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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy, with probshowers; winds mostly southerly. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

perature, 56; minimum temperature, 43; pre-elpitation, trace.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

HOW WE DID IT.

After all, Great Britain and Germany have been rather generous in their diplomatic notes to the United States regarding their claims on Venezuela and the means they have employed to enforce them. That is to say, they have not recalled our own method of dealing with Nicaragua in the matter of the bombardment of Greytown in 1854. In their recent dealings with Venezuela the two European powers have been less peremptory and rough than we were in our treatment of Nicaragua on

that occas It was alleged in 1854 that property valued at \$24,000 belonging to citizens of the United States in Nicaragua had been seized and the owners had been refused redress. To the representations and demands of our Government Nicaragua deigned no reply. The United States man-of-war Cyane was then sent to Nicaragua, Her commander, Captain Hollins, who later was an officer of the Confederate navy, had instructions to renew the demand for indemnity, and to take such further action, in case of refusal, as the circumstances in the case might require, Captain Hollins, moving his ship up to Greytown, issued a proclamation declaring that if the indemnity were not forthcoming within twenty-four hours he would bombard the town; and he sent a copy of the proclamation to the captain of a British vessel then lying in the harbor. make his sin the blacker. There is a captain protested, saying that in the event of bombardment a large amount of property belonging to subjects of his sovereign would be destroyed. Nevertheless, Captain Hollins, at the expiration of the day of grace, proceeded to execute his threat. Greytown, the only seaport of Nicaragua, the Atlantic terminus of the projected Nicaragua Canal, and as such was neutrained by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was totally destroyed. Here was a double act-extreme violence to a weak neighbor upon whom we were making a claim, and a virtual insult to Great Britain, who asserted that the place was entitled to protection under the guarantee of neutrality entered into between Great Britain and the United States. Yet our Government upheld Captain Hollins, and President Pierce, in a message sent in Congress shortly afterward, justified his action.

probably passed all the anti-trust legislation that can be expected this seesion. It is sufficient, if enforced. Probably it is as comprehensive and radical as would be wise at this time, in view of the inevitable limitations of court procedure. The law is practically adequate. The control and regulation of the trusts now devolve upon the President, through Attorney-General Knox and Secretary Cortelyou. That they will be equal to the duty put upon them The Oregonian fully believes; and it hopes that they may be afforded some encouragement by these unequivocal utterances of the Oregon and Washington Legislatures.

It is easy to fall into the temptation to draw general conclusions upon human character from inadequate specific evidence. There must be some good in a man, we are wont to say, who is loved by his dog, who is kind to his horse, who sheds tears at the tale of sorrow, who is fond of flowers, who loves good books, who speaks with reverence and affection of his parents. Any one of these propensities, if exhibited under prepossessing conditions, is pretty certain to disarm consure, or at least to mitigate the reprobation in which some overt act is held.

A man committed suicide in Philadel-phia because he was a defaulter to the sum of \$75,000. His besetting sin was the love of books. He prized them so highly that he appropriated money not his own to buy them. Here is a motive for crime far removed from the ordicary passions and ambitions of humankind. The gratification that appealed to this embezling bank clerk was faultless and even commendable, in itself. He was a reader, a student, a booklover. But he held things in a wrong proportion. He showed the same inability to subordinate his desires to the principles of justice that is displayed by the ravisher and the footpad. He is as guilty as they. His punishment was equally deserved.

A New York boy died in the Philippines while undergoing punishment by his superior officers. He was thrown on the ground and gagged. He strangled to death, and his mother writes to President Roosevelt in bitter complaint concerning her son's punishment and death. Torture she calls it, and torture it seems to her. On his behalf she submits abundant testimony that her son Edward was a "good, kind, obedient boy to his mother, and possessed the confidence and esteem of the leading citizens of Syracuse." She thinks, therefore, that something should be done to clear his memory, satisfy her wounded pride and humiliate those concerned in the tragic event.

But a boy may be very kind and good to his mother, and yet be a perfect fiend when he is drunk. This was the case, it appears, with Private Richter. He was so violent and abusive when intoxicated that nothing but the severest tries, the relation of the masses in this treatment could subdue him to order. country to a prosperity that is based His desperation when aroused brought upon industrial activity and earning upon him his punishment, and his power is apparent. strangulation was an accident, for which the officer administering the dis cipline was exculpated upon trial. Your fighting young men are very often dutiful sons, fathers and husbands.

They champion their own blood, right or wrong, simply from sullen pride, because it is theirs, without more moral virtue in their action than the lioness shows in protecting her young, or the eagle in guarding her nest, The good qualities which a man possesses by inheritance or by inculcation of wise teachers are not to be pleaded

carried and energetically dispensed, COMPLEXITY OF HUMAN NATURE. Deposits in savings banks are popularly-and with good reason-believed to be an index to prosperity. If this assumption is correct, New York is eas ily the most prosperous state in the Union. The resources of the savings banks in that state show an increase in one year of \$59,762,949, while the depos its at the close of 1902 were greater by \$63,077,885 than they were at the close of 1901. Comparative reports show that New York has 2,229,661 depositors in savings banks, Massachusetts 1,593,640, Pennsylvania 396,877, Illinois 277,879, and Iowa 238,621. The deposits in the savbanks of Massachusetts at the inge close of the last year were \$560,705,752, a

little more than half the amount deposited in the savings banks in New York. Pennsylvania had \$120,000,000 in her savings banks, Illinois \$100,000,000, and Iowa \$85,000,000. In the whole United States there were 6,755,623 deositors in savings banks, with \$2,769, \$39,546 to their credit. The tendency in the last decade has been, not to increase the number of savings banks but to patronize those that are well fortified, as gauged by the manner in which these institutions stood the stress of the hard times. But since 1896 the depositors in savings banks have increased by 1,600,000, and the deposits by \$850,000,000.

Proof that these banks are not only depositories of thrift, but that they measure the tide of prosperity that has come to the working people, and that their financial standing is better in the United States than in any other land under the sun, is, found in the state ment that the average credit to each depositor in this country is \$412, against \$220 in Austria, \$155 in Prussia, \$165 in Denmark, \$82 in France, \$96 in Great Britain, and \$327 in Canada. The aver age credit to each depositor in New York is \$471, and that state alone has more money in savings banks than any country in Europe except Prussia When it is further considered that economy in living expenses among working people and people of small means in the United States would be prodigality among like classes in European coun

A PREACHER OF PERMANENT FAME

The recent memorial services in honor of Phillips Brooks in Trinity Church, Boston, have called forth from eminent men of all denominations as eloquent tributes to the surpassing excellence of

America's greatest preacher as were ut-tered ten years ago over his new-made grave. We have called him America's greatest preacher because his sermons as permanent literature are precious to all men and women of devout faith and fervent religious practice. The tribute to the memory of the great bishop in

in defiance of all the rules of elocution, on the move-churches are open to them, the press treats them with conbut neverthelese, whether he preached sideration, and multitudes flock to hear in America or England, he drew great them. The President of the United audiences to his sermons. He was not States but now entertained General a great, original, acute or severely log-Booth and Commander Booth-Tucker at ical thinker, but he was a man in whom luncheon, and expressed the liveliest the spontanelty, the fire and enthusi interest in their work, knowing personasm of his pure and beautiful youth alally, as does every observant American ways survived; he was a cheerful, gecitizen, of the results achieved by the nial optimist in his view of men and things; he was Sir Galahad from youth to the grave. His preaching, in its freshness, its spontaneity, its fine color, its utter elimination of sensationalism, cant or cierical quackery of any sort, was of immense benefit to his day and generation. His thought is always surcharged with the warmth and ruddy color of an exceptionally great and noble heart, which was in every throb full of sincere love, sympathy, charity and compassion for his fellow-man, without any distinction of color, race, class,

creed, sect or condition of life, Of eloquence in the sense that Web ster or John Bright were eloquent, Bishop Brooks had little; but of the kind of eloquence which colors the speech of a great-hearted man, full of devoutness of spirit, he had a great deal. He was better and greater than any of his books or sermons. His well of feeling was his deep, unfathomable human eart, which kept bubbling out of the lips all his days until death sealed them into silence with inflexible hand.

The sermons of Phillips Brooks have a greater circulation today than those of any English-speaking preacher. They are as dear to the devout Unitarian, the Congregationalist, the Methodist, as they are to the Episcopalian, and this is because above and beyond all preachers of our time he brought religion nearest to the hearts of the greatest number. Because he cared little for conventional, traditional Christianity, he was accused of being not only no theologian, but of being a Unitarian, a Congregationalist and of being at heart little short of a heretic. The power of Phillips Brooks as a preacher resided chiefly in his vast human sympathy, his love of God and man. In this respect he is our greatest preacher-greates

than Channing, not as a pure thinker but as an impressive representative of large and glowing spiritual manhood. Dr. Channing was a man of saintly life, and his frail and delicate physique made him sometimes seem to dwell apart from his fellow-men like a recluse, while Phillips Brooks seemed always a gigantic knight-errant, searching ceaselessly for the Holy Grail, Standing by his grave, Edward E. Hale said of Phillips Brooks: "Too broad for sect, too large for party, and too wise for controversy, he accepted every opportunity in the service of his Master by which he could elevate the people to the highest and noblest life." The whole circle of the churches of America were visible and voiceful mourners at his tomb.

The Socialist party has taken heart from the increased vote polled in 1902 for its candidates in several of the Eastern States. The Socialistic vote in New York in 1900 was 25,000; in 1902, 39,000.

In Pennsylvania in the same time the gain was from 7800 to 27,060; in Ohio, from 6000 to 17,000; in Illinois, from 11, 000 to 28,000; in Massachusetts, from 12, 000 to 29,000; in Connecticut, from 1900 to 3500, and in Washington, from 2800 to 5500. In all of these states there were two rival tickets. This latter fact explains the increase." The party was diided and the members of each faction devoted themselves to the special business of antagonizing and outdoing the other side. In Rhode Island, where there was but one Socialist ticket, the number of votes cast in 1902 was less than in 1900. In Minnesota under like conditions the decrease was from to 2400; in Missouri, from 8400 to 6300, and in New Jersey from 6900 to 6400. Any prediction of increase in the number of Socialists, says the New York Sun, that is based upon the growth of the vote in 1902, as above noted, is misleading if it does not take into account the fact that Socialist voters in the United States are almost exclusively naturalized citizens, and that, having few native-born American recruits, the growth of the Socialist parties is dependent upon foreign immigration.

PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING

Philadelphia Public Ledger

Several years ago a German nobleman who happened to be visiting in this country was introduced one evening to the family circle of a distinguished scholar of one of our Eastern States. The German had "thirty-six quarterings," in his coat of arms, together with all the prejudices, greatly exaggerated, of his class, and was clined to look on Americans as meretorious enough in their way, but as longing distinctly and of necessity to a lower order of beings. The host was an archaeologist, and having received some of the ancient implements and utensils excavated in Rome at that time by Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, was explaining to the young and old folk that they were toys used by the little Romans ages ago. which established the "solidarity" of youth in all ages. The assembled comdescended to the floor of any forthwith library and played the games with the antique Roman toys.

Neighbors and friends dropped in quite informally, music enlivened the gather-ing, talk which rangerd from the grave to gay was not without its humor and its wit, and as all present were delighted, they all contributed to the delight. When the guests departed, the German, who had drained life to the dregs, had seen society from the Paris Faubourg St. Germain to St. Petersburg, and from Rome to London, was impelled to say that there was the idyilic and the true society. No lackeys, no prodigious expense, no frigid formality, but all simplicity, case which was as at tractive as it was natural and wholes The German confessed he had discovered a new Arcady, and that society in its new manifestations was a return to the natu-rainess of former days, which indicated a real advance, a higher civilization.

The simple life is not, however, so con non nor so frequently an object of desire in America of today as to be typical. Those who have means are in so breath-less a race to spend, to make a display, to outdo their rivals, to seek pleasure instead of letting pleasure come to them, that artificiality, as in all rich societies, has crowded simplicity and naturalness too much into the background, and Words-worth's plaint is now and here not inapplicable

Plain living and high thinking are no mo The homely beauty of the good old cause is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence. And pure religion breathing household laws.

The desire for money is natural, and it is likewise highly commendable. Money means comfort, education for children protection against old age and sickness opportunity for self improvement, and it provides many of the things which distinguish life in a civilized country from life in the haunts of the savage, Stored wealth is, in a word, civilization itself or rather civilization depends on it. is no wonder, then, that money is the universal object of the keenest desire, but the wonder is that when men have won wealth they should spend it so fool-ishly as they do in modern society. 'Crowds without company and dissipatio without pleasure" are poor returns time and money, and these are the marked features of the modern functions which attract those ambitious of social distinction. Prodigality, display, vulgar ostentation which denotes vulgarity of mind, are the fantastic diversions created to distract the wearied and laded.

please the utter savage, whose barbaric taste would not find gratification in the simple and the natural converse and pleasures that afford the highest gratification of the philosopher or to the thor oughly cultivated and high-minded man. The most lamentable effect of the dinate display and extravagance and the hothouse artificiality of conspicuous so-clety in our time is that 1 icorrupts the taste of the vast majority of the edu-cated and intelligent persons who have not the means to take part in it. They are debarred from it, but they do not know how trivial and worthless it is, and they are discontented and unable to find their true enjoyment in the simple and more whole

"Every day numberless innocent and unmolested and unhindered. If the Southnatural gratifications occur to me while I behold my fellow-creatures laboring in a erners cannot find the solution, who toilsome and absurd pursuit of triffes. I The problem is pressing upon us; it is

AGAINST CHURCH FADS.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Dr. Francis E. Clark belongs to what

Edward Ergleston called "the church of the best licks." He is the founder and the leader of 62,000 Christian Endeavor Socitics, having a membership of 3.700,000. He has devoted his life to the encouragement of young people to become loyal and efficient members of the evangelical churches, to do good work wherever work

His efforts have been devoted to the church training of the young, with reference to denominational lines. He has endeavored to make the movement which he organized a training the churches. He has succeeded, and he is against church fade.

In his address at the first meeting of the religious education convention at the Auditorium on Tuesday evening, Dr. Clark said: "We have had too much slumming of late years and too little genuine fel

lowship among our church members who are in different social grades. Many who will patronize the Salvation Army, support a mission, or even hold meetings in a brothel will have exceedingly little to do with other young people in their own churches who are honestly earning their own living behind the counter or at the carpenter's bench."

This remark is striking because it is true. For a good many years slumming was a church fad. It led, however, to good work by the more practical church people. It led to a better knowledge of

the conditions to be remedied in the slun districts. Dr. Clark was not conde ing the work that has been done. H was condemning those who went into the poverty-stricken districts as faddists, not as workers, There has been no better work done in

the slums than that by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America. Dr. Clark's criticism was not for those wh have helped the Salvation Army, but fo those who, in their own church, have neg. lected the rule on which the Salvation Army works, those who have failed to act on the fundamental principle of the Christian Endeavor movement in cultivat-ing genuine fellowship among church

bers.

He emphasized the necessity +1 young people in the church working with each other as well as for each other, and cultivating that sort of fellowship prevails among the students of a college or university, and he insisted that the only remedy for indifference or discontent or for spiritual dyspepsia in the church was spiritual activity.

Influence of Prayer and Earthquakes

Washington Star. Crime has so increased in Kentucky of late that the churches have organized to try to improve the local conditions. The officers of the law are lectured for remissness, and appeal is made to the pri and conscience of the people. At the religious services held throughout the commonwealth yesterday prayers were offered and sermons delivered having for their object better order and a better ob-servance of the law. The dispatches also tell of an earthquake felt in the state yesterday, at some points of so severe a nature as to overturn furniture and dis pictures from the walls of dwell-Will not the gamblers and the genings. tlemen of the hip-pocket brigade see a connection between the two movements, And and with characteristic sang froid warn

their opponents to desist from a further prosecution of their purpose? The blue grass country continues to hold its own in the way of sensations.

The Negro Problem. Mobile Register.

An experiment, not of our making, has geen tried and proved to be a failure. We are trying another experiment, which differentiate the negroes and to puts a premium upon their intelligence. We do not know how it is going to work, but we think it should be given a fair trial. If that fails, we can try something else, and keep on trying; always hoping that some satisfactory solution of the re-lations between the races may be found. This idea is expressed in the general cry from the South to the North to let the Southern people work out this problem

A recent fud of fashion is a large bow in the hair, which many women wear during theatrical performances and which may be made quite as objectionable as the theater hat, now happily outlawed in Portland. The other evening a large man, whose dress and air proclaimed him to be a traveler in the industrial walks of life, happened to be sitting next to a little, gray-haired old lady who was directly behind one of these obstructions. The man took in the situation, and, tapping the woman in front on the shoulder, said: "Please, lady, theyse a little lady behint ye what can't see past them bows. Won't ye please fix 'em the way what they were when y' came in?" The woman in front gave him an ky giare and then, turned away, paying no further attention to the request. The man turned to the little old lady, and with all the contempt a voice can contain said:

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The hegira of negro highwaymen doesn't seem to be toward Omaha.

It used to be "as scarce as white blackbirds"; now it is "as scarce as men at a matinee."

Speaking of the weather, it is to be observed that deficiency precipitation has resumed business at the old stand,

Circumstantial evidence is often unreliable.' Many a man who looks as if he had attempted suicide has merely been trying to shave himself.

No wonder there are so many pessimists in this world. A man has to buy his wife a new wardrobe and pay his taxes at the same season of the year.

New Mexico, besides naming a county for Quay, has named one for Roosevelt, probably on the theory of the man who sins six days in the week and then goes to church on Sunday.

Only 47 amendments to the constitution of California are before the Legislature of that state, and the Sacramento Record-Union says the most needed-to make it more difficult to amend the organic lawis not among them

A movement in the California Legislature to change the seat of government of the state from Sacramento to San Francisco receives the indorsement of the Sacramento Bee on the ground that that city is in a partially comatose condition, except when the Legislature is in session, and the removal of the capital would wake the city up and put some ginger and quicksilver into the populace. It also thinks the present Capitol would make a

Employes of the New York Central Railroad will, before long, be full-fledged doctors, or about as good as such. The company is making arrangements to equip all trainmen with books containing instruc-

fine City Hall.

tions for first aid to the injured, and every man will be expected and required to read and understand the rules of the books. Passenger cars will be supplied with medicine chests containing arnica, chloroform, absorbent cotton, splints, bandages and such other things as are

first needed in case of accidents.

TO WASHINGTON. Exalted chief-in thy superior mind What vast resource, what various talents joined!

Tempered with social virtues' milder rays, Where patriot worth diffused a purer blaze; Formed to command respect, esteem inspire, Midst statesmen grave, or midst the social

choir. choir, With equal skill the sword or pen to wield. In council great, unequaled in the field. 'Mid glittering courts or rural walks to please, Polite with grandeur, dignified with ease; Before the splendors of thy high renown How fade the glow-worm lusters of a crown! How sink diminished in that radiance lost How sink diminished in that radiance lost The glare of conquest and of power the boast. RICHARD ALSOP.

Away back in 1825 at Great Barrington, Mass. William Cullen Bryant wrote a poem entitled "The Lapse of Time," in which the following prophecy was made: The years that o'er each sister land Shall lift the country of my birth Shall lift the country of my birth And nurse her strength till she shall stand

The pride and pattern of the earth; Till younger commonwealths, for aid, Shall cling about her ample robe, And from her frown shall shrink afraid The crowned oppressors of the globe. No modern poet has yet been able to put in rhyme so accurate a statement of our attitude and influence in this Venesuelan affair.

it is a curious fact that this kind of so-clety has all the marks which would

some diversions and pleasures which are always within reach. Bishop Berkeley, who separated pleisures into the nature and fantastical, said:

army which they lead, particularly in the large cities. Literally speaking, the Salvation Army is known by its works, the keynote of which is selfhelp, and the watch cry of which is a religion that suits the needs and appeals to the unquestioning understanding of the large class to whom it is faithfully

STORY OF SAVINGS BANKS.

So it appears that we can cuff and kick these little anarchist republics about when it pleases to do so, But we take it ill when others do the like. We have a patent right on the Monroe Doctrine.

TWO STATES ON THE TRUSTS. Whatever becomes of the Littlefield

anti-trust bill, Congress has no cause for doubt as to the attitude of Oregon and Washington on this important question. The Legislature of Oregon me weeks ago addressed to Congress this memorial:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Repre-ministives of the United States in Congress as-simbled: Four memorialists, the Legislative As-sembly of the State of Oregon, hereby respect-

fully represent: Whereas, The growth of monopolistic combi-nations of capital known as trusts is such as to threaten the common welfare, the peace of so-threaten the common welfare, the peace of soslety and the perpetuity of our social and gov-

ernmental system; and Whereas, Theodore Roosevell, President of the United States, has recommended and is now urging the enactment of legislation restricting the operations of the trusts, extending the score of the Sherman anti-trust law of 1880, and pro-viding for its more effective enforcement; and Whereas. The so-called trusts are exerting selves to defeat such proposed legislation

therefore, Resolved, That your memorialists urge that in this most important matter the Congress of the United States raily to the support of Theodore Roosevelt, the people's standard-bear-er, is his rightcous stand against the undue en-groachments of corporate power, and we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Con-gress to exert all possible efforts to this end.

Of similar purport is the memorial addressed tast week to Congress by the Legislature of the State of Washington: to the Honorable Senate and House of Repre-ntatives of the United States in Congress as-

Your memorialists, the eighth Legislative As-mobily of the State of Washington, hereby re-

spectfully represent: Whereas, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, has recommended the enact-ment of a law restricting the operations of such trusts as are oppressive upon the people of the Nation; there fore, be 14

Resolved. That the Representatives of the State of Washington in both branches of Con-gress are hereby instructed to support the President, and to exert every energy in carrying out a policy that the citizens of this state re-gard as just.

The significance of these expri is self-evident. They mean that the people of the Pacific Coast believe in

the current number of the North Amerman in the State Peniter iary whose pardon has been assiduously sought from two Governors because he of an honored family in the East. The more shame to him, the less his excuse, the better for his family that he is safely housed where he can bring no fresh disgrace upon his name. If a man is a bully and a coward, it is no defense of his cussedness that he is fond of flowers or helps support his widowed mother. A man may as well steal to gamble as to buy rare books.

in extenuation of his crimes. They only

One of the greatest impediments to justice is the sentimentality that glosses over crime in the presence of some real or fancied loveliness in the criminal. Human nature is very complex. There is good in all the bad, there is bad in all the good. But if the bad rise above inherited and inculcated lowness to decency and usefulness, greater is their virtue. And if the child of engaging native qualities and decent education yields himself to the baser elements of his nature, the worse is his offense.

osophy that explains character solely in terms of heredity and environment, ignoring the solemn responsibility of the Individual for his every act.

Most permicious is the socialistic phil-

JUDGED BY ITS WORKS.

The Salvation Army, in its advance from persecution to toleration, and again to recognition, and the indorse-ment of its work, has proven a power for good in the land at once far-reaching and effective. It has been and is literally a thing of growth, monumental alike in its endeavor and in its succens. It represents a movement along lines of orthodox belief, emotional, earn-est but different in methods distinctly from the work of the churches in that,

instead of locating itself in well-appointed, modern buildings and calling the people to come, makes its head-quarters in plain "barracks," so-called, and from thence goes out and brings in from the lowly walks of life those who need its ministrations. Its teachinge may be designated as weak in logic, but strong in simplicity; undignified, perhaps, in the clamor with which they make themselves heard, but

carnest in the desire to help men and women who most need help to a betterment of their conditions, material and spiritual; by methods which first claim their attention and then enlist their interest.

In simple ways-noisy, it must be ad-mitted, but sincere and fearless-men wearing the red Salvation Army jersey and women the uncouth Salvation Army bonnet, bearing flags, beating drums and rattling cymbals, have gone into the byways of every city in the land, enlisting followers. Undaunted by persecution, ignoring ridicule, these soldiers have pursued unwearledly the work which has been given them to do, loyal to their great leader, General Booth, and never for a moment ques-

tioning the wisdom and efficacy of what might with all due reverence be called his plan of salvation. Possessed of grace, and growing in

knowledge through their touch with huthe President and are behind him in his effort to enforce the laws we have against monopoly, and to improve them where they are defective. Congress has manity on its lower levels, General

ican Review is written by the Rev Dr. Gladden, an eminent clergyman of the Congregational church, Not less eloquent and heartfelt is the praise uttered by Rev. Dr. Ed-ward E. Hale, of the Unitarian de-nomination. Phillips Brooks was a plant and flower of Puritan sweetness and light. In his youth he was the intimate friend of the gifted Thomas Starr King, whose pulpit eloquence filled San Francisco with his fame, and whose thrilling speeches for the Union did much to keep the Pacific Coast stead-

fast for the flag. When Harvard College commen rated her sons who had fallen in the Civil War, Phillips Brooks was asked to make the prayer for the day. As if by inspiration he rose completely to the feeling of the hour. Colonel Higginson testifies that in the unanimous judgment of soldiers like General Meade and men of literary quality like Holmes Lowell and Emerson' this magnificent prayer was the only utterance of that day which filled out its meaning to the fullest extent; that after such a prayer

every other exercise might as well be dispensed with; that here was a man talking straight into the face, into the heart, of God a living prayer. President Ellot, of Harvard, bears similar testimony that this inspired utterance, of which no record remains, was the most impressive of the greatest day in the history of Harvard. This magnificent prayer called Brooks to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, where for more than twenty years he preached sermons that were not argumentative, but were such fresh and inspiring ap-peals to the emotional and spiritual nature of man as the famous English preacher, Frederick W. Robertson preached to his congregation in Brigh-

ton until death prematurely claimed him for its own. There is nobody in the annals of the American pulpit who was the peer of Brooks as a preacher, and while Robertson was a man of equal spirit and genius, he lacked the splendid pulpit presence of Bishop Brooks. He was a great and memorable preacher because he believed that a true church needs spirituality, and not sensationalism, in both pulpit and congregation. If it have not a pastor who stands for moral confidence in the pulpit, if its methods are worldly and sensational rather than spiritual, it is soon a sick church. Bishop Brooks built up a great church, not simply because he had brains

enough to pronounce a very powerful, impressive sermon, but because he was a man with not only an intellectual, but a spiritual, title to stand in the pulpit He was a man with a spiritual messag in his mouth; he gave his wisdom and his affectionate counsel to all those who were in the chains of spiritual slavery to unworthy appetites, He was a great and useful pastor as

well as a powerful preacher; he was without the dross of self-love, and therefore destitute of the taint of pulpit cant and quackery. His eloquence did not lie in the manner so much as in the matter of his speech, for he made no attempt at oratory; his sermons

The late Legislature, with all the po litical strife that made and marred its endeavor, enacted some very wholesome laws, and none, as it now appears, that are distinctly pernicious through being strained to meet an idea. Of the multitude of bills that failed to pass one house or the other there are few, perhape, the fate of which is to be regretted on the ground of an urgent or even a moderate need. One that should have become a law, however, both in the interest of humanity and economy, was the bill introduced by Senator Smith, of Umatilla, which provided that trained attendants be sent as escorts from the asylum to convey insane patients thither. . This distinctly humane and palpably economical meas ure passed the Senate, but failed in the House, presumably by means of methods that have compassed the de-

feat of similar bills that have been brought before the Oregon Legislature in past years. The defeat of such a measure distinctly discredits the legislative body that is responsible for it, since there is but one ground for its defeat-a purely mercenary one, that readily suggests itself to any one, however unsophisticated, in what is known as the "political graft."

A sample of what women will do or try to do as legislators is presented in Utah by Mrs. Coulter, the only woman member of that body. The purpose of the bill is to limit the election expenses of candidates for office. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any candidate to give away or treat to cigars, drinks or other refreshments, or to furnish voters carriages or other transportation to the polls. The penalty is fine, imprisonment or less of office to which the offending candidate has been elected. The measure may not be a practicable one, but it is clearly in the interest of unbiased opinion and unpur-

chased, if not unpurchasable, votes,

Inadequacy of Fines.

Boston Globe. Great etress is laid in Congress on th Great etress is haid in Congress on the fact of the inadequacy of some of the finesstipulated in the anti-trust provisions. It was contended in the House that the Hoar bill was too week-kneed against violators of its provisions and the Elkins anti-rebate bill was regarded by the advo-cates as far too moderate in the matter cates as far too moderate in the matter of fines. The whole history of English attempts to suppress monopoly by terrible fines shows how futile it is where the spoils are sufficient to risk violating the law. Wrong systems never were abolished by

tongoine and absurd pursuit of trines. I look . . . not without a secret indigna-tion at the tastelessness of mortal men, who, in their race through life, overlook the real enjoyments of it."

Morgan and the Newspaper Men.

Washington Letter to Chicago Record-

Heraid. During his stay in Washington Pierpont Morgan seemed to thoroughly enjoy him-self. He attended the Griditon dinner last night and showed that he could appreciate a joke at his own expense, although he was unmercifully roasted. A group of interviewers vainly sought yesterday to extract from Mr. Morgan his thoughts on the business problems confronting Wali

"Gentlemen," said he, "your business is getting and printing news, isn't it? And mine is trying to do things, isn't it?" "Yes," assented the interviewers. "Well, suppose I gave you the news in

advance to print about the things I may try to do. You would win and I would lose," he said, "and you would think me a dunce for letting you win." Senator Hanna met Mr. Morgan in the

lobby of the Arlington Hotel this after-poon. Naturally they discussed the Grid roon. Naturally iron Club dinner.

"These newspaper boys are a jolly lot of fellows," said Mr. Morgan. "Good fellows," exclaimed Senator Han-

na, enthusiastically: "why. Morgan, you make the mistake of your life by play-ing the indifferent with them. They thump me occasionally and I thump them in re-furn. I give them a story every time I can do so consistently, and they never abuse my confidence."

Parallel Cases.

Washington Star The latest news from Manila is certain to be used by the anti-imperialists as text for a fresh purburst. Open rebellion and a Lattle within seven miles of the capital of Lozon? Fillpinos in arms, and stro entrenched within sound almost of drum tap at American headquarters? Is it not apparent that those people will rever accept American sovereignty? Shall

we not be at wir with them as long as we stay in the archipelago? Does not every consideration of common sense and humanity advise that we clear out at ence? Certainly, if we may also accept a bill introduced into the Legislature of the persistent appearance of trainrobbers in the West, and of occasional Indian out-breaks, as evidence that law is a failure in this country, and that the only proper Indian policy would be to permit the In-dians to do as they please. Bands of robbers in the Philippines we shall always

Steamer for a Wee Republic.

Pittsburg Dispatch. A. Olvarez, director-general of railroads for the Island of San Domingo, has placed sues. an order for his government with James Rees' Sons for a steamboat. The price to be paid is about \$50,000 and the craft is expected to be completed in about four months.

months. Mr. Alvarez was sent here by the pro-visional president of the republic, Horaclo Vasouez. The boat is to be used on the shallow waters of Isabela and Yauco Rivers to bring the tropical fruits from the interior to the City of San Domingo. The island, he said, has about 750,000 in-habitants, one-third of whom are blacks, one-eighth mestizos and the remainder of Spanish extraction. Spanish extraction.

Worse Than the Tweed Ring.

Worse Than the Tweed Ring. Albany Argus. There is truth as well as food for reflec-tion in the declaration made by Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis—the man who man the bribers and boodlers to earth— that if Samuel J. Tilden were now alive the would find a situation vastly worse than that he contended against in the days of the Tweed ring. When to Wash Tea Towels. New York Evening Post. It seems impossible that a capable laun-trees should be so unintelligent as to wash tea towels in the regular weekly wash-ing, but such is the custom with many. Tea towels should be washed in hot soap-sude as often as they are used, well rinsed and hung up to dry. They need not be ironed.

There is no thought of avoiding the responsibility, for this is the white man's burden that he must carry.

Mr. Root's Admission.

Birmingham Age-Herald. When all reach the ground that Elihu Root, clear-headed, forcible and ever a Republican, has arrived at, it will not be Republican, has arrived at, it will not be long before a sensible solution of the greatest problem is found. When all ad-mit, as Mr. Root practically does, that the ignorant should not become electors, there will be no great difficulty in finding a reasonable, just and proper solution of the tremendous problem. When all agree that intelligence shall be the test, all will

simply stand on the Alabama constitution, which today represents the best thought of the best men in the country. The constitution draws no race lines, but it does say that a man must be a taxpayer or a

day.

man of intelligence-one and the same in order to become a voter in this state. Elihu Root, in other words, accepts the Alabama plan of suffrage as it stands to-

New Kind of Street Car.

New York Times. A new type of streetcar is being made for the Twin City Rapid Transit Com-pany, which operates lines in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and by its use the managers believe they will be able greatly to facili-tate the service. Separate entrances and outs therewich the rear vestibule are contate the service. Separate entrances and exits through the rear vestibule are con-templated, and a plan is being worked out for a means of ingress through the motorman's cab. Both the front and rear vestibules are to be lengthened a foot or two. A partition will divide these vest-bules in half. At the right will be the entrance, and at the left the exit. Thus passengers may enter and leave the car without jostling. It is believed that with the separate entrances and exits the time for stops will be reduced by one-half.

Fewer Family Immigrants.

Fewer Family immediate Springfield, Mass., Republican. Twenty years ago nearly 40 per cent of the arrivals were females, while they con-stituted over 42 per cent of the immigra-tion from the leading contributing coun-try. Germany. Now they make up less than 30 per cent of the total immigration and less than 30 per cent of the total immigration and less than 29 per cent of that from the principal contributing country, Italy. The distinguishing feature of the immi-

gration of 20 years ago was thus its great-er family character, or movement of peo-ple intending to make permanent homes in the Republic. It is now more especially an immigration of day laborers who may or may not remain, and who will return or be forced out of the country in large numbers when industrial depression en-

An Evidence of Progressiveness,

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Wherever the face of our rural people is set toward progress, wherever they desire to share in the comforts and con-veniences that brighten modern life, they will eee to it that the Toads are mended and kept in good condition. Where they prefer to wear out horses and wagons carting through mud and over hills and hollows, wasting good money in a stupid parsimony, prefer to trainse to town them-seives for each triling need and depend on the good offices of forgetful neighbors for their mail, they will do nothing.

When to Wash Tea Towels.

"I'm glad I ain't no aristocrat!"

Politician Refused a Gift.

New York Herald. Though his monogram has already been inscribed on all its pieces, John Morrissey Gray has refused to accept a \$1000 silver service purchased with money contributed yb the Democrats of the Eighth Assembly District of Brooklyn, of whom Mr. Gray

District of Brooklyn, of whom Mr. Gray is the leader. Somebody in the Eighth District has it and does not know what to do with it. No one else in the district, so far as known, has the same monogram. Mr. Gray says he does not care what they do with it. Mr. Gray is well known in Brooklyn. He was the object of attack in the county campaign of 1899, and, although the rest of his ticket went to victory by 15,00 the opposition to him of Senator Michael J. Coffey and Gray's nephew, ex-Alderman McGarry, resulted in his de-feat. McGarry failed utterly, however, in several attempts to deprive him of the leadership of the Eighth District.

In several attempts to deprive him of the leadership of the Eighth District. The Democrats of the Eighth District held a ball on Wednesday night. Two years ago they had held a ball and had given Mr. Gray a magnificent watch. Some of the envious politicing intimated at the time that it was unseemly for a poll-tician to take such a valuable gift. Mr. Gray was deeply hurt, and said he never again would accept a present, but the reiseds of the leader thought he would friends of the leader thought he would forget it.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

She-I suppose it is a genuine antique? The Dealer-Why, of course it is, madam! And, besides, it is the very latest thing in antiques! -Puck.

Mrs. Bacon-What is sea food, John? Mr. Ba-con-Why, sea food, my dear, is the kind that makes people sick when on the sea.-Yonkers Statesman.

Barnes-Old King Coal was a jolly old soul, you know. Howes-Yes, but that was before King Coal was a soulless corporation .-- Boston

Myer-Meeker's wife buys all his ties for him. What do you think of her tasts? Gyer-Not much: but I admire Meeker's nerve in wearing them.-Chicago Daily News.

Count Switzer-Walter, I can't eat that chick-en. Where did you get it-at a runmage sale? Walter-No, sah. We had dat chicken in stock long befo' rummage sales war ever invented .--

Jeweler-Diamond shirt studs? Yes, sir; here's a set, meal little stomes, for \$125. Cus-tomer-Huh! Out home in Chicago I can get-Jeweier-Ah! yes, pardon me, here you are. Just look at these big flashes. Three carata each! Sell you that set for \$3.56.-Philadelphia

Rambo-You're always talking about my drinking too much, and about whisky being bad for me, and all that. Perhaps you don't know that the scientists have found out there's alcohol in every human body. Baldwin-Then why can't you be satisfied with what you've got? What do you want to keep pouring it in for ?- Chicago Tribune.