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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers, with varia-VESTERDAY'S WEATHER Maximum tem

cipitation, 0.14 Inch. PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18.

FOR THREE STATES. The Republicans of the Pacific Northwest profess loyalty to Theodore Roosevelt as their President and as the head of their party. They have a chance now to show it.

The President is engaged in the fight of his life. He has asked Congress for laws restrictive of the trusts. In so doing he has incurred the enmity of Wall street and the great industrial and railroad combinations. These have served notice on their servants in Congress that there must be no trust legislation that means anything. The Republican leaders are disposed to fall in with the demand of the trusts and humiliate the President, as he was humiliated on the subject of Cuban reciprocity.

Here is a chance for Oregon, Washington and ladho to hold up the President's hands. In each of these three states the Legislature is in session, with Republicans in control. Let these Legirlatures each of them pass a joint memorial to Congress, urging the enactment of trust legislation at this session and calling upon its own Schators and Representatives in Congress to further such legislation by all means in their power. Mention the President and refer to the recommendations of his message. It will strengthen his courage and hold up his hands. It may induce Congress to act, and thereby remove a peril from the campaign of 1904

Oregon expects a visit from President Roosevelt in May. What more graceful are with him in his struggle for redemption of his promises?

Washington is committed by the platforms of its parties to support the antimonopoly programme of the President and Governor McBride. How better can its sincerity be shown than by a joint memorial to Congress?

Idaho has just elected a Senator who stands with the President and Attorney-General Knox in their trust programme. Why not follow that up right now with a ringing word of approval for the President's position?

There is a man in the White House whose rugged vigor of thought and action, on the trusts as on everything else, has inspired the confidence and trust of the people as no President has been able to do since Abraham Lincoln. There is a battle ahead of us, with the people on one side and these great corporations on the other. In this battle Theodore Roosevelt has cast his lot uphesitatingly on the side of the people. But Congress hesitates. Congress should hear from the people. It will be disheartening if this first skirmish of the campaign is lost because Congress is in doubt as to what the people want, and especially as to what the West wants. Shall we not speak out in unmistakable terms? Is there a single man in any of these three Legislatures who does not feel anxious to come to the President's aid at this critical time? Let us have a joint memorial from all three Legislatures, and let it be passed unanimously!

OLD FRIEND IN A NEW FACE.

Mr. Edward N. Fuller, of Tacoma puts us under heavy obligation for an important circular on behalf of the Washington State Historical Society, which includes this unequivocal para-

The attempt to obtain a charter for a new The attempt to optain a contract for a new society, which has been organized in Scattle with the name "state" in its title can hardly succeed, as it is an evident attempt by a high-salaried official of the State University to "cetb" our title for his own benefit. Again, kindly continue this society on your exchange list, and call at room 303, City Hall, whenever

Some days have elapsed since the recelpt of the circular, during which we have patiently waited for a counterblass from Seattle, but it has not come. No one who has had the pleasure of following the Tacoma-Rainler controversy can doubt that Seattle will, if gives recognition from the chair, demonstrate the priority of its State Historical Society over the State Historical Society of Tacoma. Let not Tacoma rest in the fancy that it can maintain itself unchallenged in so inviting a field as that of historical research. There is no department of human activity in which Tacoma may be discovered, but right there also Seattle can be depended upon to disport itself with agility and ado

The Medical Record still professes it-

self in doubt as to whether Tacoma or Scattle developed the first case of appendicitis; the London Society for Psy chical Research has reserved its decision as to whether the Scattle or Tacoms tide flats are the more odorous; the Rainier-Tacoma contest is a tie at 617,000 columns of newspaper discussion on each side; but unless we hear from Senttle within the customary 10 days allowed defendant in which to reply, we shall render judgment to Tacoma as the home of the only true Washington State Historical Society. This is a case where we think the pot should not be divided.

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The New York Evening Post quoter the example of United States Senator Vest as Illustrating that there is small truth in the current laments about the decline of oratory. Mr. Vest is a feeble old man, without the physical presence, the voice or the personal magnetism we associate with public eloquence, but he commanded the fixed attention of both floor and galleries because he was full of information, because he knew how to marshal his facts, because he had something to say and knew exactly how to say it with clearness of thought and pungency of language. It has always been true, and it always will be true, that such men never fail to hold an audience. Thad Stevens, who was absolute master of the House from 1861 to 1869, had the same power of Mr. Vest, and was like him without the conventional graces of an orator. He was lame; he indulged in no finished rhetorical art; but he was an admirable master of clear speech; he had the logical keenness of a trained lawyer; he had a burning and a shining wit; his speech was full of pith and force, and he always avoided long speeches. Mr. Boutwell, in his "Reminiscences," says that Stevens was easily the ablest member of the House committee impeachment; that his speech was the only one that had any legal ability in its argument, and was entirely superior to that of General Butler, who had a very high legal reputation.

The late Thomas B. Reed was a public speaker that always held the attention of his audience by the fact that he had something to say and knew how to say it so that it would touch either the head or the heart of the vast majority of his audience. Mr. Reed had no cor ventional charm of the oratorical perscenality; his head was the head of a man of etrength; his face was that of a man of humanity, and humor, but it was a homely face. His figure was large, tall and corpulent; his voice was of exceedingly nasal quality, and yet he was always listened to with delight. He put no flowers of rhetoric into his speech; he was not a master of magnetic eloquence; there was no poetry in his speech. He did not speak long, seldom more than thirty minutes in debate; but he was always master of his subject, because he was full of it; he was like Stevens a man of abounding wit that scorched the opposition, and he had in addition an affluent humor that upset all the dignity of their defences.

The power of Lincoln lay entirely in this ability to master a subject, to have something worth saying and knowing how to say it. The power of Douglas was in the same line. He had an attractive face and head, but was of very short stature, and he was utterly with out a spark of the impassioned, thrilling, magnetic eloquence of Clay or of the dignified, stately, finished oratory of Webster. The spectacle of Senator Vest, winning and holding his audience without any tricks of oratory, or advantages of voice, or rhetoric, or magnetic speech, solely because he was a well-informed man of vigorous mind who had something to say and knew just how to say it with clearness of ar rangement and pungency of expression, ought to be worth much to rising young thing than now to let him know that we | men who think the art of public speaking can be taught at schools, it cannot be so taught; a public speaker is always sure of his audience, no matter what is his lack of conventional oratorical gifts, if he is full of his subject, if he has really something to say end knows how to say it with clearness of arrange-

ment, pungency and power. To recite a good eesay is not good public speaking, and that is why so many well-written sermons fall flat in delivery. A superior public speaker is rare, because they are born, not made, Schools cannot teach a man to think and correctly on his feet; schools cannot endow a man with either wit or humor.

NOT FOR JOSEPH.

Joseph, the Nez Perces, is soon to make another pligrimage to Washington to beg of the "great father" permission to return with his few remain ing followers-about 150 all told-to the Wallowa Valley and spend there the remnant of his years,

The persistence of Joseph in this de mand is remarkable, since it has been made clear to him again and again that it cannot be allowed. The lands that his tribe used to call their own have long, ago been given over to civilization and its homes. The beautiful valley for which the old chieftain mourns with homesick longing does not now belong to the Government to give back to him. but to settlers who have legally ac-

There is an element of pathos in the story of Joseph and his people, as there is in the story of all who have had to yield to the stern decree of Nature as written in the law of the survival of the fittest. It is said that he has grown old rapidly in the last few years. Never loquacious, he is more taciturn than he was in his prime. To use his own words, he is old and his spirit is broken. One might wish that he would spare himself another refusal of the plea to be allowed to return to his old home, to live there while he lives, and there to die when he dies. Pathetic as is this plea, the Government cannot grant it.

WHY NO MILITARY BAND!

The turn of the year has come and gone without any apparent move toward the formation of a military band in Portland. It is needless to enlarge upon the great significance of a musical or ganization of this sort in the social and artistic life of a community. When the Tacoma band was here last Summer all Portland admired and envied it, and the general expression was to the effect that comething of the kind should be had in Portland. But there the matter seems

to rest. It is an open secret that the difficulty about a military band in Portland lies with the musicians themselves. The town is large enough to afford an organization equal or better than Adler's, There is no doubt that the requisite support in the way of subscriptions can be secured with proper effort, provided the organization itself is meritori ous enough to inspire confidence. But

we have never had a leader, and the reason is very largely because our murical circles have been split up into rival and even hostile campe.

Is it not high time for the musicians of Portland to cease their jealousy and strife and get together upon the basis of some one of their number who is competent as director, organizer and manager? They have a personal interest in the maintenance of such an organization, and in addition they have the common concern of all good citizens in advancing everything that adde to the honor of the city and the enjoyment of its inhabitants. The Lewis and Clark Centennial should not arrive without Portland's having a fine military band in full organization and perfect practice, with a reputation already made. There are only two Summers for preparation. It is time to start,

CONDITIONS THAT SHOCK HUMAN-

Perhaps the most startling-and in a way the most sensational-official report of the year just ended was that rendered by the Senate committee that went to Hawaii last Fall to inquire into the social, industrial and financial conditions existing in that portion of our eminent dontain. While the findings of the commission on the matters upon which special inquiry was made were all of greater or less interest and importance. the revelations in regard to the leper colony, its management and the manner in which it is recruited excites the most profound astonlehment, disgust, and even abhorrence.

This leper pettlement is located, as all the world knows, on the Island of Molokai, and is under territorial control. At the time of its inspection by the commission 858 lepers were there confined. There were in the past year 144 deaths in the colony, and, shocking to relate, there were eixteen births, one-half of the children born being illegitimate. The strangest part of the story is that leading officials are opposed to a segregation of the inmates, that would prevent the birth of teprous children, and only attempt to abate or minimize the immorality of the situation by urging that the lepers be permitted and encour aged to marry, even going so far in this direction, says the official report, "as to aid in facilitating divorces where a leprous man or woman has a wife or husband outside of the settlement, so that the husband or wife released might be legally married to a leper or inmate

of the leper settlement." There can be no sentiment, no mino ing of words in dealing with this most disgusting and abhorrent situation. The commission, in its report, speaks plainly, urging that the management of this leprosario be transferred to the Marine Hospital Service, with headquarters at Washington. This would mean a rigid supervision of affairs, beginning with a segregation of the inmates and continuing with their classification so that no leprous children would be born, and those far advanced in the disease would not come in contact with the suspects or with those in the earlier stages.

One of the most serious problems that pertain to the government of the Hawaiian Islands is here disclosed. Common intelligence, common humanity common decency, the very voice of civilization itself, cries out against the continuance for another year, another month, of the shocking conditions here

A ROMAN CATHOLIC REPUBLIC.

The French Parliament, by a vote of nearly two to one, has sustained the order of the Government forbidding the use of the Breton dialect in preaching and catechism in the churches in Brit tany. The French Premier defended the measure as necessary on patriotic grounds, since the government could not allow the priests of Brittany to oppose the propagation of the national language. The French government has already suppressed the salaries of the pricets who have refused to obey the order. The strength of the support given the government in this measure is remarkable proof that while 37,000,000 out of 39,000,000 of souls in France are Catholics, nevertheless this Roman Catholic people are so devoted to the welfare of their republican government that they will not allow any perverse political education taught, directly or indirectly, by clerical teachers.

Last Summer nearly 2500 schools and eminaries controlled by religious orders were closed by decrees of the gov ernment. By the last of August every school in France which had not willingy acknowledged the authority of the state had been closed. No purely charitable institution was disturbed by these governmental decrees. All the schools closed came under the definition of "private schools," for they were conducted by independent organized bodles and capable of producing pecuniary profit. In denying the right of the state to interfere with these schools the Concordat of 1801 and the Falloux law of 1850 were pleaded. The Concordat granted by Napoleon guaranteed to the Catholic church full exercise of its rubric, while the law of 1850 made religious education independent of state

authority. The state in France maintains at its own expense 18 archbishops, 72 bishops, 33,452 priests and 6923 assistant priests. who, though appointed by the state and strictly amenable to its laws, draw their religious authority from the Vatican. Apart from these are the religious orders, who draw their authority from their own executives and have been known to go contrary to the rule of the Vatican. These orders, possessing 16,-468 establishments, formed in France a sort of imperium in imperio. Readmitted to France under Napoleon I, they had steadily employed their power and wealth toward political ends. They had no serious hostility toward monarchy or empire, but were bitter ene mies of the republic. In 1899, when the smoke lifted from the Dreyfus case, it was clear that the republic had narrowly escaped destruction. While the French general staff was doing its best to conceal the crime of its army chiefe from the eyes of France, the orders, through their press and publis. labored to convince the public that the army chiefe could do no wrong. the Dreyfus case was settled the French statesmen of Republican faith asked themselves what made the army so ready to stand by the persecution of Dreyfus and shield its forgers and The answer was found in the fact that the army chiefs, who had shown themselves enemies of the republic, were all the product of clerical schools. The Jesuitical discipline of this education that the end justifies the menas these officers had carried with them into their army careers. A large part of the public, receiving the perpicious discipline from the same

sources, naturally supported the army

chiefs. The settlement of the Dreyfus case cleared the air so that the French people had their eyes opened to the difference between a man who cried "Hurrah for the republic!" and a man who was only willing to cry "Hurrah

for France!" The Waldeck-Rousseau administration determined to subvert the influonce of the religious orders which had attempted to seduce the army, and whose system of education was inimical to democratic principles and could never turn out thoroughly republican French citizens. The associations law which became a law on July 1, 1901, enabled the government to declare null and void without process of law any association which in character, design

and influence was deemed contrary to existing laws: to force native associations to recognize the state as their source of power; to force associations in France controlled from abroad to show cause why they should be permitted to exist within the jurisdiction of the republic. The application of this law completely disrupted and disorganized the educational system of the religious orders. This law was supported

by all the liberal-minded Catholics in

the Chamber of Deputies. The present Premier of France, wh has been the executive of this associations law, is a doctor by profession, who was educated by the Jesuita and even took orders. He refuses to allow the opposition to confound the cause of the Catholic church with that of the religious orders, some of whom have in the past been so rebellious and so independent of the Vatican as to obtain its rebuke and denunciation as unworthy of the confidence of the church. This associations law is no violation of the Concordat entered into between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII, regulating the affairs between the state and the church, providing for the support of the secular clergy by civil government, for it makes no mention of the religious orders. The only resistance to the associations law was made in Brittany, where the strength of the opposition is neither Catholic nor religious, but purely political, as it was in 1793, when Brittany was made the focus of a Royalist insurrection. The trouble today in France takes place in the old Royalist strongholds of Finisterre and the Vendee. The leaders of the opposition are not "outraged Catholics"; they are only embittered, defeated Royalists, who hate the French Republic, the demagogues of the deluded, ignorant popu-

lace of a few communities in Brittany. The associations law was enacted by the strongest, most intelligent and most devout Catholic nation in all Europe, order to destroy what it has been called "a monstrous politico-religious trust, which, while monopolizing public education, threatened the existence of all democratic government." The present' determination of the French government to forbid the use of the Breton dialect in preaching and teaching is easily understood by those of us who remember what a storm was excited in Wisconsin because certain Lutheran ministers stubbornly opposed the teaching of the English language to the children in the schools. So successful had been this opposition that there were whole districts in Wisconsin where the growing children could not read or

The pope has long ago recognized the republican principle in France, as he has in America. He knows that in a country of universal suffrage 2,000,000 of Jews, Protestants, agnostics, etc., never dictated legislation to 37,000,000 French Catholics. The pope knows that a Frenchman may be a loyal Roman Catholic and yet love the republic so sancerely as to hate royalism masked in the robes of monastic teachers. The e does not love Archbishop Ireland less because he thinks a public school education is desirable to make an American boy in his widest sympathies an ardent American patriot. In France or America, the pope sees that the real safety and growth of the church depends upon its unflinching devotion to

The energetic measures so promptly taken by two national, one state and one provincial government have practically etamped out the foot and mouth disease that ravaged the herds of some of the New England States in the early Winter. Following the order of the Governor of Massachusetts closing the largest cattle market of that state because of the prevalence of this disease the Department of Agriculture of the United States prohibited the exportation of cattle from New England ports, British government forbade landing of cattle from New England in any of its ports, and the Canadian government issued orders excluding cattle that had passed through the infected states. All of this quarantine machinery was set in motion in less than a week, with the result that the disease was confined within the district where it first appeared. This quarantine caused much inconvenience and considerable loss, but the measures taken were so radical that Europe, Canada and the United States were protected from the spread of a disease that has frequently, under less rigorous regulations, become the scourge of a great industry. Late advices are to the effect that the danger is past, the dissase having been practically stamped out, and that the shipping of livestock from the interdicted ports will soon be aga'n in full progress.

The new Governor of New Hampshire announces the failure of prohibition, and the Legislature is expected to take steps looking to the substitution of a high-license local-option system of regulating the liquor traffic. In the Maine Legislature the attack on prohibition has been renewed with an accession of etrength and Vermont soon votes upon the question of accepting a liceuse substitute for the present policy.

The River Thames, in England, is frozen over for the first time in many In one of Captain Marryatt' novels, "Jacob Faithful," published some seventy years ago, the Thames is described as frozen over for the first time in many years, and the sports, games and universal merrymaking on the ice are quite humorously described.

The State of Washington, remarks Mr. John L. Wilson's Post-Intelligencer. now has an opportunity to send to the Senate a man with experience in that body. Puzzle: Who can be meant?

Enforcing Law in Pennsylvania. Cleveland Plain Desler.

The laws against child labor have been most open and cruel manner, and yet Wilkesbarre woman did a little amily washing on Sunday and ventured to hang out some of the renovated garments she was promptly arrested and fined and severely lectured by the court on the enormity of her transgression.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS No. 17-Poems by Charles Kingsley, Never Before Was Such Universal Sympathy Aroused.

Hood River Glacier. Mr. Tongue was a man of good ability and untiring in his work for Oregon in congress. The death of no public man has ever aroused more universal sympathy.

Was Admired in Idaho.

Bolse Statesman. There are a great many people in Idaho who will regret to hear of the audden death of Representative Tengue of Orcgon. He was admired here and it is felt by our people that he was one of the most men of our neighboring state.

Knew How to Get Things Done.

Grant's Pass Courier. The death of Representative Tongue is misfortune deeply felt by the people of oregon. He was and had been doing a great work in Congress for his state. Mr Tongue's talents were solid and forceful. He was, above all, a worker, and knew how to get things done. Oregon has never had a Representative that done more effective work than Tongue did.

Club Women's Ald to 1905 Pair.

Pendleton Tribune.

If the club ladies of the state inaugurate a campaign of advertising for the
Lewis and Clark Centendal, there can be so doubt but that this great Fair will bewill then be backed by one of the most nfluential organizations in the state or United States. When the women plan s campaign which has for its object the good of the great commonwea generally accomplish something. nwealth they

His Loss a Disaster.

Newport News. With the sudden passing away of Con-gressman Thomas H. Tongue, Oregon loses one of her brightest, ablest and most brilliant statesmen. A man, the ices and ability is a disaster, not only to First Congressional District, but the whole state and one that it can illy thousands we blend our tears.

Hermann for Congress.

Shaniko Leader. The death of Representative Tongue makes a vacancy in Oregon's delegation o Congress, and has caused the of quite a number of persons of the First District who would be available candidates for the office of Representative. Among the persons prominently spoken of is Binger Hermann, who has just re-signed as Commissioner of the General Land Office. We think he would be a strong candidate. Binger Hermann has represented Oregon in and the delegation to which he belonged was reputed to be one of the ablest ever sent from Oregon, and Mr. Hermann was not counted as the least efficient of its

State Suffers an Irreparable Loss. Mr. Tongue has ably represented the First Congressional District of Oregon for the past six years, and has made his impress upon National legislation since his incumbency. He was held in high esteem colleagues, and had the confide of the Administration. Oregon will suffer irreparable loss by his death. He was chairman of the irrigation committee, which is rapidly assuming the importance of the committee on rivers and harbors, of which he was also a member. His place at the head of that committee meant much for the arid sections of this The loss of so efficient a worker state. coming just as this time, when the state is to send a new man to the Senate, will greatly affect Oregon's interests at Wash-

As Mr. Heyburn Views It. Spokane Spokesman-Review,

"I belleve," writes W. B. Heyburn, who will soon be elected Senator from Idaho, "some further legislation is necessary to perfect the interstate commerce law, and the suggestions of President Roosevelt in regard thereto would seem to me to go read with an-This expression will be proval by the voters of Idaho, as well as by the friends everywhere of the desired amendatory legislation. In view of the fact that Mr. Heyburn enjoys the reputa-tion of being a man of courage and firm adherence to his convictions, there is every assurance that his election will place in the United States Senate unother able and reliable champion of the colletes of President Roose velt's administration.

Bohemia Nugget. Mr. Tongue has been prominent in the political affairs of the state for years, and in his work as Congressman he has proved himself a sincere, brilliant and worker for his state, as well as always having a watchful eye for the cific Coast generally. It is only in his death that the people of Oregon, regard-less of politics, fully realize his worth and what it will take to replace him. Always sincere, always working, never lagging, he was fast making a record as a statesman seldom equaled in the West, The state can well afford to mourn the loss of a splendid gentleman, a faithful While it is regretted that he should be cut off in the very budding his usefulness, it is a relief to those w bold him near to heart to know that the end came without a struggle-without a pain.

He Began at the Bottom.

Brownsville Times. During the past six years Congressma Tongue has done valuable service for the state and Nation in the National Congress. He was untiring in his labors for his state and accomplished much. In his untimely death the state suffers He was known as a self-Beginning at the round of the ladder, he gradually worker his way up by sheer persistence, economy and industry, until at last he stood wher a great state delighted to honor him in most responsible position of trust. That he was beloved by the people of Oregon ount of his ability and manlines on account of his ability and manlines is made prominently manifest by the in numerable expressions of sorrow at his death which came from every portion of which he undertook, which accounts for his successful career from his boyhood days to the present time. The example of his life is worthy of emulation.

For a Two-Mile Limit Law. Condon Globe,

Representative Burleigh, of Wallows County, will introduce a bill during the present seasion which is known as the two-mile fimit law. It provides that no sheep shall be herded on Government land within two miles of any dwelling or within one-holf a mile of any boundary line of any deeded land or claim belonging to any person except the owner of the sheep. The bill also provides that all stock herded or grazed in any county of the state of the stock resides, shall be taxed by the county within which it is grazed at the rate of 20 cents per head for sheep and \$1 per head for horses and cattle. A similar law has been in force in Idaho for a number of years, and has been susheepmen of Eastern Oregon will put up strong fight against the passage of this oill, as it means the practical extermination of the sheep industry in Oregon. The bill is likely to cause plenty of trouble in the Legislature, and will put sor of the Legislators from stock counties an embarrassing position. They will be between the devil and the deep and no matter which way they vote they will be sure to get "cussed" roundly

FIVE-MINUTE BOOK TALKS.

Fresh from reading "The Saint's Tragone wonders why it is not more and quoted. Tis an after thought read and quoted. how much good stuff is crowded out by the pressure of what is not half so good, The subject of that dramatic poem is absorbing to the religious mind, and historically it presents a view of tumult times—the conflict of interests embodied in the unscrupations violence of contending barons and sovereigns, the abject mis ery and ignorance of the general population, of whom a few individuals were strangling, more or less blindly and at random, for rights now no longer contested; and the church claiming, in the name of God, supremacy over so and property, and using superstition as means of domination, or indifferent and careless in spiritual matters, and taking part, as prompted by the worldly and elfish ambition of some of its dignituries in the factions and opressions which characterized the 13th century. In this chaotic condition of society, the great problems of life and destiny pressed with painful force on the consciences of individuals who, in their zeal to be right, were apt to be tyrannical and unreasonable in the exercise of their priestly power, or ascetic and mortified in obedience to their superiors in the administration of chu discipline and the enforcement of their view of what its doctrines imposed. Here, then, is material for the dramatic poet to delineate the struggle of innocent so cial instincts against a mistaken view religion; that in the soul of the priest be ween the patural sympathies of his manhood and his convictions as to the dutie of his office; and for lively pictures of the exterior varied life of the times. turns on the process of thought and emo-tion which made Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Hungary, a heroine in her self-mortification-a wife and mother who, under the instructions and personal violence of her religious adviser, does her utmost to crush her dearest sensibilities, and is canonized as a saint after her premature death.

Such a subject commended itself to the earnest and sympathetic nature of Charles Kingsley, who found in monkish Neords and other sources of information and suggestion, what he needed for a task grateful to his tastes and disposition. His poem, which appeared in the memorable year 1848, when he was 29 years old, was uccessful; his vivid and fervid imagination and scholarly capacity were adequate to the production of a drama which, as constituted the virtual beginning of a lit erary career of singular distinction, even as measured with that of the great aginative writers of the period in which

Kingsley died in 1875. In his later years he was less conspicuous, though, if possi-ble, more devoted as a philanthropist and social reformer, than in his earlier life, and, as a matter of course, less open to lamaging criticism. Become conventiona in his work of pen and speech, increasingly conservative, as it would seem, in his views, he dabbled in science for recrea-tion, and, as canon of Chester, and afterwards of Westminster, was less marked as a man than when, simply rector of the tiny village of Eversley, in Hampshire, he commanded the attention of the civilized world. None could know Kingsley without loving the most amiable and communicative of men. He was always ready to help and encourage intellectual labor, high thinking and devout and earnest living, and his memory is cherished with gratitude and love.

"The Saint's Tragedy" is the only poem of quite considerable length in the manual -small and nominal in price-which con-tains the collected poems of Charles Kingsley, from those of his early life to the last, written in the Rocky Mountains, in June, 1874. I quote from it sparingly; of such tasty balt there need not be much. In her childhood, sitting in the doorway of a closed chapel in the Wartburg, Elizaboth thus addresses her nurse, in words prophetic of her after-life:

I am most friendless. The Landgravine and Agnes-you The Language the food I est, and call me friend Begrudge the food I est, and call me friend Of knaves and sewing-emaids; the burly knights Freeze me with cold blue eyes; no saucy page But points and whispers, "There goes our pet But points and whispers, uld but her saintship leave her gold behind,

We'd give herself her furlough." save me! All here are ghastly dreams; dead masks

And you and I, and Guta, only live; Your eyes alone have souls. I shall go mad! Betrothed in childhood to Lewis, landgrave of Thuringia, son of Sophia sister of Agnes, while still a young girl she is married to him. After the wedding ceremony she reeflets as follows. monks chauting without:

Here, Guta, take those monks a fee-Tell them I thank them—bid them pray for me. I am half-mazed with trembling joy within, And notsy wassail round. 'The well, for else The specter of my duties and my dangers Would whelm my heart with terror. Ah! whelm my heart with terror. Ah! poor Thou took'st this for the term and bourne

and now 'tis here, thou findest it the gate of new sin-cursed infinities of labor.

Where thou must do, or dle!

The final scenes in Elizabeth's life are heartrending in their pathos. She dies straw in a hut, where she has tended a leprous boy. The severity of Conrad, her riestly adviser, is inflexible, even when she implores him not to let the people profane her corpse for relies. But note h the art of the poet vindicates the sover-eign triumph of womanly affection at the supreme moment:

Oh, my God! I had stripped myself of all but modesty! Dost thou claim yet that victim? Be it so Now take me home! I have no more to give

So weak-and yet no pain-why, now nought alls me! How dim the lights burn! Here-Where are you, children? Alas! I had forgotten-

Now I must sleep—for ere the sun shall rise, I must be gone upon a long, long journey To him I love.

There are evidences in the subjects of Kingsley's poems of his intense love o open-air sports. He was himself athletic, as who could forget that saw him leap a fence or climb the rugged heights of Weish hill? The reader may find a rem iniscence of the mood in which Saint's Tragedy" was composed in "Saint Maura, A. D. 304." "Poems Connected With 1848-49" are radical, as their title suggests, throbbing with the sense of human brotherhood. Everybody remembers The Sands of Dec" and "The Three Fish-Reading "The Day of the Lord" calls to mind a later production known to all Americans, and written, as was this when stirring history was in the making The day of the Lord is at hand, at hand;

Its storms roll up the sky;
The nations sleep starving on heaps of gold;
All dreamers tess and sigh;
The night is darkest before the morn;

1

When the pain is screet the child is born, And the day of the Lord at hand. Gather you, gather you, angels of God-Freedom, and Mercy, and Truth; Come! for the earth is grown coward and old, Visdom, Self-Sacrifice, During and Love, Haste to the battle-field, stoop from about to the day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, hounds of hell-Pamine, and Plague, and War; Idleness, Bigotry, Cant and Misrule, Gather, and fall in the snare! Hireling and Mammonite, Bigot and Knave, Cruwl to the battle-field, sneak to your grave In the day of the Lord at hand. Who would sit down and sigh for a lost age of

gold, While the Lord of all ages is here? True hearts will leap up at the trumpet of God. And those who can suffer can dare. Each old age of gold was an iron age, And the meekest of saints may find stern work

In the day of the Lord at hand.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Portland bride is always well-One of the ways to spoil a good cook is

to marry her, Apostle Smoot seems finally to have got

his toga on straight. The trouble with the idle rumor is that

it usually isn't idle. Some poets are born, but it takes them

a fearfully long time to die. The anti-trust bills do not pass at

Washington, but time does, Some of these days the Tillmans will

run up against the wrong man. The best part of some sermons are the onclusions reaches by the preachers.

The Hague Tribunal made a lucky escape when it was not called on to umpire the

The newspapers continue to mention the woman who was speechless with rage, but we have yet to see her.

Philadelphia has gratified Andrew Carnegie by taking another million and a half of the filthy stuff off his hands.

A bill has been introduced in the Callfornia Legislature to abolish the use of the strait-jacket in San Quentin prison. Its use on crooked people has apparently

not accomplished the good hoped for. The St. Louis Exposition announces parenthetically that it is without an official emblom. Merely as a suggestion how would this do: David R. Francis floating on a raft in a cornpit filled with Budweiser.

David B. Hill wants patent medicine nakers to quit using his portrait for advertising purposes. This is an entirely reasonable demand. The patent medicine people, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, as well as others, should refrain from doing violence to the dead.

The closing of the Maison Doree has revived many stories of the eating in the good old times. An Englishman writing from France in 1830 gives this instance of appetite coming with the eating: "At my left at dinner today sat a very pretty young woman, opposite to her a young fellow, her coustn or lover. I heard them speak of their dejeuner a la fourchette (a meat breakfast). Yet, to my amazement, this delicate young person ate soup, beef, pate of I know not what, but it was said to be of brains, and they pronounced it excellent. A mackerel followed, then roast fowl, cresses, salad, kidneys, au vin de champagne, green peas, with sugar, Chevreuil, which the waiter offered to swear before a magistrate was real veni-To this mess the young woman added a quantity of new cheese thickly spread upon bread, filling up the sime between each of the removes by scooping out the quarter of a very large meion; cherries, strawberries, biscuits (sponge cakes), each enough for an English woman's dinner, and then coffee terminated the meal, to which, between her and her friend, they had only half a bottle of wine at 12 sous, but which they diluted with (in defiance of Abernethy's rule) at least a gallon of water. Of everything have mentioned the woman, had twothirds. 'Repletion must have followed,' you will say. No such matter. They had scarcely washed their fingers when the ouple started up and took their places in a quadrille set just formed."

From an occasional contributor we acknowledge the receipt of this with gratitude:

I was sitting in my study One evening, rather late Writing up a paper For the Saturday night's debate. Without, the storm was All within was warm and bright had pity, in my heart, for those Who were out on such a night. After my paper was finished

I sat up to the blaze, nd pleasant memories filled my thoughts As I looked with steady gaze,
And as the flames leaped higher,
And up the chimney flew sat and smoke, and desed, in turns As sleepler I grew. When, bark! what was that grating noise

Which fell upon my ear? I listened; there it was again, And it smote my heart with fr For at once there arose a suspicion Within my troubled brain. It was one of those desperate burglars At his lawless work again, I could hear the stealthy footsteps As he walked across the floor, He might enter my study door So I called together my scattered wits To form a plan of attack, The mere suggestion of such an act Made the cold shivers run down my back.

But immediately after this fear there can Fresh courage to my heart, As I thought of the morning paper In which I would form a part.
I could see the heading of the page In letters large and bright, Brave deed of a prominent of Who captured a burglar last night heart beat high with pleasure, And my brain became more clear; I reached for my revolver, Which happened to be lying near As I selzed it with nervous fingers And crept toward the door, I thought to myself, "You rascal,

Your burglary days will soon be Then I wiped the perspiration From off my heated brow, For I knew that in coolness of action Depended my safety now; And I cautiously turned the handle, Expecting. I knew not what; suddenly there sprang from the table Our neighbor's big black cat.

Not a Political Question. Omaha World-Herald,

The future of the negro should not be made to revolve upon a political axis. It should rest upon some firmer founda-tion. The race problem is before us and it will never be solved in a way creditable the intelligence of the people of this ountry so long as the men of one section complain because the men of another section give open expression to the prejuwhich the men of all sections po

Plaint of the Pessimist.

Ben King. Nothing to do but work, Nothing to eat but food; Nothing to wear but clothes, To keep us from going nude, Nothing to breathe but air, Nowhere to fall but off. Nowhere to stand but on

Nothing to sing but songs. Ab, well! Alas! Alack! owhere to go but out, Nowhere to come but back,

Nothing to read but words, Nothing to cast but votes; Nothing to hear but sounds, Nothing to sail but boats Nothing to comb but hair,

Nowhere to sleep but in bedr othing to weep but tears, Nothing to bury but dead. Nothing to see but sights, Nothing to quench but thirst; Nothing to have but what we've got-

Thus through life we're cursed Nothing to strike but a gait-Everything moves that goes; Nothing at all but co