we sprang, oceans that raved about us and airs that blew upon us violent or soft. At length we see that all those racial distinctions that were wont to fan us into rage against the allen are not his fault that we should have at him with the handlest weapon, but his inexorable necessity, morally the equal of our own peculiarities, and deserving of our friendly interest if not even sympathy.

How social cultivation tends to soften the stern qualities of patriotism is a familiar story. What becomes of the patriot when he has imbibed the poetry of all lands, sat at table with all nationalities, studied all the philosophies, and familiarized himself with the dress, manners and ideals of his country's rivals? His atimiration, once fervently fixed upon his native land, is spread out over all that is good in every land. Loyalty merges into cos mopolitanism. The fine frenzy that once set Rome against Carthage would e impossible for a Lowell to feel against England, a Bayard Taylor against Germany, a Washington Irving against Spain. Our naval officers are lendld fighting machines when the decks are cleared for action, but the miorious ire that hurled barbarians and Greeks against each other in the old ays they cannot feel, since in the ports of every power they have told stories, drank toasts and made love by the muic of the ballroom. The contemplative net the cosmopolitan artist, the gentle hilosopher are the very antithesis of the warrior nursing his wrath against his country's enemies, and out of their ranks the peace society constantly re-

cruits its members. It would be a pleasant thing to con clude that much learning tends only to mitigate the horrors of war, but the ebilitating effect of enlightenment is hown in an entirely opposite direction. This is in the sphere of religion itself. In proportion as a church gains in culivation it loses in aggressive evangelwm. With the Unitarians and Congregationalists, for example, what proselyting and missionary zeal can and at all to compare with that of the Catholics and Methodists, whose etrength has always been among the asses? Religious conviction, in fact, frequently, if not as a rule, obtains in inverse ratio to advance in knowledge. There are no difficulties in the way of miettered faith. The father of doubt fresh information. See how study fossils and of embryos has discredted the ancient theology which nerved the fathers to put unbellevers to death with torture in its most revolting forms. se how inquiry into Confucius and ddha has imperiled the old convicn that all religions outside Chrisfightly are inventions of the devil and

altogether wicked. See how education has set aside the traditional revivalist with his thousands of yearly converts, and the temperance apostle with his pledges by the carload. The more a man knows the less he knows what he knows. The less the light that has | the death-warrant of the Whig party, streamed in upon his ignorance the firmer his convictions, the greater his enthusiasm, the more unflinching his purpose. When every man has become an Emerson or a Shakespeare, where shall we go for our Generals and exhorters?

#### PRICELESS TREASURES OF LITER-ATURE.

No department of the modern world of books bears a more impressive aspect than does that of selected readings and literary studies for the use of schools. The various series submitted, for example, by publishers, for inspec-Bould be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories close a wonderful wealth of material, from individuals, and cannot undertake to rein the form both of original discussion, tion of the State Text-Book Board disexplanation and criticism, and of choice readings from the best authors. One naturally feels a sentiment of loyalty to the old books in which persons of the present adult generation were formed, but in point of use and attractiveness there is simply no comparison between the barren compendiums of a former day and these tasteful and liluminative publications. Within the lids of any one of many small volumes on English literature may be found ready garnered and threshed for the student's inquiring mind a harvest of knowledge and understanding that has taken the mature many of today years of diligent 17 Dearbors street.
For sale in Gmaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 search and hard labor. The work done in this field is, in short, exactly of a plane with that brought into the industrial world through improved laborsaving machinery. It is thus possible On file at Buffalo, N. T., in the Oregon ex- for the High School or academy graduate of today, if he has been properly guided in his reading, to know more about the best thought of the world than the ordinary man of good education knows, who has had to go over the ground painstakingly by himself in the old way. The new method is thoroughly sci-

entific, because it reduces to a minimum the element of chance in putting the student in touch with the literature If the men who rushed to arms on best suited to furnish his mind. The average man knows a good deal about one or two authors, whom have rushed so eagerly to the fray. In chance threw in their way, but knows nothing about the rest of literature. Perhaps he has read Scott and Dickens, but not Thackeray and Lytton. Maybe he knows Longfellow and Whittier well, but practically nothing of Emerson, Lowell and Holmes. In the new system this onestrained from radical action because sidedness is impossible. The student is study and reading had led them into introduced to all the eminent names in English literature, and the thing that power of the Federal Government best suits his mental constitution is either to coerce the South into the certain to arrest his attention. There Union or to interfere with slavery. We is a mountain mentioned in one of Poe's have the thirteenth, fourteenth and fif- fascinating tales, that "trembled only teenth amendments now, but the to the touch of the flower called asphoamendments were not there in 1861. If del." Every mind has its asphodelevery man in the North had thor- the note of poetry, history or philosocughly apprehended the constitutional phy that is exactly sulted to set in arguments of Caihoun, our armies harmonious vibration all the chords of would not have been so numerous, per- its finer nature. In many a one that haps, and it is certain they would not | note is never struck, that finer nature have been so religiously zealous. The is never aroused because it has never brave fellows on each side saw only one happened to be brought to its own. If side of the shield-therefore they were | Keats had never come across Chapman's Homer; if the Rubalyat had never found Fitzgerald, if Shakespeare Patriotism , itself is largely comhad preceded instead of followed the craze of translation of Italian masterpleces into English, if chance had never led Macaulay to the golden mine of Athenian literature, how different would this world have been todayhow darker, how inexpressibly sadder! And what limitless capacity for fine

impulse and gracious benediction resides in these cleverly devised promptings to a higher plane of thinking! upon them. Science teaches us why, if What single agency for good can at all and beautiful thoughts from all the ages? For him into whose nature has entered and found lodgment the melody of Shakespeare, the majesty of Milton, the contemplative melancholy of Job and Jeremiah, the grace of Dante and Virgil, the high thoughts of Burke and Macaulay, the appealing cry of Tennyson, the prayer of Whittier-for him life can never be so dreary or purposeless a thing as before it was thus touched with living fire from the altar of literary genius. Their maxims invigorate for toil, their faith sustains in the day of disaster, their musings solace in the hour of gloom. Their friendship never fails, nor aspect changes. And it is mostly in youth that these treasures must be laid by, for only then is the heart susceptible to their tenderest impressions. Before the man is 25 he has formed the germ of his intellectual make-up, which later years can do little more than expand. The songs that live are those that touch the soul of youth, when its windows are open to every passing air, before the days when it can truly say it has no pleasure in them, before the cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches have choked the passion and the aspiration, before the radiance about our early years has faded to the light of common day. They have done well who have gleaned in many fields for these winsome compendiums of literary truth and beauty. They have brought to the rising generation a precious gift of treasures no moth or rust can corrupt nor thieves break through and

> Our civil conflict, says Spenser Wilkinson, the famous British war critic, "had its origin in conditions of long and gradual growth, rendering an ultimate explosion inevitable." On the other hand, Professor Macy, in his "Political Parties in the United States," condemns the view that whatever has happened is in the nature of the case inevitable. He regards our Civil War as by no means inevitable, and says "It is an undenlable truth that the Civil War occurred as the result of a series of political crimes and blunders." Clay committed a fatal blunder in their compromise measures of 1850, which contained the seed of all the evil legislation that followed in 1854-56. The Whig party, Professor Macy holds, had only to stand fast in 1850, instead of framing the compromise measures, and they would have been the conservative anti-slavery party of the country, a party that in its simple opposition to the further extension of slavery would have retained a very large following at the South among the old-time Southern Whigs. Professor Macy holds that the compromise measures of 1850 involved a fatal concession which estranged from the Whig party all the conservative anti-slavery forces of the country so completely that at the next

stood fast and refused to ruin the Whig party by adopting the compromise would have been no need for it, no room sympathy and confidence of the conservative anti-slavery forces of the country.

#### THE SMALL COLLEGE.

Herbert W. Horwill, in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly, makes a forcible and thoughtful plea in behalf of the small college, as clearly dislinguished from a university, like Johns Hopkins, which aims not so much at general culture as the production of specialists, and seeks directly to promote investigation and research course, the small college, however inflated, does not pretend to compete with a university. Nor does it seek to compete with the technical school, which is organized for the training of a man for the definite breadwinning occupation of his life. Theological seminaries, normal colleges, dental institutes, medical colleges, schools of engineering, schools for the training of electricians and law schools, all have, of course, a high educational value, but culture is not the primary aim of the curriculum of the technical school, whose purpose is not the training of the man, but of the clergyman, the physician and the engineer. President Stryker defines the difference between the function of college education and that of technical training and postgraduate research at a university: "The one process should make iron into steel and the other makes steel into tools. Specialization which is not based upon liberal culture attempts to put an edge on pot fron." Liberal culture which enriches the life of man and multiplies its sources of the highest pleasure has been given best in a small college, and will continue to be because the small college approximates more nearly than the large to the true type of a place of liberal culture,

In the small college the personality of the teachers has a much greater opportunity for wholesome influence, Every professor may become directly acquainted with each student. small college allows and directly invites friendly intercourse between tutors and undergraduates. In a large college the undergraduates split up into cliques or create artificial associations, while the small college itself is the true fraternity. The list of distinguished men who have been produced by the small colleges of the country is a remarkable one. From Dartmouth came Daniel Webster, Salmon P. Chase, Rufus Choate; from Bowdoin, Hawthorne, Longfellow, John A. Andrew, President Franklin Pierce, Jonathan Cilley and William Pitt Fessenden; from the University of Vermont came Jacob Collamer, Henry J. Raymond, Frederick Billings, Rev. Dr. Calvin Pease, John A. Kasson, Bishop Bissell, of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd, the famous theologian, John Gregory Smith, Judge Charles L. Benedict, of the United States District Court; the late E. D. Shattuck, of Portland, Or., and Sidney H. Marsh, the first president of Forest Grove College, William H. Seward was a graduate of Union College: Elihu Root and United States Senator Hawley, of Hamilton College, James A. Garfield, of Williams College and James Buchanan of Dickinson College; Rutherford B. Haves of Kenyot College; Chester A. Arthur of Union College; Benjamin Harrison of Miami University. When John Adams and John Quincy Adams graduated at Harvard it was a very small college; so was Princeton, where Madison gradu ated, and so was William and Mary which includes Presidents Jefferson Monroe and Tyler among its alumni. The first President Harrison was a graduate of Hampden; Sydney, President Polk was educated at the University of North Carolina, Edwin M. Stanton, James G. Blaine and Cush man Davis were all graduates of the small college, and so were all the Southern statesmen of college training, for Yale College in John C. Calhoun's day was a very small affair. E. J. Phelps, Minister to England in 1885 89, was graduated at Middlebury (Vt. College, and so was the late Colonel Aldace Walker, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway board. United States Senator George F. Hoar was graduated at Harvard in 1846, when it was a small college, and all the shiping names on Harvard's roll, Emerson, Holmes, Parkman, Winthrop, Josiah Quincy, O. B. Frothingham, Lowell, General Devens, Edward Everett, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Edward E. Hale, E. R. Hoar, Thoreau, were all graduated in the years when Harvard was

eral culture as distinguished from technical training and natural sciences, When Webster made his famous argument in the Dartmouth College case before Judge Marshall, he said: "Dartmouth is but a small college, sir, but there are those who love it." Nearly all the eminent men in old England who received any kind or degree of academic culture received it in small col-When Jowett went up to Balliol, that college had only eighty undergraduates on its books, but they included such men as Dean Stanley, Lord Northcote, Archbishop Temple, Lord Coleridge and Arthur Hugh Clough. These men are some of the fruit of the intense culture of the small colleges Goldwin Smith, a distinguished gradu-

a small college that devoted itself solely

to purely academical training and gen

ate of Oxford, wrote several years ago: My acquaintance with universities while the value of these little communities, no only as places for social training and ormation of friendships (no unimportant ob ect, and one which a college serves far bet ter than a students' club), but as affording to students personal superintendence and ald. which they miss under a purely profess

A striking illustration of the truth of this view is found in the fact that Professor Macy holds that Webster and | the great naturalist, Darwin, was res cued from a life of intellectual indolence and social dissipation by his professor, who in dally walks with him perceived that Darwin, who had been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. was wasting in social recreation great natural powers of observation and inductive reasoning which were meant for mankind. The personal appeal of this professor persuaded young Darwin to abandon his life of dinner parties and social recreation for severe study, and him on a government vessel whose mission was to make scientific exploration of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. Darwin was gone two years, and his study of the flora and fauna of the world, from Patagonia to Australia and Presidential election it was absolutely | Borneo, had converted him into a pas-

his keen-eyed professor would only table tax upon Yukon gold. The govhave been possible in a small college, measures of 1850, there would have and Darwin might otherwise have lived been no Republican party, for there and died a mere dabbler in literature, music and art. The business of the for it. But Webster and Clay signed small college is to increase its power by compression, not to dissipate and which up to this time had retained the attenuate it by idle efforts at inflation and competition with the so-called great colleges. The small college should devote itself almost exclusively to teaching in languages, literature, history and philosophy, which are ample for the cultivation of the scientific habit of mind; the habit of attention; of thoroughness and accuracy, the knowledge how to read and think. This is what the small college can do better than the large college, both in scholastic training and social culture.

ORATORY. George F. Hoar, in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, argues that the gift of eloquence is the single gift most to be coveted by men. With the exception of Patrick Henry, Fisher Ames and Daniel Webster, Mr. Hoar holds that the number of American orators who will live in history as orators can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Mr. Hoar does not name them, but he would be compelled to include among them Henry Clay, Edward Everett, Rufus Choate and Wendell Phillips. Mr. Hoar seems to think the great orator must be a man of absolute sincerity, and then quotes Sheridan's great peroration in the impeachment of Warren Hastings as an example of the finest oratory, so fine that it reads well today. And yet Sheridan had not any sincerity about him; he was a great artist and a great actor, a master of the art of elocution, but a utterly without moral sense. Burke, who made a speech of masterly eloquence on the same occasion, was a man of absolute sincerity, a man of moral earnestness in thought and action; and yet Burke was not a great artist nor a great actor, like Sheridan; he had not a fine presence, a noble countenance, a charming voice, so that he frequently spoke to empty benches, despite the fact that his thoughts were so noble and their expression so eloquent that everybody eagerly read the next day the speech they had refused to

listen to the day before. Lord Chatham, outside of his remarkable spoken eloquence, which was of the theatric, declamatory sort, was inferior to Burke in imagination and moral earnestness, and yet Chatham could rule the House of Commons by his voice, eye, gesture, as Burke never ruled it. The secret of Chatham's power was that he had the impassioned, dramatic temperament, while Burke was a profound political philosopher with the imagination of a poet Fox, who has been called the English Demosthenes, was a truthful, honorable man, but his private morals were very bad; he was both a rake and a gambler. He had nothing of the artist or actor in his oratory; he was rather a great debater than a great orator, in the sense that Chatham, Sheridan, Patrick Henry, Mirabeau or Kossuth were great orators. He was a powerful reasoner; not a man of imaginative quality or dramatic temperament. He did not join to his powerful understanding the historic imagination of either Burke or Webster, and he could not have been a great orator outside of a great Parliamentary debate, for he dealt solely with the reason of his audience. Mr. Hoar's dictum that a great orator "must be a man of absolute sincerity" will hardly hold good; he may or may not be; he needs only to be a great artist and a great actor. A bad and mean life is behind many a great ora-Demosthenes was a coward, was

corrupt and was of bad morals; Cicero was a synonym for insincerity, vanity and moral cowardice. Mirabeau, the greatest orator of the sual to the last degree. Kossuth, behind his splendid eloquence, had no nobility of private character, no statesmanship; and Castelar was a kind of Spanish Kossuth in standing for no statesmanship; he was, like Vergniaud, the great orator of the Girondists, an eloquent voice and naught beside, Danton was the only man of the great French Revolution, save Mirabeau, who joined powerful eloquence to executive and administrative vigor and courage in action. John Bright, rather than Gladstone, was England's greatest orator of the last half-century, but he lacked Gladstone's talent for finance and business. Canning was an admirable speaker; he had the logical faculty joined to extraordinary powers of wit and humor, and Disraell in his methods perpetuated the tradition of Canning rather than that of Peel.

Webster, our greatest orator, was weak on the moral side, and was doubtless a man of less sincerity than Clay On the whole, it would be as difficult to hold that a man to be a great orator "must be a man of absolute sincerity" as it would be to hold that a great poet must be a man of absolute sincerity, whereas great poets, like Goethe, have been distinguished for nothing so much as complete moral insincerity of character. The great orator needs a fine personal presence, a speaking eye, a thrilling, sympathetic voice; he needs to be a great artist and a great actor, but he does not need to be a man of absolute sincerity, any more than Napoleon needed to be when he wrote one of his eloquent proclamations to army of Italy, at which he probably laughed privately when he wrote it,

#### REDUCTION OF ROYALTY ON YUKON GOLD.

The Dominion Government, as re ported by John L. Bittinger, Consul-General at Montreal, has decided to reduce the royalty on gold mined in the Yukon district from 10 to 5 per grievance that American miners have degree. had against the exactions of Canadian authorities in recent years. This 10 per cent royalty was imposed during the first outburst of excitement over the discovery of gold in the Klondike region, while yet the government, as well as the people, were ignorant of the great difficulties attendant upon prospecting, mining and treating ore in that far northern latitude. The general impression, as stated by Consul Bittinger, was that the gold was in "pockets" as easily opened as a silo on a farm. When, however, the labors, risks and privations of miners incident to securing gold in the Klondike became fully to accept an appointment procured for known, it was acknowledged that a 10 per cent royalty was so onerous an impost on gold secured under such conditions that it tended to discourage mining operations. Self-interest therefore clearly demanded a reduction of the royalty, and at length an order to this effect has been made. In the opinrouted beyond rally and became ex- sionate devotee of science. The close ion of Consul Bittinger, the reduced tinct. Had Webster and Clay simply | contact of that student of genius with | royalty should be regarded as an equi-

ernment has, he says, been to great expense in opening up the district, and the cost of administering the laws of the Dominion in this region is neces-

fore commended for the reduction, as well as for its efforts to establish law, maintain order and facilitate transportation in the Klondike region. That American miners have had just cause for complaint—that, indeed, they have been most grievously taxed—in

the Yukon district, is a matter of common knowledge. The devices of the Dominion Government for the exaction of tribute upon American endeavor have equaled in ingenuity and execution those against which our fathers rebeiled in colonial days. The first purpose was to levy tax upon American enterprise; the second was to collect it, and between the two an American could not strike a pick into the frozen earth without answering to the taxgatherer for his temerity. Nor could he engage in any other vocation incident to mining operations, or to the growth of a mining town, without giving an account of his endeavor in good American coin or its equivalent in virgin gold. There was protest, of course, but when did individual protest ever avail against the levy or collection of taxes? So matters stood until, through the slow methods that characterize such movements, the Government at Washington spoke to the government at Montreal on the matter, and the latter, taking its time, as becomes a grave, deliberative body with a reputation for keeping taxes up and expenses down to maintain, has finally reduced the royalty on gold mined in the Yukon district one-half; taking credit to itself therefor, for wide-minded generosity. And now, if citizens of the United States still regard this impost upon gold taken out in Canadian territory as too heavy, they have a remedy. Let them confine their mining operations to Alaskan American territory, the vastness of which is but dimly comprehended and the richness of which is practically unguessed.

The Naval board of experts has under serious consideration designs for the largest and most powerful battleship ever attempted in this country, and over 1000 tons heavier than the greatest war vessel ever constructed anywhere. As a result of these deliberations, it is probable that plans will be submitted to Congress next . Winter for at least one 16,000-ton battle-ship mounting a battery not equaled by any vessel ever built. Such battery would far surpass the combined batteries of almost any two armored cruisers, and with a speed of 21 knots would minimize the value of the heaviest shore batteries. It would seem that the limit in size, speed and power in the construction of warships would speedily be reached at this rate. A floating fort 450 feet long, moving at the rate of 21 knots an hour and beiching forth solid shot from the muzzles of twelve, eight and three-inch guns at every turn, ought to fix the limit of daring in naval architecture and power in battle-ships without further attempts in this line. The cost of operating this tremendous machine and the labor and skill required to take care of it will make war a game which nations will hesitate to call. In its capacity of "peace persuader," therefore, this monster of the sea will be worth all it costs, and more,

Number 5 of the quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, just issued, is notable for the excellence of its contents. The leading article is the paper prepared by the Hon. George H. Williams and read before the Legislature when it celebrated the fortieth anniversary of statehood, two years ago last Oregon from 1853 to 1865. This is a most valuable record. It covers an important era in Oregon history, and puts in accessible form data not easily found elsewhere, and it is written by a man who was an active participant in the political events of that time and whose scholarship and judgment pecultarly qualify him for the narrative, Under the caption, "Flotsam and Jetsam of the Pacific," Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor sketches the story of those early trading ships, the Owyhee, the Sultana and the May Dacre. Joseph Schafer gives a survey of public education in Eugene, and H. S. Lyman tells the story of the Aurora community, the historical accuracy of which vouched for by Emanuel Kell, son of Dr. William Keil, who organized the colony. All these papers are prepared with great care, and they make an unusually interesting and valuable number of the quarterly, which should be widely read in Oregon.

The great City of Glasgow, with a population of at least 650,000, is trying to bring its saloons under better regulation. A private corporation, a public house trust, seeks to control all the saloons, and promises in return to see that saloon surroundings are respectable, to supply other attractions than those of liquor, to limit its profits to 4 per cent, and to turn over the excess for the development of the social side of the saloon, or for other civic purpose. The manager of each saloon makes his personal profits solely from the sale of food and non-intoxicating drinks, and has no interest in encouraging the sale of alcoholic liquors. The Glasgow plan differs from the Gothenburg plan in this respect, that while the Swedish system regulates only the sale of distilled liquors, the Scottish plan makes no distinction between distilled and fermented. The licensed victualling houses in Sweden have the sole right to sell ardent spirits; any one may sell beer and wine. The practical result of this policy has been to reduce largely the consumption of spirits, but not to cent, thus abating at feast half the reduce drunkenness in any satisfactory

And now certain captious persons are finding fault with Mrs. Eddy's Christian Science because it boldly declares that "If the science of life were understood, the human limb could be replaced as readily as the lobster's claw." The objection perhaps comes from unreasonable jealousy of the lobster because he got first at the root of the science and goes calmly on working the trick while benighted human beings continue to hobble about on crutches or sport empty sleeves in evidence of their stupidity, after having had to pay roundly for surgical attention.

The bishops of the Anglican Church do not want the death penalty abolished and have all replied in the negative to Dr. Josiah Oldfield, who wrote all the bishops, asking their opinion as to whether they thought the time had not -be suspended.

### POISONOUS PLANTS OF OREGON.

V. K. Chesnut, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who spent the month of April among Oregon farmers sarily large. The government is there- studying the stock-poisoning plants of this state, has just issued a report dealing with the poisonous plants of Montana. This embodies a good deal of information that will in all probability be incorpo rated into the forthcoming report on Oregon. For although Montana differs materially from Oregon in climatic conditions, it nevertheless contains some of our most troublesome plants, such as the death camas, the larkspur, loco weeds,

lupines, and water hemlock. One of the most fatal of these in its effects is undoubtedly the death camas, Zygadenus venenosus, which is found in Oregon meadows and in wet ground generally over the state, though apparently not in such abundance as in Montana, It is a hear relative to the well-known food plant of the Indians, which, while harmless enough, possesses rather remarkable qualities, judging from the naive description found in the journal of Lewis and Clark, "Some of these roots (camas) seem to possess very active properties, for after supping on them this evening we were swelled to such a degree as to be scarcely able to breathe for geveral hours."

The death camas is a smooth, simple stemmed plant with grass-like leaves, yellow-green flowers, and a coated bulb, similar to an onion. Both the leaves and bulbs are poisonous; the latter particularly so. The greatest danger exists immediately after a heavy rain storm, when the soil is softened, and the bulb is easily pulled up and eaten with the leaves. It is found in moderately moist places where grass starts earliest in the Spring, and as its leaves closely resemble grass, even the oldest and wisest ewe is apt to be deceived by it. During the season of 1900 over 3000 sheep in Montana were reported as poisoned by this one plant alone, most of these between May 5 and May 20. But death camas, in Oregon, is probably not responsible for so much loss to our stockraisers as the larkspur, owing to the greater abundance of the latter in this state. Of the poisonous species common in Montana, the tall larkspur, from four to seven feet high, with pale blue flowers (Delphinium glaucum), does not appear to casion by one of the stage hands, and give us much trouble. It is never eaten by sheep, owing to its rank coarseness of

cause more death, among cattle than has hitherto been realized, The purple larkspur (D. bleolor) in Montana is apt to be found growing in the same localities with the death camas; here, according to Thomas Howell's "Flora of Northwest America," It is found in dry ground on the mountains of Eastern Oregon. The poisonous properties of the plant are not entirely understood as yet, but it causes more trouble among sheep and calves than among cattle and horses particularly in its early stages of growth, before flowering. This must not be con fused with our common blue larkspur (D. trollifolium), which is brighter in color, and in this state is particularly abundant, probably producing more deaths among cattle and sheep than any other of our poisonous plants. It is not mentioned in the Montana report, but will no doubt be described in the forthcoming pamphlet upon Oregon.

growth. Horses also refuse it, but it may

Considerable trouble is caused to stockraisers by the water hemlock (Cleuta occidentalis), otherwise known as wild parsnip or cow bane, which is apt to be fatal in its effect. According to the Montana report 76 per cent of the sheep and 83 per cent of cattle that had eaten it died; and during the year 1900, four out of five human beings. This grows in wet places throughout Oregon; the root, which contains a virulent poison, has a characteristic musky odor; the flowers are very small, of a dull, greenish-white color, loosely clustered. Our Western species seems to be quite as dangerous as that of the Eastern States. In some cases of Winter, reciting the political history of cattle poisoned by this plant the victim died within 15 minutes after the first signs of poisoning appeared. Death has 80 ner cent of the d to occur cases. Remedies seem to be of little avail, and the only hope lies in extermination of the plant. This is not so difficult as it seems, if only the herders can be trained to recognize the plant in its various stages of growth, an end that is slowly being reached through the descriptions and illustrations contained in the agricultural reports sent out broadcast over the land each year by our United States

The loco weeds (astragalus), that are the source of so much loss to the farmers ported. of the Pacific Coast, are as yet but imperfectly understood, as they offer many difficulties to the investigator. The Montana report apparently does not throw any light upon our own species of astragalus, which number 39 or 49, and doubtless include some that are poison doubt valuable data concerning these will be given in the report on Oregon. The genus is one of the largest known botanists, no fewer than 150 species being found in America; most of these grow west of the Mississippi River. A careful study of them is therefore of the utmost importance to Western agriculturists. As everyone knows, a horse that is lo-

coed is, in a sense, crazed; he jumps at imaginary obstacles, is unable to walk straight, and sees and hears but imper fectly. No specific remedy has ever been discovered for the loco disease. It seems, curiously enough, to be a deprayed appetite for the weed on the part of horses sheep, and more rarely cattle, and it this respect is comparable to various injurious habits of men, such as drunkenness and the morphine habit. chronic cases it seems hardly reasonable to expect that any remedy will be de-vised," says this report. "Their treatment must apparently proceed on the same principles as the treatment of vic lous habits of long standing in man, certain parts of Montana the habit became so widespread among horses, through imitation, that the raising of them was abandoned until the locoed animals were disposed of, and other horses which had ot the loco habit had been imported. It has been found that sheep quently form the habit of eating the loco plant when not regularly supplied with salt than when abundantly furnished with this substance. The victous craving, therefore, can to some extent be prevented by supplying sheep with a sufficient quantity of salt.

The poisonous lupines (wild pea) de-scribed in the report on Montans are found also in Oregon. We have altogether some 30 species of lupine, their showy racemes of blue flowers and beautiful leaves being a conspicuous feature of an Oregon landscape. Many of them are valuable forage plants, growing on both the Coast and Cascade Ranges. Dairymen living pear the mountains prize this fodder very highly in the production of choice butter and cheese. In the earlier stages of growth, lupines are harmless; but according to the investigations made in where lupine hay is extensively used, death has been traced to eating the ripened seeds; many thousands of sheep have been lost by this means, 1909 out of

Montana, in the value of its sheep holdings, leads every state in the Union. Oregon falls behind it several paces; but that, we thank God, is because she can raise other things besides sheep. Yet raise other things besides sheep. when one remembers that today this state has over \$5,000,000 worth of sheep graz-ing on its mountain pastures, it will be seen that our farmers can ill afford to

# SLINGS AND ARROWS.

Farewell to Spring. When the Gentle vernal showers have been drunk by thirsting dowers,

Shady sylvan bowers all are gally blossoming:

Know the time is coming when the bees will be a humming. Hobo out a-humming steaks or cakes or

Bright-plumed birds are nesting, and fair malds in hammocks resting, Guida interesting visions of fond love

When mos Quitos are a-biting and the ice-cream man's inviting Banquets most delighting if from heat

can bring;

you're suffering; When the Dust is thickly flying and there's no

Heat is very trying; when the birds no Air around is stiffing, and the Summer

maidens trifling Men their hearts are rifling while young

Cupid's arrows sting; Price of ice is rising, at a rate that's most surprising.

Housewife's realizing that it costs like everything; City's population sets out on a long va-

Search for recreation where the billows

roll and swing, Sigh a little sadly, for we loved the sea-

Cannot very gladly may farewell to balmy Spring.

#### The Echo.

Silently the hero stole through the wings and across the grass which grew luxuriantly in spots on the stage floor, The villain, engaged in preparations to blow up the aged capitalist with dynamite, marked him not. At this moment the orchestra cut in with a bunch of tremulous music composed for the octhe hero (for this was his cue) observed: "Villain, desist! I have discovered you!"

"Foiled again," muttered the stage villain. Then he hissed.

The hiss came back from the gallery, with redoubled volume. "Lookahere, Jones," said the villain to the hero when the curtain fell, "there's altogether too much of an echo in this shack." For having played "heavies" for 25 years he didn't see where the hisses

came in if they were not echoes, Moral: Trust a villain to be chesty.

# June.

The violets look from the dewy grass Like specks of a cloudless sky, And the patches of golden sunlight pass Through the trees when the wind goes by; The pungent smell of the wilting fern Hangs over the tinkling rill. Where the green-roofed, mossy pathways turn To follow along the hill,

And bright in the deep, surrounding gloom, Beneath the dark fir tree, Shines forth the tender, waxen bloom Of the starry anemon

The wind and brook, the birds and bees Are singing the same glad tune; And you hear it whispered among the trees, "Tis June, 'tis June, 'tis June!

# Not Qualified.

"I cannot sing the old songs," sighed the man with the red-spotted vest. Then you don't get a job with my minstrel show," replied the portly gentleman with the two-ounce diamond shirt stud, and the man with the red-spotted vest went forth into the black night, on his weary search for a chance to make \$250 a week.

# Yolanda Margherita.

ROME, June 1.-Queen Helena was acned of a daughter at 9 o'clock this morning. The Frincess will be named Yolanda Margherita.

There is considerable disappointment in the infant's sex, though the King is understood to have expressed contentment. Salutes are being fired throughout Italy. The infant's nurse will get \$2000 with the baby's first tooth, another \$2000 when the child is able to speak, and a similar sum when the little Princess walks unsup-

Oh! Yolanda Margherita, even though you're not a boy. You're a dear, delightful baby, and your country's pride and joy. You shall have a golden rattle, and a silver

And a sliken cap shall cover up your red and hatrless head; Noble dames shall hover o'er you, and from out a jeweled cup You shall drink the hottest water when the

colle gnarls you up. And your nurse shall guard you closely, as she ough to do, formoth,
For she'll get \$2000 when you cut your first

small tooth. Oh! Yolanda Margherita, you're no commor baby; may, You're a royal little cherub, and may be a Queen some day.

but, Yolanda Margherita, with gour Princely Do not grow up in the notion that the world

was built for you; For a thousand other bables, just as small and round and red. Came from heaven when they found you in that silken-curtained bed;ame to learn to laugh and prattle and to play their little parts As they journey on the pathway to their doting

parents' hearts. ings dark and drear.
But they're just as sweet as you are, just as

darling, just as dear, and, Yelanda Margherita, it is very, very That there's not a single baby that it's mamma'd trade for you.

So. Yolanda Margherita, just proceed to cut your teeth. And to teach your royal parents that the first

come underneath;
Show them that they've never, never known a pleasure half worth while
Till they bent down o'er your cradle and beheld your first wee smile;
But remember, gentle heby, that each small and toothless elf.
Who came down from heaven with you is as

Who came down from heaven with you is as lovely as yourself. Do not think there are no others in the world with you, because Every baby that is born is just the dearest

# ever was. J. J. MONTAGUE.

An English View of Morgan. London Express. One poor planet will soon scarcely suf-

ce for the Morgan concerns. By of his billion dollar trust and a few other rifles, Mr. Morgan is one of the uncrowned kings of the United States; Niagara is his humble servant with the elechave been lost by this means, 1900 out of tricity it generates; he is going to spread one flock of 3000 within a period of three far down into South America by means of railways; he has begun to annex the Atlantic; the recovered Gainsboroughs and large holdings in the new loan are only items of his British programme; and now the canals of Europe are to be in-struments of his in the international steel war. Napoleon said that Europe would eventually all to Russia or republicanism; he could not foresee the whether they thought the time had not come when this barbarous penalty could not—at any rate, experimentally these helpless creatures must thrive or of the private purse intolerable.