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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and continued warm. Northerly winds.

PARTIES AND SYSTEMS.

"The Fallure of the Two-Party Syscurrent number of the Forum. The for expression of the average will of the his main ideas and purposes. So likevariance with many of the tendencies and purposes for which McKinley stands, All such were puzzled how to vote, and Newswriters' Union No. 2. very slowly and reluctantly made up their minds. But the proposals of the these persons largely voted for McKin-

ley, to avert an immediate evil The Forum writer thinks that but for been unnecessary. In his opinion, were parties in our country divided into independent groups, as in France and Germany, a method of dissent and division would be provided, through which the average judgment of the country could be obtained and these stultifications of the members of the electorate avoided

Such notion is only theoretical. Party division cannot be had or ordered on the same principles in all countries, nor on similar lines. The fundamental character of the state determines party divisions within the state. The political one of a modern state are the ple, as developed by gradual evolution or modified by violent convulsion. As a result of their development the party system is natural to Great Britain and the United States. Again, as a result of their development this twoparty system is impossible in France and Germany. In these last-named countries the people break up into numerous party groups, in accord with the inherent character of their political and pocial institutions.

In the circumstances the grounds of the difference are absolutely necessary. In Great Britain and the United States the electors have power to decide the policy and course of their governments. It is a plain division, for this policy or that. Hence two parties. But in France and Germany the general policy is settled or fixed. The people know they cannot divide on any but subordinate issues. Hence they divide into numerous party groups. The fundamental policles of France and Germany are virtually unchangeable. They follow, through necessity, the courses of action developed through the progress of their history. Their people therefore cannot divide on questions which might change the course or policy of their national life. France is essentially the same, under government of Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists or Republicans, These several names stand for little or nothing. Germany likewise is immovable. Her government is a monarchy. Few Germans think of changing its fundamental character. In the presence of dangers at home and dangers from their neighbors they dare not. The people consequently do not divide into two parties, representing diverse views of government and its functions, but into party groups which connect with each other or shade off into each other; with great distance indeed between the extremes, but with connections more or less intimate between all parts of the system. For example, the Clerical or Catholic party in Germany is more inclined to co-operate with the Conservative or Government party than with the Radicals or Socialists. A similar state of things prevails in France, no matter what party is at the head of the government; and the political equilibrium is thus pre-

In Great Britain and the United State the making of laws is regarded as the primary object of the Legislature. Not so in France or Germany. Administrative power is there the main reliance, and most of the legislation is of noncontroversial character. The framework of government is inelastic; there is small room for the play of the popular will under it. In France the great reconstructor, Napoleon, set up a framework of Institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, too solid to need political remodeling, as French politicians has been to decide unof government. Hence a revolution in more a people of external sentiment France means little or nothing. Gerthan the people of the North. They many is much less subject to revolution- care more for superficial eloquence of

ary agitation, because her people are less volatile; but the principles on which her government is conducted are fixed by necessity, and the people know they

can make no radical change. The two-party system therefore is not possible in France and Germany; the system of party groups is not possible in Great Britain and the United States. In no country can government be constructed on any mere theory. Government is a natural product or resultant of conditions. How well Napoleon understood France is proven by the fact that his work has subsisted to this day, almost without change, through all revolutions and all changes of parties and govemment.

TIS A HARD CASE. The owner, editor and manager of the Columbus (O.) Press-Post is having a very remarkable experience with trade-unionism. The reporters and news editors on his paper are members of a Newswriters' Union. One day the Person who imagined himself Owner, Manager and Editor resolved to discharge a reporter, whom he thought grossly incompetent. But the union wouldn't have it. The members said this reporter should remain, or they would all quit; and quit they all did, save one. But the unhappy owner, editor and manager found after a few days the union was so powerful, had so much influence, that he couldn't get help; so he surrendered, and moreover was compelled to discharge the one man had refused to leave him when "the force" "went out." The owner. editor and manager was however allowed to retain the privilege of hustling about to raise money for the weekly salaries. But his troubles were not over. Pres-

ently an article appeared in the paper that he deemed very improper and unjust. He remonstrated with the city editor, but could get no satisfaction. Then he wrote and published what he called "an abject apology" for the article. This apology was addressed to the City Board of Equalization, in which he assured the members of that body that he had been "deeply humillated and pained" by the appearance in the paper of the article in question. It PORTLAND, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11. was, he said, "a vicious and insulting attack" on them. Moreover, he explained that the article was written by the Courthouse reporter, and by him passed up to the city editor, who had tem" is the title of an article in the inserted it. Follows this further explanation: "Not being able to obtain writer thinks the two-party system in any satisfaction whatever from Mr. our politics has failed to supply a method Marshall, our city editor, and preferring to have no city editor at all rather people; since undoubtedly great num- than one so wholly incompetent, Mr. bers of Democrats supported Bryan in Marshall was politely requested to re-1896 and in 1900 who did not believe in sign. He refused point-blank." So the owner, editor and manager wound up wise great numbers of Republicans and his applogetic epistle with the rueful others supported McKinley who are at statement: "We, the Press-Post management, have no authority, owing to the regulations forced upon us by

It must be admitted, we think, that these are pretty hard lines. The owner, Bryan party on the money question pre- editor and manager submits as best he sented a demand for decisive action, and may; but surely his case is one for compassion. The Typographical Union, however, stands in with the owner, editor and manager, and still sets up our two-party system this would have his matter and gives him a chance for a hearing.

A NON-CYNICAL PEOPLE.

Ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, made a notable speech at a recent reunion of Confederate Veterans at Brownsville, Tex. It was a notable speech in two respects, viz: None but a Southern man could have uttered it and none but a Southern audience could have inspired it. It was really a beautiful and pathetic speech, despite some passages that would sound like blatherskite and buncombe in the cynical Yankee ear. This is, of course equivalent to saying that the Southern statesman who many years ago pas sionately exclaimed that the people of stituted as was Parson Tucker, who, to the North and the people of the South "are not one people" was not far from wrong. The average Southern man is a good deal of a Celt and something of a Gascon in his temperament. Here is an extract from Governor Taylor's speech;

When time has measured off a thousand year he world will not forget the sufferings and the sacrifices of the brave men who so freely gave their fortunes and shed their blood to preserve the most brilliant civilization that ever tourished in any land or in any age, for liter

It is the same old South, and we are the same old Southern people.

There may be skies as blue, but none bluer,

There may be hearts as true, but none truer.

It is the sume old land of the free and the same old home of the brave. It is the same old South resurrected from the dead with the prints of the nails still in its hands and the scars of the spear still in its side:

I'm glad I'm in Dixle. Look away! Look away! In Dixle's land I'll take my stand And live and die for Dixle. Look away! Look away! Look away down South in Dixie. There was much more of this. There

were eloquent tributes to Forrest, "the Marshal Ney of the Confederacy Lee and Jackson and Albert Sidney Johnston; to the Confederate army as "the greatest fighters the world has ever known"; and yet it is not easy to smile over this vainglorious talk, because you feel that it is the sincere gasconade of a brave, honest man addressed to men equally brave and vainglorious in speech and spirit, and it is therefore welcome to them as the truth They really believe that the "Old South" was the "most brilliant civilization that ever flourished in any land or any age." They really believe that the Confederate army was composed "of the greatest fighters that the world has ever known." They believe that the South was the best land on earth, and said, was outraged, and the indignant no manly man laughs at their belief because all know that this unlettered, uncultured rank and file of the Confederate army shed their blood without stint for a cause in which they did not have the pecuniary stake represented

by the ownership of a single slave. No such speech as that of Governo Bob Taylor is ever made at any Northern soldiers' reunion, not because the Northern man when pushed to it will not put up a good fight-for Governor Taylor took of his hat to Grant as a great soldier of magnanimous temper, and conceded that the Union Army was worthy of the Confederate steel-but because the Northern environment makes the average man colder, more critical and cynical in temper. Few Northern men could make so eloquent and pathetic speech as that of Governor Taylor, and the Northern mas well as codes of laws sufficient for the | who could make such a speech would coming generations. Hence during the not feel altogether sure that it would since Napoleon executed his be welcome. But the Southern people great work, the chief preoccupation of carry their hearts on their sleeves compared with the people of the North, der what regime shall be administered They are more responsive to emotional those laws which survive every change appeal; they are more poetic-minded,

speech, they esteem mere physical courage and hardihood more highly than we do. They are franker of speech less given to duplicity and fonder of hospitality and good-fellowship than

we are. Something of this is due to the environment of the old slave civilization under which no white man worked very hard. The slaveholder did not have to work, the poor white had not much work to do. Such a civilization bred a people that took life easily, that were fond of recreation, that were full of personal pride and pugnacity. and yet not only were not chronically quarrelsome, but were kindly and goodnatured. There was a good deal in this environment, for the most Southern of all Southern men in the peculiar excellence of his oratory was Sargent S. Prentiss, who did not leave Maine, the land of his birth and breeding, until he was 22 years of age. The most Southern of all Southern men in his manners and temper was Albert Pike, who was born and bred in Massachusetts. And yet we suspect that something of the peculiar Southern vain gloriousness and effusiveness is due to the purity of their stock, which is chiefly Celt. The eloquence, the poetic susceptibility, the vaingloriousness, the constitutional pugnacity of the South, are all earmarks of the Celt as you find him set forth in one of Walter Scott's portraits of a Highland Scotch man as full of valor as he is of braggadocio, at once poet, harper and soldier. It is perhaps not easy to discern the presence of this peculiar Celt strain in all the greatest men of the South. Wefind it in Patrick Henry and in Clay, but not in Calhoun. We find it in Hayne, McDuffle and Toombs, but not in Alexander H. Stephens. We find it in Andrew Jackson and Benton, but not in Marshall or Madison. We find it in Henry Grady and Henry Watter-There are Northern men, New England born and bred, whose eloquence is as rich and Oriental in its imaginative quality as that of any Southern man. Such a man was Choate, who had not a trait of the typlcal Yankee about him. Under Southern environment and stimulus Choate would have become the favorite orator of the South, for he had the tropical imagination, the nervous gesture, the

rapid, torrent-like speech that a Southern audience best loves. The Southern man has more social talent than the Northern man. He is less critical and more kindly in speech concerning his fellow-man. He is more of an unspoiled man of the world, has a vast deal more native sense of humor than a Yankee, to whom he is inferior in acrid, cynical wit. Some day, when the South becomes as much devoted to manufacture as the North, her people will become more sordid and cynical than it is today. The Confederate army was more passionate in its patriotism than the Northern Army. It did more for love of its land and its leaders than it did for military discipline and duty, and this was equally true of the spiendid armies that followed Napoleon's victorious flag from Lisbon to Moscow, from Italy to Egypt, from Paris to Vienna. The South thinks none the less of Governor Bob Taylor because he is a tuneful fiddler as well as an eloquent talker, and the South is quite right. Nevertheless, no man could fiddle him-

"PARSON TUCKER" REDIVIVUS.

self into office in Yankee land.

In her quaint tales of New England of a past century Rose Terry Cooke gives us "Some Account of Par-son Tucker," in which the Puritan onscience blends with an absolute and literal regard for truth that, while parsons even in this day are supposed to possess, very many must disguise upon occasion, if they would retain standing in pulpit or community. The in orthodox phrase "died in his sins" is perhaps the most trying to a man concompelled to tell the truth as he believed it at all times. We have all witnessed the adroitness that has come to the reilef of ministers under such trying circumstances, and have come to respect them for the kindly tact dis played in smoothing the deceased sin ner's passage to the tomb.

The biographer of Parson Tucker re lates that much was forgiven him out of his people's abundant kindness, and their respect for his learning, while his simplicity and his sincere pity forbade ciencies in those things considered quite as needful to pulpit success as the power of preaching and the abundance of knowledge. So it was that Mr. Tucker retained his position and in discharge of his duty was called upon to an expensive pew in the church as a business speculation, but was "nigpoor or struggling who crossed his path occasion Mr. Tucker improved. Taking as his text, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" and after a pungent comparison between the goods of this world and the tortures of the future state to a man dead in his sins, as this rich

man was, he continued: Yea, if there he truth in the Word of God, he who hath left behind him the gain of a life of greed is now crying sloud for a drop of water to cool his parched tongue and long-ing for an hour of probation wherein to cast off the fetters of ill-gotten gold and sit with Lazarus, gathering crumbs in the company of

believing devoutly every word that was widow went over to another denomina tion without delay, saying: "A ritual can never be personal or insulting. I shall abide by the prayer-book hereafter. No one can be safe where a man is allowed to say what he believes in

the pulpit.'

We are at first disposed to think that the parson here described belongs to the distant past, and to rejoice that this is true; that straightforward statement of this kind is unvarnished brutality, and that no man would have the hardihood in these days thus to deliver himself of his convictions at a funeral. This estimate is not entirely true, however, otherwise the highly respectable community of Bluffton, Ind., would not be in the ferment that it now is. The sincere, plain-spoken Parson Tucker seems to have a counterpart there in the person of Rev. Clarence Miller, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The occasion was the funeral of Congressman Martin, who died a few days ago at the Soldlers' Home at that place. Touching lightly upon the virtues of the dead man, the minister gave a scathing review of his life, referred to him as a victim of the drink habit, and concluded by saying:

It would have been far better if Mr. Martin

had been shot on the field of battle than to have led the life he did. He was in public office the better part of his life and made in one office \$100,000, but was sent home for urial in a cheap pine coffin furnished by the

There was a sensation, of course, and Grand Army men who had charge of the services were very properly indignant. Being interviewed in regard to his "bad break" on the following day, Mr. Miller sald: I did what I thought was right. I know

Martin much better than the people of Eluft-ton thought I did. I said no more than what I believe he would have indored had he heard me. He expressed the same ideas to a friend shortly before he died. Perhaps such "brutal bluntness"

may point a moral. But clearly it does not adorn a funeral tale, and, it may be added, it was much more excusable in the day of Parson Tucker's uncompromising orthodoxy than it can be in the present day of general discredit of the "parched tongue and cooling drop of water" theory which was rigorously and impartially applied in his time to those who "died in their sins."

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION IN GER-MANY.

Depression, industrial and financial, has pursued German manufactures and trade relentlessly for some months. It has now, apparently, reached its lowest If not, it has gone far enough to make clear the causes that feed it and to show the improbability of relief either to manufactures or trade in the near future. The official revenues required to maintain the imperial splendor, and military strength necessary to make forceful the Kaiser's policy, are enormous, and press heavily upon manufacturers. From this burden there is no prospect of relief. A short period of financial prosperity a few years ago led to the organization of too many "industrials," while the evils of overcapitalization of corporations and insecure banking have preyed upon the substance of the people.

The latter evils have found remedy in the usual way. Insecure methods have met public exposure and fictitious values have been eliminated from exploited institutions, resulting in forcing many into liquidation. The remaining factor of disaster-official revenues-remains in full force, with the menace of further increase overshadowing it. The agrarians are making a mighty effort to shift a larger share of this burden upon industry, in the hope of relieving the tremendous pressure upon the landowning class, by increasing the tariff on food products, while manufacturers, already overburdened, are protesting

against it. In the meantime, American manufactures are crowding German products out of the world's markets and draining Germany of its wealth. Britain is practically out of Germany's way, having all she can do to hold her own against the enormous drain of the South African War. The United States, on the contrary, relieved of the expense of active warfare, has already lowered its war taxes, and the country is forging ahead both financially and industrially at a rate that makes it a tremendous and growing power in the commerce of the world. Labor disturbances are, however, growing in this country at a rate that hints strongly at industrial and commercial depression in the near future by placing a serious check upon production and exports. Perhaps German manufacturers see a gleam of in this threatened arrest of our producing capacity. If so, this is the only crumb of comfort that is in sight for them, and, being human, they have no doubt seized upon it with the hope that it may grow in extent and volume

FOREST GROVE AND LIQUOR. he founders of Tualatin Acc at Forest Grove, a time-honored and useful institution that later grew into Pacific University, sought in establishing a college town and community to protect the student life that would be drawn thither in future years, by a proviso running with the title to town lots forbidding sale of ardent spirits upon the property. The intent of this proviso was sternly parental. The sincere desire to protect the young men of future generations from the temptation of the open saloon, during the character-building years, is conspicuous in this interdiction. The motives of these men-good Harvey Clark, austere Alvin T. Smith, stern T. G. Naylor their objecting at first to his great defi- and the rest-conspicuous among whom as counsellor was motherly Tabitha Brown, are unquestioned. It was for the interests of the rising and future

generations of young men that they planned. Full fifty years have passed since this officiate at the funeral of one of his plan was formulated, and until recently wealthlest parishloners. This man held it was outwardly successful and legally unquestioned. It is, however, a generally understood fact that liquor-selling gardly to his family, ostentatious, has not been confined to the drug stores over-reaching and cruel as death to the of the town. On the contrary, "speakeasles" and other "sneak-easy" methor came into his employ." This funeral ods of procuring it have been common There has been no open saloon within the limits of Forest Grove, it is true, but liquor has been procurable at all times for many years by those who knew how and where to get it. Needless to say, those who wanted it soon learned where it was kept, and the

simple secret of access to it.

The recent decision of Judge Mc-Bride protects the prohibition clause in the Forest Grove deeds; that is holds it to be legal, and, therefore, to be observed. The desire of the liquor people was that the prohibitive clause should be declared of no effect, and it s said an action with this end in view will soon be brought. From a sentimental point of view the failure of that clause would be regretted. Practically speaking, however, it could not be greatly deplored, since all experience teaches that prohibition in a matter of this kind does not prohibit, and that true wisdom consists in teaching young men to resist temptation.

Portland will have cause to rejoice if the news telegraphed from Lewiston Friday night shall be confirmed. In it President Mellen was credited with the statement that the railroad war for the Clearwater country had ended, but that the roads so essential to the development and prosperity of that part of Idaho would be constructed, not in spirit of fierce rivalry, but in the friendly interest of the "harmonized" railroads. Who shall build the line be tween Riparia and Lewiston is not so important to the country as that a line shall be built. The natural and reasonable outlet for all the rich Clearwater Valley is down the river, not over tall mountain chains and around Robin Hood's barn. The water grade to market will do the business. The O. R. & N. Co. was in position to offer much the easier route between Lewis-

miles between Lewiston and the rall- THE GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY road crossing at Riparia prevented the full realization of this advantage, and the New York powers would not consent to the closing of that gap. That has been the situation for three years, It is not essential to the interests of Portland that the Snake River line be tween Riparia and Lewiston be hostile to the Northern Pacific. Agreement between the companies will suit Portland much better, if only the line shall be built. That is the main thing. If the traffic of the Clearwater basin shall be permitted to take this course of least resistance to market, it will not matter in the least what transportation company hauls it. Heretofore the O. R. & N. has been laboring to establish the line that would subject business to the least inconvenience. The Northern Pacific has been an active opposing and diverting agent. Its activity has resulted in already giving railroad accommodations to a considerable part of the Clearwater country, however, and there can be no doubt that it would rather haul its heavy tonnage of farm products, cattle and lumber out on a water grade than climb perilous canyons and forbidding mountains with it. Therefore it is easy to believe that the harmonized railroad interests will build the Lewiston-Riparia line and extricate themselves from an awkward, if not unendurable, situation with respect to the business of that country. It is easy

to believe this because it is so obviously the thing to do. This will be Portland's opportunity. The time has passed, it, is true, when the entire trade for that rich country will fall into Portland's lap without an effort, but proper effort will enable Portland to command it. The natural advantages of situation will exert a governing influence, other things being equal. If Portland merchants should lack in enterprise or capacity to deal with interior Idaho, the merchants of other cities would serve that country. But there would be no ground for complaint from either seaboard merchant or interior producer if all barriers to the most natural course of business should be removed. Construction of the Lewiston-Riparia railroad will be a mighty service to the Northwest, not alone because of the facilities it will give to present commerce, but chiefly because of the encouragement it will offer to the development of a large region marvelously rich in native resources.

The purpose of the good women of the Needlework Guild of America, a branch of which has been established in this city, is "to collect and distribute new, plain, suitable garments to meet the great need of hospitals, homes and other charities." It may be assumed that, if wisdom in distributing such garments is exercised, great benefits will result from the work. Hospitals, for example, are likely to need all the bed gowns, sheets, pillow slips, towels, etc., that can be furnished by any means that benevolence can device; and in giving these there is no danger of encouraging individual pauperism. Indiscriminate giving of garments to the poor, however, cannot be unqualifiedly commended. Any one who has worked in neighborhood charities is aware of the fact that the gift outright of simple articles of clothing, such as ordinary industry is able to secure by purchase, easily becomes a clog upon endeavor and turns a temporary benefit into a permanent injury. Any benevolent matron could readily give from her own experience examples illustrating the truth of this statement. A small price set upon garments made or donated by benevolent people would insure appreclation and care of them that do not follow the bestowal of an outright gift. That which does not cost personal effort is proverbially "cheap." It is only that which is earned, or for which a price equal to the ability of the pur chaser has been paid, that is esteemed worthy of appreciation and care.

The sympathy and active support of the United Mineworkers is a powerful influence in favor of the Amalgamated Association. The disposition manifest ed by the building trades-unions to stand by the Amalgamated Association and refuse to handle structural steel made by nonunion labor is also important. The general strike order for the steelworkers went into effect yesterday, and was generally obeyed. The cause of union labor thus far in the fight with the steel trust shows itself to be surprisingly strong, and it is better managed than any previous similar move-

At Tampa, Fla., recently, a body of manufacturers and merchants, in the cigar trade and other lines of business, expelled from the city a number of the leaders of the labor unions. They seized the men, forced them on board ship, commanded the captain to take them, and warned them not to return. The men of the unions now appeal to President McKinley for protection and redress. It was a great outrage; but it is not apparent how President McKinley can take action over the head of the Governor of Florida.

The chief reason for the removal of the great steel plant from McKeesport to Kiskeminetas Valley-though given out as a result of the labor strike at the former place and retaliation for it -is the fact that in the Kiskeminetas Valley there are vast beds of coal yet untouched. The steel trust has been guthering in these coal beds, and it is actual economy now to move the mills The distance is not great between the localities: but McKeesport is somewhat nearer than Kiskeminetas to Pittsburg.

Admiral Cervera, the commander of he Spanish fleet in the battle of Santiago, sums up the Sampson-Schley controversy in the following effective

I have never met Admiral Sampson. He we absent conferring with Shafter when the fight took place. What he might have done were he present I cannot say. It is a case of demonstrated valor against possible bravery. It is a case of difference between the act and to possibility, or, as the old philosophers used to say, between the esse and the posse

The "Annual Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, now in course of publication, reached the seventh volume, all of them thick and ponderous. The amount of labor expended on them is immense, No wonder that the commander who has to get up every year such a report as this has no time for war.

It is pleasing to be assured that the gold stolen from the Selby Smelting Works was "located by vision" by Portland occultist. This proves that the story of the confession of the thief and that his assistance was required in recovering the gold was a base Californian invention for the purpose ton and tidewater, but the gap of 78 depriving Oregon of just glory.

We publish on another page a letter from Mr. J. D. Lee, who, in a recent speech before the veterans' reunion, delared that "the battle of Gettysburg was the greatest battle ever fought, measured both by its far-reaching results upon the future of the world, and by the conditions necessary to make a great military struggle." The Oregonian endeavored to point out that the battle of Gettysburg was Matrimonial Advertiser" said at the opencertainly not the greatest battle ever fought, measured by its far-reaching results; and, further, that in far-reaching results it was not even the most important battle of our Civil War; that it was not the high tide of the rebellion. The reply of Mr. Lee is a very long and lame answer, because he misses the point of controversy. The Oregonian did not say that Gettysburg was not a great battle; his family all week. Although Mrs. Hen-It did not say that it was not a very important victory; it simply said that it was pure historical extravagance to describe Gettysburg either as "the greatest battle ever fought, measured by its farreaching results upon the future of the world," or even as the most important and fateful conflict, measured by its farreaching results upon the issue of our Civil War. Mr. Lee's letter does not meet the objection of The Oregonian, for it is chiefly confined to establishing that Gettysburg was a great battle and an important victory, which is not the point in

The Oregonian tried to point out that

to call Gettysburg "the greatest battle ever fought, measured by its far-reaching results upon the future of the world, was to ignore the far-reaching results of the great decisive battles of the world, which determined the whole course of civilization for succeeding ages. Surely the battles by whose issue was decided the fate of Greek civilization, through victory over the Persian, the later battles through which Alexander stamped the impress of Greek civilisation upon all Asia, from the Mediferranean to the Indus-surely such battles, measured by their far-reaching results upon the future of the world, stand supreme over Gettysburg or even over the greatest buttle of our Civil War, whether North or South won. The victories won by Caesar over the confederacy of the Gauls are held by Mommsen to have been of immense consequence to the future, for they saved Roman civilization from premature death at the hands of barbarians, ever as Plataea and Salamis saved Greek civilization from a violent death and ignominious grave. The great victory of Tours, by which the tide of victorious Baracen invasion was rolled back in defeat from France, saved Western Europe from the fate that overtook the Greek Empire of the East when the Turks took Constantinople in the 15th century. The fate of Napoleon was decisively settled at Leipsic. It was not finally settled by Moscow, for Napoleon was able the next year to inflict so severe defeats upon the allies that they offered him peace on

honorable and advantageous terms, which he incanely refused. Leipsic, therefore, has always been included justly among "The 15 decisive battles of the world," and so has the battle of Naseby, which settled the fate of the great English revo-Intion-great because even with "the Restoration" the English people insisted that the House of Commons should continue to govern England by holding the purse, the real power behind the sword, The victory which achieved the Norman conquest of England, and the victory of Saratoga, are also included among the decisive battles of the world. The victory of Saratoga was of far-reaching consequence because it persuaded France to become our ally, to send us soldiers, a fleet and several millions in cash. Without this alliance Washington could not eathly have won. These illustrations are sufficient to make clear that these battles, "measured by far-reaching results upon the future of the world," completely outclass Gettysburg in importance, which certainly does not fit Hallam's description of the battle of Tours, as "one of those few battles of which the contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes. In moving up to Gettysburg Meade had his engineers survey the line of Pipe Creek, and his staff officers located upon it a position for every corps in the army A precautionary order was issued to each of his corps commanders, directing them that in case the army was obliged by the enemy to retire from Gettysburg, to fall back to the impregnable line of Pipe Creek. Meade had over 83,000 men. Lee but 75,000. The veteranized army of Meade was as incapable of being wrecked or stampeded as the army of Lee. Lee severely defeated McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker, and yet in every instance the Federal army preserved its organization intact, despite very severe losses. At Frederickburg Burnside lost over 13,000 men; Lee but 5000; the second Bull Run campaign cost the Federal army 15,000 men; Chancellorsville, 16,000; Gaines Mills, 7000 out of 35,000 engaged; and yet the beaten troops made successful retreat in all these battles before the victorious enemy. So Lee, who lost 12,000 out of 40,000, at Antietam, was able to offer battle the next day, and to make as perfect retreat across a swollen river as he did after Gettysburg. The utter wreck or rout of Meade's veteran army was im-

possible against Lee's number, and with out such a wreck and rout the occupa tion of Washington was impossible. New Orleans was a momentous victory, because if opened the mouth of the great artery of the Confederacy; Fort Donelson was another, because it smashed the keystone of the Confederate line, and com tucky and Middle Tennessee; Shiloh was a momentous battle because its loss would have meant the recovery of Middle Tennessee and Nashville, and the occupa tion of Kentucky. The fruits of Donelson and Shiloh were the clearing of the Mississippi River from Columbus, Ky., to Vicksburg. Vicksburg was a victory of vast consequence, because it isolated the whole country west of the Mississippi from the rest of the Confederacy. Chattanooga was a momentous victory because it opened the gateway into Georgia and to Atlanta, thus cutting of Mississippl and Alabama from the active theater of war. General Sherman, in his "Strategy of the War," says "the war was concluded when Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Atlanta fell," and Longstreet told Jefferson Davis that to continue the war after the loss of Chattanooga was murder. The terms of Vicksburg's surrender were signed July 3, while the battle of Gettysburg was

still in progress. These facts of the Civil War, and the views of the great soldiers on both sides are the proper sources of sound informs tion, rather than the superficial sketches of facile politicians, or the nonprofessional compilations of hackwork pedagogues, posing as historians.

STUFF AND STUFFING.

Senuide Notes.

Mr. Flighty made a flying trip to the beach the other day. Mr. Flighty is no angel, or at least he has no wings, and everybody is wondering how in the world he did it.

The Misses Huntman, who have been at Hotel Hightone all season, have left in disgust and are now at Hotel Wayup The beach reporter of the "Women's ing of the season that the Misses Huntman were "rusticating" at Hotel Hightone and in consequence neither of the young ladies scored a single engagement. They have given it out very distinctly at their new abode that they are not rusticating in any sense of the word, but are sojourning. All papers please copy.

Mr. Henpeck has been stopping with peck kept him going most of the time caring for the baby and on various errands, when she was not looking he did the stopping. Naturally the severe exercise of stopping and starting has much worn on Mr. Henpeck.

The Misses Flirters are comfortably domiciled at Hotel Bigroller. They insist that they are domiciled and refuse to be quartered because that word to them smacks of bran and shorts and of the butcher's block.

Mrs. Flippenheimer has quitted Hotel Cheaprate very indignant. The manager's complaint about her four sons' bolsterous playing in the halls at 5 o'clock A. M. was pastiall reason. Although she paid only half rates her name gave standing to the house worth the other half, and if she had not gone there the estab-lishment would not have had any pat-rons at all. Besides, she expected to be fed just as well as Mrs. Gentile, next table, and on something else than pork. She has had falling-outs with many other notel-keepers, but this man was simply

The Social Board of Strategy entirely gnored Mrs. Highflier and her charming daughters. Inasmuch, however, as Mrs. Highfiler has brought down a party of young gentlemen to visit her the board has almost decided to change the campaign programme.

Miss Songbird is giving charming bon-fire parties. This has strengthened the weak matrimonial market considerably. Miss Songbird is one of the most aristo ladies on the beach, and therefore has many admirers who attend to all the incident labor connected with the

Himself He Was Not All.

I should not sing of sorrow Or troubles of today: The heartache of my neighbor I should not tell in song; for life's weary labo My verse should make him strong.

But ever for my fearing Unkindly fates come nigh, And ever in my hearing There sounds a saddening cry. Ine suicide is lying Where home should now be bright; I hear his children crying, wife means through the night.

A prayer was made for sister Far by the Eastern sea; Children and mother blessed her, Wherever she might be. But by the Western river, When twiright's peace came down, Her death had made us shiver-A woman of the town!

Youth spreads its sails at morning And Hope sits at the helm, But tempests without warning Sweep down and overwhelm. Some future unkind morrow My dying day must be;

I should not sing of sorrow, But sorrow sings to me

An Interview With Columbus "No," said Columbus to a representative of the Falso Prodigioso, as the Nina warped into her berth, after her return from the New World, "No. I did not discover America to show that the world is round, but that I am a crank." as he spat into a knothole and followed after with a stony stare: "You see it's become a popular idea that cranks are the pioneers of science. So popular has this become that many people who want to be cranks only make fools of themselves. If there was anything reasonable about a fool he might become a crank and a founder of science. But there isn't. For example," and here Columbus frowned and while looking hard at an addle-pated individual across the quay, made a pass at knocking the ashes from his Havana; "For example, there's a man who declares the sun is not hot, and he avers he is right because he is a crank and cranks are always martyrs to the truth. But I've sailed enough under the sun to know where the heat comes from. I am crank else the world would not be round and swelling up. "is he in my category? He would be a crank if the sun were not hot, but the sun is hot. If all fools cou be cranks the world would be wiser, but calling a fool a crank does not make him one, nor establish him in the sight of future generations." And Columbus fixed his gaze imperturbably on the horizon and

Life's Ocean Shore. With youthful glee I watched him write his

thought of the great fame he was to have

Upon the sands of time. "Tomorrow, child, Is washed away my life, my all, my fame, And even hope, which keeps us all beguiled. The ruthless tide swells ever to commit Us to the unremembering deep." He said Too truly. Years and he have gone with it, And the sad record of his earthly bed is only sculptured on a wasting tomb, And all his effort buried now in gloom Except that little part, suffused in me, And who the ocean flood must seen admit. One tide, one life, one con and exernity, Eternity, oblivion, oblivion infinite Tis thus bright life doth run itself away. The greatest, smallest, having but one day: The day itself as long as all the time. Eternity no longer than the day sublime

Old Omar knew of many things, And thought himself most wondrous wise But of one thing he never sings, His knowledge, it does not comprise: The full, blanched moon by the sen shore, The gently sighing hammock's lore; Old Omar knew not this, not this, This blies, this bliss, this bliss, this bliss,

Literary Notes.

Mr. Hardly Scribbler is writing a book for Hobson, entitled "Kisses I Don't Remember." Mr. Hobson wants to get those he has forgotten catalogued so that he won't forget any more. Miss Olde Mayde is writing a book on domestic economy and the ideal husband. She makes the point that the only man who has the making of an ideal husband is one who has never married. Miss Olde Mayde is well fitted for her work, for she has lived with her sister's family

for 15 years. Mr. Sen Sayshun is collaborating with Mr. Scandul on a work entitled "Women Who Gamble." The gentlemen wanted first to write on "Women Who Don't Gamble," but were unable to find any

A woman can judge of the color of yarns, And all the shadings, forsooth, But when it comes down to the yarns as they

She's far from the color of truth

Better Than It Might Be. It's not so awful as you'd think.
The senside maiden's plan.
For though she bathes with little on. She has a dress of tan.