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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JAN, 26, 1908.

THE HELPFULNESS OF CASUISTRY.

women and most men are in-e casuists. We mean casuists curable casuists. like Rip Van Winkle, who salved his conscience for taking a drink after he had signed the pledge by agreeing not to count it. Both sexes display a sad frequent in politics. When it befalls acility in slipping out of contracts what they pledge themselves to do in the way of sacrifice or reform, they will find a way of escape is the wish it, while in at least three cases can make the foreigner pay the duout of ten a man would feel irretriev- ties on the goods he sells us, that it ably bound. The science of eluding inconvenient duty, obligation or pledge without wounding the con-science is called casuistry. It is perhans the only science which can be mastered without study and whose deft tariff casulst cannot prove practical application requires nothing though the late panic interferes somemore than that native skill which what with his hitherto triumphant good Lord gives to everybody. But while we are all born casuists, ates prosperity. let no one think that study does not improve us in this as in other accom-Compare the simple forts of a farmer to shirk a profitless bargain with the deft skill which a lawyer displays in effecting a similar evasion, and it is at once evident that, although nature is mighty, art is mightier.

Certain religious bodies have ac quired a great reputation for easuistic craftsmanship, though they modestly disclaim the honor, protesting that it is undeserved. The famous Pascal sought to fasten upon the Society of Jesus the credit, or reproach, of being able to prove that any conduct whatever was right or wrong according to convenience; but the fathers, in these latter days at The "Provincial Letters" in which he took the Jesuits to task for their real or imagined obliquities form one of the great monuments of French literature, and if they are not just they are certainly witty, which is often much more agreeable in a book. There was a belief in England at one less aberrant from strict veracity in Even to this day the belief persists, nor is it confined to British lands. Throughout Europe the followers of Ignatius are often compelled to defend their reputation against accusations of sinuosity, and there are few countries which have not thought it safer to dispense either permanentor temporarily with the advantages of their residence.

of Jesus is much in favor at the Vat-There are those even who attribute the late pronouncements against modernism to a quarrel between the Jesuits and a rival order of This may or may not be true, but if it is, it simply shows that sisters there is something which vastly resembles secular politics. All the sects are driven to casuistry at times. When the duty of revising their belief befell the Presbyterians not long ago, they were hard put to it the study, to understand him. new doctrine. It was only by dint of the most exquisite logic that they suc-To cling, for example, to a creed which declares that the great belief of his age, not the belief of his majority of infants who perish go present readers. straight to perdition and at the same time believe that they go to Abra- suited to his religion and politics ham's bosom demands a casuistic ex-pertness which a Justice of the United

whist, theaters and decollete toilets. It is a pretty problem which confronts a woman born in lowly circumafter rising to riches and high soci- were with Napoleon, whose despotism

vouthful vows with her social duties. No diamonds, no silks, no dancing, no any rate very few women ever lived, who would not give up their hopes of heaven for social success; hence the precepts of the church would fare but hardly with these women were it not for the skill of their consciences in harmonizing contradictories. Of course the most expert casuists in the world are those amazing geniuses who reconcile the contradictions in the 9.00 New Testament, No difficulty appalls them. Let Mark say one thing and John the opposite and the harmoniz-ers are not frightened as ordinary mortals would be. They lick their chops as if they were sitting down to a feast, and under their deft manipulation opposing statements are presently seen to mean precisely the same

thing.

There are a number of verses and longer passages in the New Testament which all scholars have known to be spurious for many years. Some of them crept in after one fashion, some after another, but they have no right to a place in the Bible. The eighth verse of the fifth chapter of I John is an example. So is the conclusion of Mark's gospel from the sixteenth verse to the end. All educated ministers know that these passages and others like them are spurious, you they go on serenely taking proof texts eorge Carson,
Kansus Chy, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., from them, reading them in cource and treating them in every way as if Minneapells—M. J. Cavanaugh, 50 South they were equally inspired with the Cleveland, O.—James Pushaw, 307 Sugenuine Scriptures. Many who know rior street.

Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn- all about the matter even pretend to be scandalized when anybody states the truth concerning these spurious verses. How can an educated minis ter persuade his considence to teach that a biblical passage is genuine when he knows it is not? He does it with the aid of the soothing art of casulstry, which flourishes among the clergy today in a quiet way.

Not many of them follow the example of Dr. Crapsey and justify themselves by open argument preaching what they do not believe. The majority carry on the process in a quiet way in their own minds; but it seems likely that without the help of casulstic expertness to sustain their faltering occupants there would be an extensive emptying of pulpits in this country. Casuistry is more essential to the comfort of our ministers than is in Europe, for we permit to our religious guides far less liberty of thought than the benighted Germans or Scotch do. Of course this indicates that we are a great deal better than our brethren in foreign lands, but it causes more or less inconvenience to ministers who wish to exercise their intellects and drives them to become casuists or leave preaching for some other business.

Casulstry has its use in every exigency where it is desirable to prove that wrong is right or right wrong. Hence its applicability is especially a spellbinder to prove that the farmlines the pocket of the American consumer to pay twice as much for his tools and clothing as the hated foreigner pays; there is nothing under the sun in the way of idlocy which a demonstration that Dinglevism cre-

THE GREAT JOHN MILTON.

John Milton was born December 8, 1608, in Bread street, London. Preparation for celebration of the terentenary in London has begun. Doubtless it will engage the attention whole English-speaking world.

great as to forbid conparison with gambler it does so. Only those who any other. No one can say that any other name is greater. For there is no rule of comparison between such men as Milton, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Dante and Homer. Of each of these it may be said that he is "primus inter pares." One universal reader or another might put two or three more immortals in the same The decision would depend on the mind and temperament of the person who should give the judg-

ment. It is an easy criticism that Milton was doubly overladen with the spirit to mislead and pervert. This perenwith his vast learning. But no poet by its example than millions of serwhose fame is co-extensive with the whole world, except Shakespeare, ever has been greatly in advance of his times his times. Homer and Dante and and sold, but we need no place dewalk and conversation. Milton used materials that lay about voted to their use as gamblers' countthem. So did Shakespeare; but they had not Shakespeare's supreme power of penetration into the secret springs of the human mind. Classing Milton Homer and Dante and above Virgil, Shelley, himself among poets street would cease to exist supremely great, says that "Milton is the third poet the series of whose creations bear an intelligible relation o the knowledge and sentiment and religion of the age in which he lived, and of the ages which followed it, developitself in correspondence with their development." the few special students who understand fully such a poet as Milton, or Dante, or Homer. To them, however, either of these poets is an everthe elder church as in its younger increasing wonder. Yet Milton's vital relation to the religion and politics of his age, which have been carried forward on many streams to our every one who is willing to accept common to scout the belief in mythology and demonology. But observe that the vital question for the poet

Milton's life was that of an ascetic, Todd, in his great account of the life and writings of this supreme poet says that "by controversy, and by the indulgence of early prejudices, Milton undoubtedly was soured." The same ing famous casulsts in their efforts to escape from the rigors of John Wes-ley's discipline, a code of ecclesias- lofty indignation. It is useless to tical law which is found ill adapted to talk of consistency in a life so situthe exigencies of this age of bridge ated as was that of Milton. Hence the indignant inquiry how his love of liberty could have been consistent with his devotion to Cromwell, has no stances and early admitted to fellow-ship in the Methodist Church whell, and of all intense lovers of liberty

results have been as great in America as in England-though they have been deflected and changed as the rays of light passing through an- and no grumbling." other and different medium. influence and power of the Englishspeaking world, but for John Milton, would not be what they are today.

"THAT AROMINABLE RACE."

At the beginning of the court term in Clackamas there were one hundred and sixty divorce cases on the docket. By this time perhaps most of these people have been unyoked. Marriage in Clackamas, as elsewhere, may not so. A few struggle on-the choice spirits who don't like to admit defeat.

The object of marriage is mainall writers to be the basis of society, civilization and government. But are couples who, after more or less experience, are seeking divorce think

And probably Frederick the Great body said to him that he ought to do a particular thing, then before him, piness and support and perpetuation of the families of the kingdom. "What!" he answered, "for that abominable race?"

Perhaps everybody would better be divorced, and all warn their children. swinging in space, without life, as fifty years has been the great City our astronomers suppose the planet of New York. The metropolis has Venus to be. But beautiful if there no intelligent life to look were: upon it?

REFORMING WALL STREET.

Walter Wellman writes to the Chicago Record-Herald that Wall street feels a sense of shame and remorse for its vicious methods and evil policies." This is encouraging, for if such a hardened offender as Wall street has been brought to a conviction of its sins and led to repentance, there is great hope that the world will speedily be reformed. Mr. Wellman is a competent observer and undoubtedly there is ground for his statement or he would not have made it. Still It is possible that he has mistaken the temporary effect of chastening events for permanent conversion. One still entertain a suspicion that Wall street's shame is not for its vicious methods, but because they have been exposed; and it feels remorse not so much that its policies were evil as that they will no longer work as they once did

The principal business of the Wallstreet financial artists is to sell what they do not own to people who cannot pay for it. Their transactions are all soul; they are destitute of bodies and substance. Nothing passes from the buyer to the seller. Each trans action is essentially a bet. One side wagers that shares will rise, the other that they will fall, and whoever happens to bet correctly wins the money It is not the method of this business which is vicious, but the business itself. The only way to eliminate its evil side is to abolish it. A thoroughcould leave most of its offices without

tenants. worst effects of Wall street upon the community are not the pancrazy speculations, but the steady im- therefore, and let us guess that the pulsion toward the gambler's habits business man in the country. The influence of Wall street acts as a ceaselessly renewed infection which poisons the methods of business everywhere, It makes a ceaseless assault upon the conscience of every man en-Milton's place in literature is so gaged in trade. If it can make him a are especially fortified in habit and opinion can resist its relentless appeal. The United States can never boast of its morals with sincerity so long as Wall street and its lesser imitations in other cities are fostered by the law. The Louisiana lottery was harmless compared with these enormous gam-

bling institutions. They are especially pernicious to the young. When the youth is forming his ideals and establishing the habits of his life the allurements of Wall street are constantly before him nial spring of iniquity does more evil mons can correct by precept. must always have a place where evidences of ownership can be bought Wall street would cease to be a pest to the country if no sale were legal where the actual property did not pass from buyer to seller; the law made this requirement Wall

One would think there was an old ountry editor in the Postoffice Department, making laws and regula-tions, a good fellow of the Tom Richtheir reward. He must be a man of experience with the frailties of the delinquent subscriber, that terror of to get into the pound rate, must hereafter be paid for by subscribers in advance, or at best cannot run more than a year behind. Well, why not? All the presperous city publica-tions adopted the rule years ago, and is his own belief and the state of the it should be enforced by the country weekly as a matter of plain business. If ever the laborer is worthy of his hire, it is the editor and publisher of the local weekly, plugging and boosting year in and out for his home town and county, often worried into sleep-less nights by visions of bills due and payable and nothing on hand or in sight to meet them. It is safe to venture saying there is not a country paper in the land that has not, at this date, from \$500 to \$1000 on its books, owing by "good fellows," most of shom are honest of purpose, yet careess or shiftless about paying up same "good fellows"

ety, she is compelled to reconcile her likey felt was necessary to the de- they will pay some day. They meet struction of preceding despotisms. the newspaper man with a cordial As the poet and defender of the re- shake of the hand and compliment No diamonds, no silks, no dancing, no frivolity whatever, commands the ligious and political transformation of him on the good works he is doing, but stern John Wesley: but how can a woman bloom in society without these out a peer. That age and its results things? No woman ever lived, or at are comprehensible only through him. lowance of gall. In mistaken fear he river beds. Time is too precious to hesitates to cut them off. .

henceforth the sign goes up "Cash up

BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.

The Bryan-Farker controversy, not important in itself, is an indication the irrepressible conflict in the Democratic party which has existed ever since Bryan came to the fore. Beyond doubt or question the larger masses of the party stand with Bryan, for what Bryan represents. But there is a powerful body that opposes him, and never can be brought to his supbe wholly a failure, but it is nearly port. The real significance of this fact lies in the strength of this opposition in the all-important states. We may look for the whole South, including Missouri, Maryland and tenance and perpetuation of the Kentucky, to cast its vote for Bryan family. And the family is said by again. For Bryan's partisans are strong there, and his opponents, though numerous and uttering dissociety, civilization and government approval, stick to the party because worth the effort? Evidently our of "the nigger." Most of the representative journalism of the South is unfavorable to Bryan, yet will make no opposition after his nomination. But in the Northern States, where was right in his rejoinder when some- there is no negro bugbear and where financial and economic questions are deemed vital, the independent Demoecause it would conduce to the hap- cratic press cannot be whipped into telligently devised plan. support of Bryan, nor can his Democratic opponents of the general electorate, who constitute large bodies of voters in great states that Bryan transportation, were before the com-must carry or have no chance to win, ing of railroads; later Oregonlansmust carry or have no chance to win. The stronghold of the Democratic

> been the main factor of all Demo-York and in the adjacent states of New Jersey and Connecticut. New York City, indeed, controls all three cratic vote of New York City and its | merce practically all are agreed. environs, by tens of thousands. he may get the votes of this group of states in the nominating convention; for his partisans represent the majority of the Democratic voters, and the tremendous defeat of Parker four years ago adds strength to the claim of their right to control the party. The party division is on a very simple principle. Using the names of wo men to designate the generic difference in the party, it may be said that the Bryan men will support no candidate of the Parker men, and the Parker men will support no candidate of the Bryan men. In particular this last applies to Bryan himself Of course there will not be in either case a general bolt, but very many certainly will, as heretofore, refuse to be bound. The question then arises-or will arise after Bryan's third omination-how is the loss of these Democratic voters to be made up to The only resource or help that can be had must come from the ranks of Republicans who hitherto have voted against Bryan. Will there Probably. Many be any such? That seems unlikely, yet no one can

Bryan will be the Democratic candidate; but so unusual is the state of the public mind that no one can say Bryan cannot be elected. Such con sequence seems, however, improbable Will he be able to carry New York, Jersey and Connecticut? Or Indiana and Illinois? Or possibly Ohio? Conjecture is not quite so useless as ics which occasionally result from its prediction. Away with prediction, chances are against election of Bryan. to The New York Times, an independent Democratic journal of highest intelligence says: "It is a truism that parties advance by victories, not by defeats. It is sheer blind folly to pick a candidate with whom the party would be beaten from the first day of the campaign. Indeed, his defeat would be desired from every point of view, for it would be worse for the country, worse for the party, if he were elected." No Democratic paper of high rank in New York supports him. Nor any Democratic paper of high rank anywhere. Yet he will be the candidate of his party. We quote from the Times again: We have during the last three months witnessed appalling evidences of the danger to the country's com merce and prosperity from the incessant agitation against great busines interests that is the breath of Mr. Bryan's nostril. From a Republican administration a continuance of this dangerous warfare upon confidence prosperity would not be expected." This will be the basis of the campaign in the pivotal states.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT. River improvement is always that it is vital to the commercial interests of the state. Our waterways were dear to the hearts of our pioneers, for they were here ready for traffic long before the dawn of the transcontinental railroad era. In fact they were so utilized from the time that the settlers of the Willamotte Valley and, a few years later, those of Eastern Oregon began to have even a ardson order, who is bound to give small surplus from their fields, or-the boys a boost and bring them into chards and flocks to send to market. Steamboat building began early on the Willamette in response to this The river, as Nature left it. the editor and despair of the editor's was navigated by men with now and wife, who in most cases is the financial "man" of the firm. For lo, and or by impact with a hidden snag or behold, comes the ruling that papers, a rock uncharted in the mind of the

vigilant captain. But for the stinted commerce of Nature made it, was adequate. Later. when Eastern Oregon began to be known as a "great stock country," and later still as a bountiful wheatproducing section, and the mines of covered, the Middle and Upper Cotransportation purposes with such effleets of steamboats that, up to that time, had ever plied inland The steamboat era, so callied, has become in its fullness and local grandeur a thing of memory, but the rivers retain their place in the affections of the people and stand therein as a perpetual guarantee against a hopeless monopoly of traffic by railroad. It is in this spirit that river im-

plenty of money on circus day, and provement is urged. It is not argued The competition of foreign steamship when they attend the county fair or other public diversion, or when they allenable right of the people that until American owners are permitted think of it at all, say to themselves their waterways shall be kept in such to use ships which cost no more than | mies go.

condition as will enable them to meet foreign ships cost. The present servthe demands of a constantly growing traffic. Nature, ever tending toward spend in lining over shoals while car-The day of deliverance is at hand; goes wait at each end of the route; growing commerce demands quick dispatch. Deep-sea vessels, coming into the Columbia under charter for grain, the prompt delivery of which is pledged to the great commercial ports of the world, demand a channel of sufficient depth to insure them against delay. The improvement carried on heretofore by piecemeal so to speak, has been in a degree efficacious, but it has been wasteful and unsatisfactory. Permanent improvement is required, as both economic

and effective. The committee of the Portland Board of Trade, to which that body has delegated the matter, expresses the opinion that to secure economy permanency in providing and maintaining a channel of sufficient depth to accommodate the commerce of the wide region that seeks egress and ingress through the Columbia river, it is necessary to commence at the bar with a deep-draft dredge and steadily upstream. this opinion shall be indorsed by engineers, it furnishes a basis for debate upon the question of river improvement, which all agree should be of a permanent and, as far as possi-ble, of a continuous character, in accordance with a methodical and in-

Earlier Oregonians are intent upon this question through grateful memory of what the rivers, as a means of business and commercial men of to accommodate our widening deep sea traffic. The question is one against which no dissenting opinion cratic success in the State of New is heard. There may be a division as to methods whereby the quickest and most permanent results may be obtained, but upon the question of makstates. But it is practically certain ing and maintaining our waterways that Bryan cannot get the full Demo-

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

The impregnable position of the United States in the cutton trade of the world is again demonstrated by the failure of Great Britain to make any headway in production of the great staple in the Soudan. For the past twenty years. England has been sending agricultural experts up and down the world in search of a new cotton district which could be relied on to relieve the English manufacturers of their dependence on the American planters. Africa has been a great field for experiments and in some small districts a fair measure of success attended them, as was also the case in India, but at the inception of the industry, the Soudan gave greater promise of success than any other field that had been exploited by the British.

Now comes Sir Reginald Wingate, Governor-General of the Soudan, announcing that the maximum of proin the Soudan has been reached and that even the present output cannot be maintained, without seriously interfering with the growth of cereal crops which are needed to support the population. The esti-mated yield for the season of 1907-08 much smaller than that of year, both in total output and in yield per acre. Even this yield was obtained at fearful cost to the peasant population, for, during the growing season, they were deprived of the right to use the waters of the Nile for the growth of cereals, with the result that large numbers starved death. The Assouan reservoir which was supposed to have storag cotton and cereal farmers, could supply only enough water for the cottor growers, and the peasant farmers

were unable to water their land. The outlook for the future is se hopeless that it is now generally believed that the industry at the Nile Delta will be practically abandoned. As the demand for cotton and its products is steadily increasing, and there is no great increase in the put anywhere except in the United States, it would seem that the Southern planters were pretty firmly trenched in their position as dictators of the world's prices.

The problem of finding something for the man to do who, though willing to work, is physically unable perform the hard labor which the vides for the able-bodied unemployed, is a difficult one to solve. Appeal has been made by a correspondent— M. Potter—through The Oregonian, for some work that a man thus situ ated can do, whereby he may suppor himself and his mother, who is de pendent upon him. Here is a man who proclaims that he is willing to work at anything that he is physically able to do; one who would willingly saw or carry wood if he could. He self-respecting, with a record twenty years' work in offices behind him-a period of sedentary occupation long enough to soften the muscles and sap the strength of any man. He is deserving, doubtless, of the chance he asks to make his way in some vocation that he can fill, though his preent stress after twenty years at work of his own choosing is a sharp arraignment of his disposition or ability to take care of his earnings. This aside, however, this man needs work that he can do-he is willing and even anxious for work. What have you for him, brethren of the Associated

The periodical sale of the Boston that run out of Seattle, is again an-These steamers are sold through the newspapers every time there is any prospect for a ship sub-Idaho and of Grant County were dis- sidy bill. By a strange coincidence, the same reason is always given for the sale. That reason is the inability of the owners to compete with the foreign steamships on the route. Scattle despatch in yesterday's Oregonian stated that the owners of the Boston Towboat Company could not operate the steamers "with érews and meet traffic handled by Orientals." Very few of the trans-Pacific steamers carry any whites except the officers, and the Boston Towboat Company is not barred from employing Oriental labor on its ves

ice on the Pacific enables produ to get their freight to market at the owest possible figure. Their may be the Boston Towboat Company's loss, but it is a case of the greatest good for the greatest num-

The copper output of Wyoming in 1907 was 2,350,000 pounds, as compared with 50,000 pounds in 1906. Much preliminary work is being done toward opening up the mineral terriory of the state, and with the con pletion of many new lines of railways the year 1908 promises to be the me active thus far in the mining history of the state. It is difficult for the who followed the old emigrant trail over the Black Hills, half and more ago, to realize that a vigorous young state, with its abounding Industries and resources, has been established in the beautiful wilderness, peopled then only by roving bands of Indians, pastured by immense herds of buffalo and given over utterly to tenants of the wild. To those who rossed it in those early and yet late days, and who have not since recrossed it, Wyoming stands in mem ory as a sunny expanse of hill and untain and plain; of swift, un bridged rivers, sweet springs and clear blue skies. The memory is a bright one and worthy to be cherished even in a utilitarian age.

The colonist rates that will be in force on all transcontinental lines from March 1 to April 30 may be depended upon to bring to the Pacific Northwest a large number of thrifty folk, intent upon bettering their finanand industrial conditions. cial records show that a very large per cent of men with families who come hither seeking homes and enlarged would be a beautiful planet, party in the Northern states these today-are intent upon it as necessary opportunities become permanent citizens of the state and add, as the years go on, a generous allotment to the prosperity and material progress of the commonwealth. Escaping from the rigors of an Eastern or Mississippl Valley Winter, and coming hither on the verge of the beautiful Oregon Spring, intending settlers can scarcely fail to be charmed with the prospect. The more colonists the merrier, providing they bring with them energy and determination, and a settled purpose in life, without which success is not to be attained anywhere.

> A young man was brutally murdered on Railroad avenue in Seattle Thursday night while endeavoring to save his money from footpads who had attacked him. That there have not been a number of similar murders in Seattle and also in Portland is due to the willingness of victims to hand over their possessions. This reign of terror is becoming a serious matter, and the numerous highwaymen might do well to recall that it was a similar murder brought about the lynching of a few undesirable citizens in Pioneer Square a number of years ago. It has been a long time since the official gallows tree has borne any fruit, but these unpro voked murders and hold-ups will, if continued, provoke vengeance.

The way of the transgressor is hard and young Mr. Nordstrom, after a brief fling with other people's money is now in the hands of the law with long years of imprisonment ahead of him. The young Astorian who, on short notice, plunged from an honorable position in the business and social circle in the city of his birth, has not only wrecked his own life has brought sorrow on his highly respected family and disappointmen to his friends. This tragedy of life preaches an eloquent sermon on the advantage of honesty and a proper regard for the rights of others.

Ever since the first settlement of regon there has been dispute over enigma furnished by the way ound in the sands of Nehalem beach This mystery has perhaps been solved by Professor O. F. Stafford, in charge of the department of chemistry, Uni versity of Oregon. By historical research and investigation in the oratory he has laid bare all the obtainable facts. For those interested in the subject it is worth while to read Professor Stafford's article published on page 2 of the magazine sec tion of this issue of The Oregonian.

The Executive Board of the city may be supposed to know how to do the business before it, without suggestion from those who have no responsibility of action. Yet it seems not out of place to mention that when the bid of a local company for construction of a steel bridge over Sullivan's Gulch, to cost about \$65, 000, is only \$137 higher than the bid of an Eastern company, the local concern might well receive consider-

Many a man has made charges against his wife in a divorce which he would not have permitted Any other man to make without a fight Perhaps if District Attorneys would make a practice of going dissatisfied husbands and wives one better by making a few additional allegations of unfitness, misconduct and general cus sedness, the quarreling couples would get together for mutual protection.

message of dire import came rumbling under the sea a few days ago, all the way from London to New York. It was from the syndicate of tire output of diamonds from two of the great diamond mines of Africa, to a diamond importing company of the latter, saying that the present price of diamonds will be maintained at al

A Polk County farmer has set out 175 acres of Effglish walnuts and has planted the trees forty feet apart one way and sixty feet the other. this seems a long distance, any one who will observe the spread of the limbs of a full-grown tree will see at

This country would be infinitely better off if the money expended in auto-mobiles were invested in improved waterways.

A strange revelation of the trial in the Federal Court is that Mr. Brow, nell was "hot-aired" himself.

Consider the financial situation in Portland two months ago, compare it with today and rejoice

Japan has learned that it takes money to make warships and ar-

Edmund C. Stedman's Poems

Sometimes within my hand
A spirit puts the sivery key
From the dark, herven heath he beckens me,
Till by that hidden billede door,
Where bards have passed before,
I seem to stand.

The portal opens wide; In, through the wordroun, lighted halls. Volceless I glide Where tinkling music magically fails. And fair in fountained gardens move The herces, hest with love And giorined.

Then by the meadows green,
Down winding walks of elf and fay.
I pass unseen.
There west the valiant chieftains wreathed with bay:
Here mailens to their lovers sing,
And happy ministrels sing.
Praising their queen.

For where you pillars are,
And birds with tuneful voices call,
There shines a star—
The crown she wears, the Fairy Queen of aill
Led to that immost, wooded haunt
By maidens ministrant,
I hait sfar.

O joy! she sees me stand
Doubting, and calls me near her throne.

As in my dreams and smiles on me sione.
O royal beauty, proud and sweet!
I bow me at her feet
To kiss that hend.

A woe! ah, fate malign!
By what a rude, revengeful gust,
From that fair shrine
Which bolds my sovran mistress I am thrust!
Then comes a mecking voice's taunt,
Crying, thou, fool, avaunt!
She is not thine!

And I am backward borne. By unseen awful hands, and cast, By inseen awill hands, and cast.

In utter seein.

Forth from that brightness to the mishight blast;

Not mine the minstrel-lover's wreath,

But the dark, barren heath,

And heart fortern,

Refuge in Nature.

More wise, betake thee to those sylvan haunts Thou knewest when young, and, once again a

Forgetting all the tollsome pligrimage. Awake from strife and mams, as from a Awake from strife and shame, as from a bidream. Dreamed by a boy, when under waving trees life sleeps and dreams a languid afternoon. Once more from these harmonious beauties gain. Repose and ransom, and a power to feel. The immortal gladness of inanimate things.

There is the might Mother, ever young And garlanded, and welcoming her sone. There are her thousand charms to soothe thy pain.

And merge thy little, individual woe in the broad health and happy fruitfulness Of all that smiles around thee. For thy make The woven arches of her forests breathe Perpetual anthems, and the bine slikes smile Between to heal there with their infinite hone. There are her crystal waters, lave thy hrowa, Hot with long turmoll, in their purity; Wash off the battle-dust from those poor limbs.

Blood stained and weary, Holy sleep shall come.

Come witing, then shall find in bloom. The illies, fresh as in the older days, and once again, when Night unveils her stars. Thou shall have sight of their high radiance. And feel the old, mysterious awe subdue. The plantoms of thy pain.

Flood-Tide.

As the darkened earth forever to the morning turne again.

As the dreaming soldier, after all the perilous Struggling long with horse and rider, in his sieep smites fercely out.

And, with suiden pang awaking, through the darkness peers about—
Hearing but the oriclets chirup loud, beneath his chimney stone. Hearing but the orients chirry loud, beneath his chimney-store, respectively.

Feeling but the warm heart throbbing, in the
form beside his own.

Then to knowledge of his hamlet, dearer for
the toil be knows.

Comes at last, content to nestle in the sweets
of his repose;

So fell I from those high fancies to the quiet
of a heart.

So fell I from those high inners to
of a heart

Knowing well how Duty maketh each one's
share the better part.

As again I looked about me—North and South
and East and West—
Now of all the wide world over still my haven
seemed the best.

Too Late. Crouch no more by the ivied walla. Weep no longer over her grave, Strew no flowers when evening falls; Idly you lost what angels gave!

Sunbeams cover that stlent mound With a warmer his than your roses red; Comorrow's rain will bedew the ground With a puner stream than the tears you shed. But neither the sweets of the scattered flow-

Nor the morning sunlight's suft command.

Tenderest vowe are ever too late!
She, who has gone, can only know.
The cruel sorrow that was her fate.
And the words that were a mortal wos.

Earth to earth, and a vain deepair; For the gentle spirit has flown away, And you can never her wrongs repair. Till ye meet again at the Judgment Day.

What the Winds Bring.

Which is the Wind that brings the cold? The North Wind, Freddy, and all the snow; And the sheep will scamper into the fold When the North begins to blow. Which is the Wind that brings the heat?
The South Wind, Katy; and corn will grow,
And peaches redden for you to cut,
When the South begins to blow.

Which is the Wind that brings the rain?
The East Wind, Arty; and farmers know
That cows come shivering up the lane
When the East begins to blow.

Which is the Wind that brings the flowers? The West Wind, Bessy; and coff and low The birdies sing in the Sommer hours When the West begins to blow.

Pajamas Worn at Society Function San Francisco Dispatch in New York

When Dr. Albert C. Kellegg celebrated his 42d birthday, his wife had a Chinese party in the evening at their home-an Oriental entertainment at which the cosguests had been asked to attend sultably attired. Four of the guests, after dining at the Cosmos Club, donned sliken pajamas, lineased the same in overcoats and appeared before the guests already assembled.

From the burning of punk in the simulated optum joint on the upper floor to the gay decorations in the supper room, where nearly everything Chinese was served, not to mention funny Chinese impersonations and mimicry by George Steiger, everybody had a good time. And there, was a real Chinese or-chestra. The women who didn't wear Chinese costumes were Japanese kimonos.

Rather Rough on Mr. Bryan.

Wall Street Journal.
The following are several efforce sentences from the speech of Senator Davis, of Arkansas, in Cooper Union: "The old ship of state is on the verge

of sinking."
"There are 51 magnates in this country who own over 1-25th of all the weslith in the country. How did these men get such vast fortunes? By rebbery and of sinking.' thievery.

"A trust is a combination of crooks."
"Hown in my state you could not convict a nigger crapshooter on the testimony of an editor."

"I can't believe that any man ever made a million dollars honestly," And then this: "William J. Bryan is the greatest man this country has ever And yet Mr. Bryan is an editor and is

rapidly getting rich. Only the Incidents

Chicago Evening Post.

The Boston Transcript records a Providence wedding "which unites two of the great manufacturing families of Rhods Island, and which also unites two of the three great fortunes of the state." The bride and groom are properly only incidents in this great industrial merger.