arrest of every one in the big corporation.

that a man shall not be hindered from

But I do not flatter myself that the

employers wish a settlement on grounds other than those laid down by them first.

hould be say be will call out the militia f he is forced to put nonunion men in its milis? That of itself is a direct chal-

wishes to encourage an outbreak of some

sort. Let the trust people take all the nonunion men they can find into these

mills and run them. There will be no

works to see that no harm comes to the

nonunion men. The mills belong to the trust and they bave a right to run them

the Amalgamated Association asks now of the big trust. None of our people

wants violence; and if there is trouble it

will be started by the other side. I am assured by the boys that they mean busi-

ness in this strike and they are prepared to stay out all Summer. I am much pleased with the way the workmen in Pennsylvania and Ohlo are behaving

themselves. In all my addresses I have urged that the strikers do away with

all drinking while this trouble is on,

and they are generally respecting my wither on the subject. The less drink, the less chance for trouble. I do not want to ass a clash; but if worst comes to week we will battle and will win. I have

tight at first, else they will sting. I have

TOO MUCH MONEY IN STEEPLES.

More Practical Use of Funds Might

Yield Better Results.

Leslie's Weekly.

A church economist of a practical and

somewhat secentric turn of mind has es-

limated that nearly \$45,000,000 has been in-

vested in non-productive, non-essential,

and purely ornamental church building in

ples. If this feature of coclesiastical

architecture were dispensed with, accord-

ing to his estimate, and the amount rep-

regular channels of church beneficence, the religious denominations would be re-

the religious denominations would be re-livered for a long time to come of the ne-

their mission boards and other establish

economist in question arrived at the es-timate given of the amount of money

spent on utterly useless church steeples

not, the statement is sufficient to raise

crally are utilizing as fully as they should

the vast amount of property in the shape of buildings and lands in their possession. To this we think, in all fairness and jus-

tice, a negative answer may be give

issue as to whether the churches gen-

he total value of church property in United States is set down at \$316,187,-

The greater part of this enormous is represented in splendid and costly

iments of religious faith and sent

edifices devoted exclusively to religious

purposes and open for only a few hours each week. For the remainder of the

time these buildings stand idle and empty

ment, cold, stately and magnificent-all

this, but nothing more. From a practica

and business point of view they represent capital that is "tied up" and non-produc-

tive. This state of things is prejudicial to the cause of religious progress; it is

repugnant to common sense and enlight.

ened reason; it argues wastefulness and extravagance, and it ought not to be.

allowance for the spirit of yeneration and reverence attaching to old and estab-

lished forms and uses, and often helpful

at hand when a radical departure should

be made in the construction of church buildings and the uses to which they are

ers and literalists of the orthodox school

particular form for church edifices appli-

cable to the present day. There is no apparent reason, in fact, except the purely

entimental one, why religious services

may not be carried on as acceptably and

sacred nor strictly essential to the propa

gation of religious faith in an altar-religion oven a pulpit. Some of the strongest

and most successful movements that the

world has known have, in fact, been car-ried on without these accessories.

It would be more in harmony with wise

capital now lying almost dead and use-

or office buildings where adequate room

ings and the remaining space utilized for

reserved for religious gather

safully in a building which has net

Not even the most insistent defend-

contend that the Bible prescribes any

After making all reasonable and needful

but we venture the belief that the sum

ies for promoting religious work.

country, chiefly in the form of stee

May God help us win a just fight!

would seem that Mr. Morgan

gamated Association

CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT

AS SHAFFER LOOKS AT IT. The Steel Strike From the Work-

dlous chapels are provided for religious meetings. Why not invest church funds, generally, in the same way? Under this pian a revenue might be de-rived from the capital invested sufficient men's Point of View. Independent. The present clash between capital and labor is by no means of labor's choosing. to enable the denominations to extend their work in many needed directions, and It has been forced on us by the monster United States Steel Corporation, and it especially among the neglected and churchless masses of our large cities. If the regular church members gave no less is a battle to the death. Now or never must the workman assert himself; for should the employers be successful in this fight it will be a sorry day for millmen.

For years the big steel and fron men For years the big steel and fron mer ficiencies and pay off debts which often have sought to do away with organized operate to keep people of limited means and so make the workman depenaway from religious services altogether dent. When they get hungry they will and to deprive those who do attend of offer him what wages they see fit and that spiritual help and stimulus which he must then take it or continue to they have a right to expect, and which the churches are designed primarily and chiefly to furnish. I don't speak at random when I make

this assertion. I know this has been USES OF SPECULATION. done within the past year. In the Old Meadow Mill at Scottdale the workmen Effective Safeguard Against Unexwere forced by prolonged closing of this union plant to beg that it be opened so that they might make bread for their

pected Demands on Money Market. Charles A. Conant in the Forum The stock market offers the most effecmilies. The employers would not do unless the milimen would sign papers tive safeguard today against unexpected demands upon the money market. By that they would have nothing more to do with organized labor. They were starved into subjection, and thousands providing a means of exchange which supplements metallic money in internawill be treated just so should this unhols tional operations, the stock market gives fight against the workmen be successful. The Steel Corporation people claim they do not care anything about our orto the money market that wonderful elasticity which permits loans of hundreds of millions to be floated without ganizing and would not prevent us if they could. This is untrue. I can show where hundreds of men have been disdisturbance, and which enables the larger markets to resist catastrophes with a firmness and a readiness of rebound which would not have been possible in transactions of such magnitude half a charged from work because they be-longed to the Amaigamated Asociation. and many are yet out. Without fear I make this statement, that unless this strike is ended speedily I will cause the entury ago Nothing can be more beautiful from the

standpoint of pure reasoning and nothing is more vital to the smooth working of the great machine of modern civilized life than this transfer of capital through from Mr. Morgan down, charging them with violating the laws which provide the mechanism of the stock market. Let us suppose the volume of capital seeking that a man shall not be fillndered from allying himself with any organization. These people are hindering us by unfair means, and it must stop. Mr. Morgan will not start a wheel in the mills unless he settles with or destroys the Amalinvestment, both permanent and tempo rary, to be as large as it is today but without any common market in which transferable securities could be sold. Then what would happen if a sudden de-mand for money should fall upon Lon-don, Paris, or New York? If the entire demand had to be mot in gold, or even in trade bills of exchange, the result would we are not by any means prepared to give. We are full of fight and have the money to make a fight. I do not like the red flag waving of Mr. Morgan. Why be a drain upon the market where the money was demanded which would result in convulsion upon convulsion, in the impairment of values below any point ever reached in a "stock market panic," and in the paralysis of the whole industrial mechanism of the country. Mills would stop and wages would cea to be paid, because the commercial banks would be called upon to denude them-selves of gold and commercial bills, so that they would hoard with the tenacity of terror what little money they had

violence if I can help it. I will see that Amalgamated officers are sent to the How does the stock market avert such dangers? Simply by substituting securi-ties for money. If money becomes plentiful in a given market like New York, as they see fit, I suppose; but we want a fair show. If there is anything an Amer-ican loves more than abother it is an even chance with the other fellow. That's all the surplus gravitates to the stock mar-ket. This increases the offer of money for securities, and the prices of securities rise. Such securities are then drawn by the magnet of high prices from other markets, where money is less plentiful and prices are lower. The money, in other words, is drawn from the market where it is redundant to the market where it is most needed. It becomes profitable to sell securities for money where they bring a good price, because the mon-ey obtained for them can be lent at a high rate in the market where it is scarce. The rate of interest for money thus co-operates with the fluctuations in securi-ties to maintain, in the supply of money and loanable capital, a balance which is the more accurate in proportion to the case with which securities and money

occural cards to play in this game yet, and when I do make a play the opposition will feel the weight of my hand. I have found that easy methods with these people do not bring best results. Like the nettle, they must be grasped light at first else they will edge. I have a first else they will edge. by the use of the telegraph, the ocean cable and the telephone. The larger the ownership of foreign securities on a given market, the more clastic is the cushion born and have died between him and our which that market presents against sudden shocks. Foreign securities do not usually suffer impairment from the same to know that merely 250 generations car-causes which affect domestic securities, and they therefore represent in international wansactions the most perfect sub-

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

What Brought About Modification of Old Ideas of Hell.

Dr. J. A. Faulkner in the Methodist Review.
(i) It is within the memory of men nov

resented in steeples alone turned into the lying that frequently the declaration was heard from the pulpit that there were cessity of making frequent and imperative demands for money for the support of infants and children in hell. (2) The descriptions of hell were frightfully realistle; that is, realistic as judged from a We have no means of knowing how the literal interpretation of the Scripture Vivid pictures of physical torment were frequent. (3) The impression was made that the vast majority of mankind-including all, or nearly all, the heather world-were doomed to eternal destrucnot overstaied. But whether it is or tion. (4) This doctrine formed a staple of preaching to an extent not known to day. Then it was a frequent theme, now

it is a rare theme in the pulpit.

If we inquire the causes which have led to this change of emphasis and attitude toward the doctrine of hell, I think we may mention the following: (1) The growth of humanitarian sentiment. Thirty or 50 years ago there were severer ideas as to punishment in general, and a more calloused feeling in regard to suffering. than is the case today. Take the treat-ment of prisoners and the prevalence of capital punishment. Treatment that we would consider shockingly cruel, that would arouse a feeling of indignation in all minds, was then taken as a matter of It was so in regard to school discipline. I was in common school be-tween 1865 and 1872. In years so recent se I say distinctly that the ments in vogue were cruel and barbarous But they were never so considered then. The growth of love, the larger influence of the spirit of Christ on society, has made an entire change in the atmosphere in which we live. That change has silently made obsolete and of none effect the kind of preaching that once was pow-erful on the minds of men. (2) Theological developments have also had their in fluence. Methodism has made familiar the thought that God deals not only justwith all men, but mercifully as well. that there is an impartiality in his trent ment of souls, that men must be given an equal chance of salvation, that no man will be condemned for rejecting a Christ he never heard of, or for sinning

against light he never had. The influence of Methodism in temper-ing the acidity and flerceness of the old er steeple, bell, nave, chancel or choir gallery as in one which has all these con-ventional appointments. There is nothing theology has been invaluable. Then, the doctrine of the divine fatherhood, which Christ taught, and which has been restored to the world by the broad sol of the Church of England, which was made prominent in the sermons of Maurice and Robertson and Kingsley, has had a wonderful influence over the pres-ent-day pulpit. I think that idea has been a fruitful one, and certainly if God and prudent business management and the utilitarian spirit of the age if the vasi is indeed the Father of all men, our conception 'of eternal punishment and of other doctrines related to it will be modless in ornate and empty religious edi-fices were converted into business blocks fied. Other theological deve lfied. better understanding of Scripture also ac counts in part for the change in the thought of hell. Our familiarity with the we-producing purposes. This idea is ally carried out in the Methodist

structures of similar kind in Boston and ental tongues abound—all this has made other citles, in each of which commofact methods of our Western speech when it coarsely makes literal what the sacred writers left figurative. In other words we now understand that in that fresh, imag-inative, childlike age the sacred writers necessarily spoke as Easterns, that the Holy Spirit had to use the only vehicle that was open to him, and that therefore we must seek to interpret in our Western tongue the truths that underlay the extravagant, tropical descriptions of the Oriental writers. The growth of the set Oriental writers. The growth of the science of Biblical hermencutics has had its share in modifying the old-fashioned ideas of hell.

> SEARCH FOR MISSING LINK. Discoveries in the Jungles of Southenstern Asia.

Professor Ernst Haeckel in McClure's.

less than 10 per cent more white people in the region under consideration than there were in 1890, while there are upwards of seen to be a part of the vast current of the region under consideration than there were in 1890, while there are upwards of 17 per cent more negroes. For at least 20

Since 1860 the state has gone through a terrible war. Slavery in it has been aboi-lshed. Its negroes were enfranchised, and subsequently have been, in fact if not in law, again disfranchised. In a community which before the war was purely agricultural, manufacturing and mining in-dustries have sprung up and have flourished. Yet in 1890, out of every 10,000 in-habitants of Alabami, 4540 were negroes, and in 1900 4524 were still of the weaker race. The Constitutional Convention of the state, now in session, will have need of the wisdom of its wisest. The revelations of the census emphasize the importance of the work which Mr. Booker T. Washington and his associates are doing. Tuskegee is in the midst of this Alabama black belt, in which, as we have seen, there are more than four negroes to every white. Of the Caucasians one-fifth (a dis-"In the jungles of Southeastern Asia and the islands near by, which have long been known to science as the cradic of the human race, and which are still in-

ENGLAND'S CHAMPION WOMAN SWIMMER.



LADY CONSTANCE MACKENZIE.

Lady Constance Mackenzie, who recently won the Bath Club's swimming challenge shield for the third time in succession, has yet to be beaten by a woman swimmer in England, titled or not. Lady Constance is a sister of Lady Cromartie and a niece of the Duke of Sutherland. Her portrait is a favorite with the makers of "Types of English Beauty" symp-

The cost of shipment is smaller, the and other animals, remains of which were risk is less, and the time required for found round about him. It has been commaking transactions has been reduced puted that this ancestor lived somewhere about the beginning of our last glacial epoch, some 270,000 years ago. In other words, about 17,000 generations have been . It will assist our understanding 5000 years ago.

"To the discovery of these few bones the scientific world attached the utmost importance, as giving indisputable visual evidence of one of the steps by which the ape-form of creature has developed through the process of evolution to the man-form. Yet the discovery, though immensely significant, was meager enough. Here were two bits of bone, a skull cap and a femur and two teeth, very dark of color and thoroughly petrified-all too lit tle to satisfy the knowledge-seeking petite of the zoologist. Consequently, Dubols pursued his investigations in Ja-va, spending much money in making fur-ther excavations, but to no purpose so far as the discovery of other remains of the ape-man was concerned. And finally Pro-fessor Hackel himself determined to go Java, hoping, yet hardly expecting, find some further evidences of the dissing link'

"It is significant that, although he is now in the land of the pithecanthropus on such an errand, Professor Haeckel has long asserted that the story of the origin of man is complete in all of its essential details; all that remains to be done is to fill in here and there such concrete evidences as paleontological and zoological research shall reveal. This belief in the thorough establishment of the law of development is vigorously expressed in all of Professor Haeckel's later books, especially in his great work, 'Systematic Phylogeny, which comprehends in three vol-umes, on an immense scale, a systematic arrangement of the vegetable and animal worlds, living and extinct, on the ba-sis of the law of evolution—a vast pedi-gree-tree, with man at the top and the lowest, non-nucleated cell at the bottom To such a scientist as Professor Haeckel, therefore, there is in theory no 'missing link'—the scheme of creation is complete. If there are links between different species of animals which have been lost in the lapse of the ages-and there are many such—the scientist may name and describe them with great accuracy, fitting them into his pedigree as hypothetical species 'search for the missing link,' there becomes a search either for the ac tual fossil bones of missing species, or else for the living representatives of those species, already anticipated by scientists Twenty-five years before Dubois unearthed the bones of the ape-man in Java Professor Haeckel had foreseen just such a creature, and given it in his pedigree name pithecanthropus allalus.

RACE CENSUS IN SOUTH. The Negro Is Not Dying Out, but I Increasing in Numbers.

Nation. During the last 10 years the negro popuation of the black belt of Alabama has increased much more rapidly than the white. There are 12 contiguous countles in that state, in each of which the whites constitute less than one-third of the in-habitants. Their combined area is 5067 square miles, or something more than that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island taken together. In 1890 these countles had an aggregate white population of 79,291. They have now 87,202. In the same period the negroes increased from 293,681 to 350,938. As against an absolute white increase of 7911 is to be set a negro gain of \$1.257. Relatively, the difference between the re-spective rates of growth of the two races

move between markets.

The cost of shipping gold was once a controlling factor in the difference in man beings, the pithecanthropus lived now, to a large extent, taken the place of gold in these international exchanges. The cost of shipping gold was once a habited by the very lowest orders of human beings, the pithecanthropus lived with the elephant, tanir, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, gigantic panagolin, hyens, and other animals, represent of whiterent is smaller than the common than the control of the cont most fertile of the South. It is capable of supporting a large population. That pop-ulation for an indefinite time to come will be negro. Will it also be prosperous, civthe question answered in the affirmative.

The only other Southern state for which the race figures have been made public is Arkansas. In that state during the last decade the negroes have increased more rapidly than the whites, as they have done in every census period but one for the last 80 years. Out of every 10,000 inhabi-tants, 2787 were in 1900 negroes. They are, however, in a majority in six co only. In five of those their preponderance is very great, and seems to be increas ing. In no one of the five do the white constitute one-fourth of the population and in one they barely number one-eighth of the whole.

EXPOSITION OF HIGH ORDER. Professor Fiske Was This and Mor -An Estimate.

John Graham Brooks in Review of Reviews. The current criticism of Mr. Fiske that he lacked original power, that he was primarily an assimilator and expostor, is in the main probably true, but both Darwin and Spencer have left it upon record that he was an expositor of the very highest order. Both give him cordial credit for something more than this. It is exactly 30 years since he made his original contribution to the evolution theory of the causes of prolonged infancy in man and all that this meant for

family and for social development. Thirty years ago, the ignorance of and prejudice against evolution were dense and universal. Among all the forces that overcame this ignorance and prejudice, what was so effective in its influence as the skill of this expositor? He was among the first to understand the bearing of the new thought upon the whole of life. He was almost without a peer in restating the great problems with clear and penetrating power. Neither is it to be gainsaid that his interpretation of evolution, as the years passed, took on an ever higher and more spiritual note. His learning was not more as-tonishing than were his sympathy and imagination. These qualities have rightly endeared him to one of the most splendid audiences that any American man of

letters has yet won.
It was happy for Mr. Fiske, as it is happy for the great multitude of his readers, that the universe honestly appeared to him sound and good. It was, upon the whole, a world-home in which no honest intention need have slightest fear of permanent ill-treatment. This faith had a certain hardiness and gayety about it that brought against its presents and that brought against its possessor much criticism for credulity and want of crit-ical discrimination. If there was in this a measure of truth, it is a failing that one prefers to its far commoner opposite, It is a noble gift to take the historic struggle at its best rather than at its worst. I have heard one learned in his-tory so discourse upon Sam Adams that the single impression left upon the mind was that he was a town defaulter and a worse demagogue than Ben Butler. Mr. Fiske knew these fallings, but in his larger and immeasurably truer perspec-tive they did not blot out Sam Adams. Over and above every fault, we can see the sturdy tribune playing a part with such unselfish skill as to be an influence of first importance in those fateful days. The author does not simply show us the Revolution as an isloated epoch; it is a leaf from a far ampier history—the story of the English race in its struggle be free. The English Trevelyan, recent account of the same event, makes us dislike the redcoats far more than Mr. Fiske makes us dislike them. sees the struggle of life and events unfold from such an elevation; he groups the events in a perspective so deep that our little animosities appear absurd. We

race experience. The fact which the auyears the negroes have been gaining on the whites. In 1890, out of every 1000 inhabitants of these counties, 318 were white, now only 199. Two decades ago the negroes outnumbered the whites by 210,907—today by 263,736. thor uniformly makes most vivid to the reader's imagination is the relation be-tween character and social amelioration. fection. As the book is closed we think better of our fellows, more proudly of the past, more bravely of the future There is first a large and generous read-ing of the story of evolution, a sustained and elevated interpretation of its meaning, and then by natural consequence the details of character and occurrence, as they pass before us, never lose their dignity as parts of something greater than themselves. To nearer friends, other gifts than these will be held in remem-brance: shows all brance; above all, a never-failing gen-iality and heartiness of personal goodwill. One of the most widely known of the college teachers has just told me: "I never knew a more lovable man. He would greet your little thought in such a spirit as really to convince you of its EDUCATION OF WOMAN. Does the Present System Benefit the Race and the Nation?

Harpers' Weekly, President G. Stanley Hall made an interesting discourse about the education of woman. Dr. Hall is in the business of education, and believes in it thoroughly, He believes heartily in educating girls, but has his doubts, as many others have, whether the sort of education which is now lavished on American girls is doing them good, and benefiting the race and the Nation. He is not sure that it is the right sort of education for girls; nor must any one blame him for his misgivings, for the education of women on modern lines is still in the experimental stage, and many, even of those who work hardest at it, are not sure yet whether they are doing good or harm.

Dr. Hall especially concerns himself

about the education that girls get in col-He has studied statistics in the effort to find out about the health of the college women, and what percentage of them marry; and though the statistics he quoted are not conclusive nor especially convincing, as far as they go they make somewhat for disquietude. Dr. Hall him self did not seem to trust them, but the gist of the figures he quoted was that less than half of the college women had good health; that less than a third of them married; that those who married married late and had too few children, and of those few lost far too many in infancy Statistics, or observation, or something had led him to conclude that the current higher education was of little use in training mothers. "Woman's colleges," he said, "have done little or nothing for the proper education of women. . . . While I sympathize with the claims of women, and yield to no one in admiration of their work in the colleges it looks as if the colleges were training for indepen-

dence and support and cellbacy—mother-hood to take care of itself." He doesn't believe in that. Bookishness, he says, is a bad sign in a girl. "We must educate chiefly for motherhood. Coeduca-tion should cease at dawn of adolescence. The present civilization is harder on wom-an, who is less adapted to the world, than on men. We must also recognize that riches are harder on her than poverty." Such things, he asserts, and goes on to give his ideas about what a college for girls ought to be; how its first aim should be health, how it should be a place of cottage homes, not too far from the city, with pets, gardening, plentty of out-door exercise and plenty of time for it; a place where "regularity should be exercised idleness cultivated, and revery provided for in every way." And he would have the students learn religion, rudimentary mathematics and physics, a little chemistry, and a good deal of botany, but would take care not to have them oppressed by books. Think of a college president writing such a prescription as that! After all, though, it has been related that President Eller been related that President Eliot wanted to know why a woman who could have a musical education should want any other kind. Men whose estimate of women is based on other facts than what the said women may have learned out of the women whom they admire apt to be inferior women.

RESULT OF BOER WAR. It Has Been Shown That Old Tactics Are No Longer Possible.

Review of Reviews. The Boers, quite regardless of what the outcome may be, are affording an even more notable object lesson in showing how small peoples, using modern rifles and fighting irregularly from cover, may checkmate great European armies. Now the Spaniards, remembering the stubbornness and the valor shown by them when their country was invaded in the valor shown by them and the like, and she will go into dry-Napoleonic wars, readily see that they are at least secure in their own country. so much trouble for invading armies, how impossible it would be for one of the great military powers to conquer the Spaniards on their own soil! Thus, the ceive \$55 a month in wages. That makes greatest present value of the Boer War \$2200 a month; \$11,000 for the five months to the world at large is the way in she will be in commission. The wages of which it serves as a warning against war, Captain Barr and the first and second llustrating as it does the doctrine of M. de Bloch, who says that the old art of warfare has been rendered quite obsolete by the invention of the long-fire, repeating rifle and smokeless powder, by virtue of which a dozen farmer boys behind a rock or a fallen tree may cut a battalion to pleces before their wherea battalion to pieces before their where-abouts can be located. The Swiss are no It will thus be seen that, all in all, \$350,000 longer so much concerned as they were is a conservative estimate of the cost of a few years ago by the general growth of militarism in the great countries around them. They are quite confident that they can maintain their independence under almost any circumstances that could well arise. Belgium, Holland, and Denmark-each of which for reasons of its own has been apprehensive on account of the ambitions of greater neighbors—are all of them feeling that the independence and them feeling that the interpendence and neutrality of small powers will be re-spected at least in the first half of the 20th century. One of the immediate re-sults of recent object lessons particularly the South African one, has been the reduction of the term of compulsory military service in France from three years to two. This tendency to shorten the military term will, of course, become general throughout Europe, with great eco-nomic advantage. One of the most im-portant reasons for the large flow of European immigration to this country has been the desire to get away from the universal military system. In a very inter-esting lecture that M. de Bloch recently delivered in London on the lessons to be derived from the Transvaal War with regard to militarism and army reorganiza-tions, it was declared that military serv. ice as required today is absurd, and that the sacrifices made on the Continent to support conscription, into which it has even been proposed to drag England, are unnecessary. It was also shown that the theatrical spectacles called maneuvers are in no way related to real warfare. We, of course, found this out in our Santiago expedition and have confirmed it in the

Uncultured Culture Arthur R. Kimball in the Atlantic

Take, for illustration, a university club n a large city-perhaps it would not be unfair to take the largest city, New York, from its size and opportunity, drawing to it men of brains and ambition from every section and of every-calling, thus "setting the pace" for, and in a growing sense representativ of American metroally carried out in the Methodist modes of speech in the East, the intense spective rates of growth of the two races the events in a perspective so deep that our little animosities appear absurd. We has not been so great, but it has for all our little animosities appear absurd. We parable, figure, simile, with which Ori
The district of the two races the events in a perspective so deep that our little animosities appear absurd. We has not been so great, but it has for all our little animosities appear absurd. We have been so great, but it has for all our little animosities appear absurd. There are now cannot even hat his terrible Spaniards.

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is Mr. Blank?" The man who had passed on the story had himself to give the answer, after a short but hopeless pause-a case of humiliation in a way like eximpless to expect any improvement until the roadbeds of the

Lawrence Perry in Leslie's Monthly.

The exact sum of money paid for the Columbia, in 1899, is not known, but the sum has been estimated at not less than \$55,000. Without a doubt it cost over And the one who knocked drew softly back, \$50,000 to carry her through the season; And never again he came.

And never again he came.

A knock at the door as soft books in their girlhood, seem not always to be less wise than other men, nor are probably the sum was much greater than this. In the first part of the senson her owners paid \$16,000 for three suits of sails. And then there was the Defender, which acted as a trial horse to the Columbia, It cost just \$50,000 for her to be a trial

horse, but it was paid without a groan. And now for the present season: It will have been noticed that the coneral thousands of dollars for each minute of extra speed. Following these deduc-tions the Constitution has unquestionably cost not a cent less than \$200,000 to build. She has a large tender, the steambout dock before the cup races. Outside of the secure in their own country. If \$200,000 spent on her construction she will Boers and Filipinos could make probably cost the Belmont syndicate about \$50,000. Then there is the cost of her trial horse, the Columbia. She will carry a crew of 40 men, each of whom will re mates will aggregate for those five months \$6000; the tender will cost \$7500 Uniforms for the men have already rezulted in an expenditure of \$1000, and there is the cost of feeding them to be considered. This makes \$25,000, and her sails and spars and overhauling and other pardefending the cup this year

Ina Brevoort Roberts in Woman's Home Com-panion.

The dictionary defines poise as "the state or quality of being balanced; equilibrium; equipoise; hence, figuratively, equ. child came, which nimity; rest." Poise instills grace and is a strong, fat and symmetry into the workings of the mind, just as physical exercise does into the movements of the body. It is rarely a natural endowment, but may be cultivate to the point where it becomes second na-ture. Poise always carries with it a suggestion of reserved force, and the womawho wishes to acquire it must learn to husband her energy as well as her time; she must not fritter away words, mo

ments or emotions, The woman of polse indulges in few exclamations or superlatives, and documents waste enthusiasm over trifles. Si gracious, but never gushing, and sigacquired the habit of listening atte not awaiting with ill-concealed eaga pause in the conversation to enable to rush in and take the floor. The we han of polse never lingers after her good-by is spoken; never, in fact, under any cir cumstances, talks long while standing She does not experience the difficulty to many people have of taking leave grace-fully. She says good-bye, gives you a bright smile, and is off to the pleasure or duty that awaits her. You do not find ou all there is to know about the woman the first time you meet her, you become acquainted with her by degrees, and grow gradually into her friendship.

High Speed on American Railways. E. P. Watson in the Engineering Magazine. The points of my argument as to th further development of the American lo comptive as a high-speed and high-power machine are these: That a radically new locomotive is not available service; that railway officials will giv

Matthew Arnold's standard, should mark horse-power to 1500 horse-power and more a club of cultured men? Is it not often in some cases, but not by means of start-true that the one obvious distinguishing ling novelties of any kind. The chief immark is the comparative emptiness of provement has been secured through inthe really attractive club library? Is it creasing the boiler power from 150 pounds not also often true that one may there per square inch, which was a maximum encounter the most surprising ignorance 15 years ago, to 200 pounds as a rule and of names which the magazine editor would call "household words"? It was at a dinner party in the University Club of New York, to cits a personal experience, that some one passed on a good story ("good" because of the person whom it converted of a well-known war of a it concerned) of a well-known man of letters, a constant contributor to the magnzines, one who has been talked of rection of still higher pressures, and in for the presidency of more than one leading university in the East, only to have the question asked, after the acquiescent. railway speed 20 per cent, and at least

plaining the point of one's joke. It was railways of the United States are con-on a "Story-Tellers' Night" in the same structed for high speed. There is no ob-club when one of the best known writers ject in building high-powered locomotives club when one of the best known writers in New York itself arose to speak—a man known also for his practical services in short curves; or upon gradients more or reforming tenement-house life—that a little group of two lawyers, a doctor and a business man leaned forward to whisper, as one queried it: "He's written some book, hasn't he? What is it?"

Cost of Defending the Cup.

Lect in building high-powered locomotives to drag trains up steep hills and around known also for his practical services in short curves; or upon gradients more or less heavy, by brute force. That is mereliated at business man leaned forward to whisper, as one queried it: "He's written some book, hasn't he? What is it?"

Cost of Defending the Cup.

The Four Guests. Baltimore American.
A knock at the deer, but he

As noft, as shy as a don But the dreamer dreamed till the guest was And the guest was Love.

A knock at the door; again The dreamer dreamed away Unheeding, deaf to the gentle call Of the one who came that day. A knock at the door; no more

siruction of each cup defender has cost infinitely more than its predecessor. The fact is, the Herreshoffs have charged sev-

For the guest was Fame. A knock at the door, but still

He gave no reply.

And the waiting guest gave a cheery half Ere he slowly wandered by.

A knock at the door; in dreams
The dreamer fain would grope
Till the guest stole on with a humbled sigh,

And the guest was Hope. With might in every stroke, And the dreamer stopped in his dreaming

With the swiftness of a breath And the door swung wide, and the guest

A Wife Says:

three I suffered almost unbearable pains from 12 to 14 hours, and had to be placed under the influence of chloroform. I used three bottles of Mother's Friend before our last

child came, which healthy boy, doing my housework up to within two hours of birth, and suffered but a few hard pains. This liniment is the grandest remedy ever made,"

Mother's Friend

will do for every woman what it did for the Minnesota mother who writes the above letter. Not to use it during pregnancy is a mistake to be paid for in pain and suffering. Mother's Friend equips the patient with a strong body and clear intellect, which in turn are imparted to the child. It relaxes the muscles and allows them to expand. It relieves morning sickness and nervousness. It puts all the organs concerned in perfect condition for the final hour, so that the actual labor is short and practically painless. Danger of rising or hard breasts is altogether avoided, and recovery is merely a matter of a few days.

Druggists sell Mother's Friend for \$1 a bottle. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga. Send for our free illustrated book.