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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 1908.

NEW CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The Senate, it is announced, will soon reach a vote on the Aldrich bill. It is expected the bill will pass that body. But the House committee on banking and currency, led by Fowler, of New Jersey, is believed to be strongly opposed to the principle of the bill, which, indeed, would only aggravate present currency evils. ought to change the existing system. not put another patch on the present rotten system, to which our periodical financial upsets are due.

Credit currency ought never to be based on fixed securities of any description. Such currency has periodi-Convulsions seize it, then torpor; till the situation finds relief through clearing-nouse- certificates, represented by the great influx of lacurtailment of business and long periods of readjustment. In an address to Congress the Merchants' Associ ation of New York protests against the Aldrich bill as affording no remedy, and being indeed worse than none. "Rather," says this address, Breathlit County, Kentucky, The Ore-"than accept legislation of the character of the Aldrich bill, which we feel in its ultimate results would be the young murderer as soon as possimost disastrous to the commercial in- ble and put an end to the whole perterests of the country, it would be preferable to have no legislation at all, in spite of the manifest necessitiv of some relief to the present intolerable situation."

The address is exceedingly clear. It sets forth that the notes as well as the deposits of banks are payable on demand, and that against these demands there should be held only three forms of security: (1) actual cash; (2) secured notes payable on demand; (3) commercial paper liquidating itself at par at the end of a short period of months. There is a hopeless incongru "long-term notes, bonds, or

ject-due probably to greater freedom | where he lives in misery. It is betfrom the vast speculative interests ter that one man should die than that that revel in the opportunities so fre- many should be deprived of all benefit protestant denominations and quently afforded under the present from life. Society has just as much New Jersey, in the House and out of men as from savage beasts. The cal significance. They will embalm It, are admirable. Hill, of Connecti- mere fact that a brute wears the hu- the memories of half-forgotten discut, recently made in the House a man form should not give him free speech of remarkable analysis, clear- license to disturb the peace of the look for a reunion between the proness and power on the evils of our world. His form is an accident; his testant world and the Church of he said, some \$1,390,000,000 of silver be met and dealt with, and banknotes, together with \$346 .of currency we have already than enough; one proof of which is natural law A has the right to kill step toward the possibility of Christian no profitable use. The Aldrich bill, erect a system of machinery for dehe declared, would merely "provide a termining B's fate and disposing of cold-storage warehouse in the Treas- him. ury to carry more bonds waiting for a market." We ought to have an end in the common arguments against of this business of issuing notes to capital punishment, but that potential make a market for bonds. It only validity will never become actual until makes every emergency a more se- we have learned how to educate the vere currency congestion.

intelligent direction, of course, is nec- lieves. When we have learned to do ings, but they would be more magnifiessary. But are we to remain forever behind the general intelligence of the commercial and financial world, in economics?

> NO PARTY MEMBERS. When Statement No. 1 was made part of the primary law, it proposed the abolition of political parties. this what the people desire or expect? A popular vote on Senator is to be called in June, and Statement No. 1, if taken by the candidate for the Leg-Islature, whether the candidate Republican, Democratic or what else, will oblige the candidate, if elected, to cast his vote for Senator for the man who may have received a plurality of the popular vote-whether he be Republican or Democrat-and of course, the man will be one or the

> Now the point, for the present, is this: Since Statement No. 1 would completely abolish distinctions of pary in the Legislature, why nominate party members for seats in that There will be no need whatever for any person to be a member or Democrat. Therefore it will be wholly irrelevant to make party nomder this system is his declaration that ne will abide by Statement No. 1. Use of any party name by candidates ous. No man running for the Legunder Statement No. 1 has any right to use a party name, or to ask for votes under its sanctions.

Will it give the state a Democratic would be the right thing. But the oters of the state shouldn't desire

Under this system there ought to be to party candidates for the Legislature, and especially no Republican andidates. The Democratic party having no responsibility, and skirmishing for advantage, can do anything.

NO NEED FOR DIMIGRANTS.

Immigrants have ceased to embark for the United States at Antwerp, under the belief that it is very difficult for common laborers to find work This illustrates the good effects here. that sometimes follow the presumption of disaster. It may be hoped the belief that there are enough men in he United States to meet all present lemands of labor will extend from Antwerp to other perts from which aultitudes of foreigners set sail to the United States every year under the mpression that plenty of work, short iours and high wages await their

With unrest verging upon outbreak n the already congested ranks of laor it would be well for all concerned if not another shipload of immigrants was landed in our ports for five years. The country needs a breathing spell of this kind and duration; labor needs t and intending immigrants themselves would be all the better for it. The last thing that we need at present is an increase of the idle hordes that stand upon the street corners, hover about the billboards or hang around the saloons in our large cities walting to be "hired."

Any considerable addition to these orces under present conditions would a hardship and might become a calamity to those already here. given reasonable time, the country could assimilate its present gorge and be ready for another installment, as borers to our shores last year.

IS IT MONSTROUS?

Commenting lately upon the murthat it would be desirable to execute nicious breed of Hargises. A contributor takes us to task for this opinion in the following delicate terms:

While reading your article "The Hargis can keep your job and be such a monster at the same time. In Kentucky people kill their enemies, while you want to kill young Hargis, whom you have never seen, who has never insulted or injured you. If young Hargis belongs to a breed which seems "scarcely human," where in all the world do you belong? You want to kill Hargis, Jr.; his friends will naturally kill you, your friends then, and so forth Is a cowboy on the plains a mon

ster because he shoots a rattlesnake ity in tying up the assets with which which has never bitten him? Is the demand obligations must be met in herdsman a monster who slays a wolf which has never devoured one of his which can be turned into cash | flock? It is the nature of rattlesnakes in times of stringency only "at sacri- to bite and of wolves to kill sheep, fice of principal, if at all." This is and men shoot them not so much for what causes suspensions. "Essentially personal protection as for the safety unsound," says the address, "is the of the world at large. The Oregonian principle that a currency should be has never suffered direct injury from based on fixed securities of any de- young Hargis, and never expects it; scription; for these never can be still, it is far from being monstrous handled quickly enough to meet an for us to desire his execution. Left alive, he would repeat the career of There is better judgment in the his father, adding murder to murder House than in the Senate on this sub- and keeping the entire community The speeches of Fowler, of right to protect itself from savage We have already, disposition is a living fact that must Rome is an interesting subject for

ee0,000 of greenbacks, all redeemable, sacredness of human life. Whether a which cagerly seeks reconciliation ultimately, in gold; "and you now pro- life is sacred or not depends upon with the elder body. Dr. Briggs finds he said to the backers of the what kind of a life it is. Certainly Aldrich measure, "by one stroke of the life of a murderer is no more the pen to add \$500,000,000, and you sucred than that of his prospective but for some small difficulties have not got a penny in the Treasury victim. A has as much right to live creed, to cast in his fortunes with as a reserve fund for it." Of this kind as B on general principles, and if B Rome. The modernist movement in more is a menace to A's existence, then by the Catholic Church is distinctly that the banks in January applied for him. But the world does not think it permission to retire \$27,300,000 of wise to trust to A's judgment in such | the present hostility of the Pope their notes, for which they could find matters. It has been found better to toward the modernists is merely the

There is a certain potential validity inborn devilishness out of men like But currency based on quick assets young Hargis. The maxim that a always be turned quickly, and living man is worth more than a dead the notes will be retired as soon as the one is deceptive. Some living men need for them ceases. The security, are worth much less than they would foo, under good management, is abso- be dead. But that all living beings It moves all the time through contain possibilities of worth which preachers, but each one would gain strong man to fill effectively the office necessary liquidation of commercial may be evolved and developed by edu-The supervision of law, under cation The Oregonian thoroughly be-

this most important branch of modern redeeming them to society, and not ancient domination over the pew and before.

Capital punishment is a relic of ship from the ranks of the hierarchy barbarism and a confession of social failure; but since the failure exists, it ought to be confessed. The main purpose, after all, is to make common existence reasonably secure. The execution of murderers may be an expensive way to secure this essential end, but so long as we have no better more wisely than before or to better we must use it. To speak of reforming such hereditary criminals as young Hargis with our present methods and appliances is folly. To permit them to live would simply multiboth their own misery and that of the rest of the world. Until we have become better pedagogues, capital punishment is mercy all around the circle.

THE IDEAL CHURCH.

The New York Independent on February 13 made room for a queer complaint by one of its contributors. Most ople find it sufficiently difficult to do of that body either as a Republican do their full duly by one church; this astonishing person bewalled himself because he could not belong to sevinations for the Legislature. All that eral. Was it his desire to have one can be required of any candidate un- meeting begin, say, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, to be followed by another every hour, so that throughout the sacred duration of the Sabbath he for the Legislature will not only be could pass from sermon to sermon meaningless, but absurd and ridicu- and enjoy perhaps a doozen in one day? Nay, let us not think so. His purely commercial standpoint, taste for a multiplicity of church con- is no money in crime. nections did not seem to extend to the sermons. What he wanted was to be able to join the Methodist Church for Legislature? Probably. Perhaps that its ardent religious warmth, the Congregational for its simplicity, the Presbyterian for its stern ritual, the and expect one thing and so act as to | Episcopalian for its freedom from interference with conduct, the Catholic for its historic magnificence, and so

on down the list. What this dreamer of dreams would prefer, were it possible, would be a single church combining in itself all the desirable qualities of the divers denominations and excluding all their defects. But he seems to discern the difficulty of organizing such a church in the present somewhat primitive condition of the Christian graces. Strangely enough, the votaries of the religion of peace and love have always shown an amazing propensity to quarrel with one another; more triffing the subject of the quarrel the more bitterly it was waged. These brotherly differences are now less noticeable than they used to be but who would dare to assert that the next twenty-five years will not witness another world-wide religious war! Gibbon rashly prophesied that there would never be another great military onqueror, but if he had lived out the allotted span of human life he would have seen his prediction refuted by the rise of Napoleon. History is full of surprises for our descendants, as it was for our ancestors.

The dispersion of the Christian world into a multitude of more or less hostile sects has never pleased the philosophical religionist. From the date of the Reformation until now H has been made a reproach to the protestants by their brethren of the Church of Rome, and disinterested thinkers among the protestants themselves have united in deploring it But once a sect has been organized, with its machinery in order, the principle of self-preservation begins to work for its perpetuation. Denominational machines are like those of polities in this respect, and perhaps wish to see themselves legislated out of existence. New sects have generarisen from the best of motives. The impelling desire has almost always been to organize a religious life which would approach more nearly to der of the elder Hargis by his son, in the ideal of the Bible. But of course the difficulty has been to settle prerisely what the ideal of the Bible is Scarcely two men can agree about it and the unhappy result of each of these attempts to abolish sectarianism and establish a universal Biblical church has been simply the production of another sect. Thus were the Quakers organized by George Fox, the Disciples by Alexander Campbell and the Methodists by John Wesley. It was the original purpose of all these great men, not to excite further disunion in Christendom, but to supply a failure prove that the Lord prefers to keep the sects apart? Or does it prove that the selfish quarrelsomeness of human nature can withstand the

Almighty himself? No one can doubt that in our day Christendom abides its divisions with restless disquietude. The tide sets strongly toward federation, if not a complete merger of the sects. The numerous bodies of Methodists gradually draw together, albeit with sidelong glances of distrust and resurgent memories of old feuds. The Preshyterian churches, which only differ from each other in the first half of their names, not at all in their creeds, are coming together with ponderous but inevitable submission to manifest destiny. Within the next fifty years We shall doubtless see this centripetal force acting efficiently upon all the names Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, will retain none but a historiputes over triffes. Whether we may speculation. There is a respectable There is much idle talk about the party in the Episcopalian Church. in the Pope the proper historic head of Christendom, and would be ready union, and we may well believe that temporary product of misinformation combined with some little natural irritation over the state of affairs in Church has never yet made the mistake of trying to wage a war of exter-

> reasonable to expect that it will not do so in this case. the world? Certainly it would save a great deal of energy which the divislons waste. There would be fewer enormously in prestige and power.

the world would again take its leader-But does the world want to do this? When the hierarchy had the leader-ship of mankind, where did it con-Modern civilization is the fruit of a revolt from churchly If we should again acceptheir conduct, would they lead us any

CRIME IS UNPROFITABLE.

Horace Greeley McKinley, who was landed in the Multnomah County Jall Friday morning, will without doubt freely subscribe to the belief that the of the transgressor is much harder than it was before the days of electric cables and international treaties and courtesies. With the experience of his wild flight from justice, of weeks, months and years in which the shadow of the law hung heavy around him by night and by day, Me-Kinley will agree that the game was not worth the candle. Returning to the land of his birth, with a tarnished name and depleted pocketbook, he can appreciate the wisdom of Mirabeau's statement that "If honesty did not exist, we ought to invent it as the best means of getting rich.'

The annals of crime are replete with examples which prove beyond any degree of doubt that, from a McKinley gifted with talents that commanded recognition wherever he appeared. would have made a success in any legitimate effort to which he might have devoted his attention. looking, well educated, genial, and with a personality that naturally drew friends to him, he was much more than ordinarily well equipped for the battle of life; and, had he so elected, he could have fought it out to a magnificent success. But there was a weak spot in McKinley's nature, and the bright lights and sweet music of the primrose path proved stronger at tractions than he could discern in the rewards which await honest endeavor. He has had his wild fling down that well-trodden path, and, like all who dance, must now "pay the fiddler."

The moral that can be drawn from the experience of this remarkable criminal should be much more striking than that which is so plainly apparent when the common thief is thrown into jail for stealing some-thing valued at but a few cents. Here was a man who, by birth, education and early environment, was well qualtfied to distinguish that sharply-drawn line between right and wrong. With this advantage over the common thief in his favor, he was, of course, in a better position to realize the extent of the reprisal he was inviting by his departure from the ways of righteousther to fall, and the pain from the impact will be greater.

Unless the whitewash is applied to McKinley in order that the tar can be placed elsewhere, he will probably be The certainty of punishsaid to be the best preventive of crime, and this talented land-frauder, about ten months in the future, it is about ten months in the future, it is ment, even more than its severity, is however, and there will be time after he has made the customary legal atonement for him to begin over again and make better use of his talhim to add to his demonstration of that Mr. Harriman will the folly and unprofitableness of means for carrying out his plans in crime another example proving that a that direction. criminal can reform and become useful member of society.

BETTER THAN NOTHING.

The Burnham parcels post bill, just introduced in the Senate, is a step in the right direction, albeit a short one. It limits the privileges which it grants expressly to persons living along rural delivery routes. Merchants thus fortunately situated may mall parcels weighing up to eleven pounds at fair ly reasonable rates, and other dwellers on the rural routes may enjoy the same privilege. But the bill excludes city department stores, nurseries seedgrowers, and everybody else not actually domiciled somewhere along a rural route, from the new mail facil

Of course these restrictions are devised to throw the parcels mail trade into the hands of country merchants and compel farmers to pay two middlemen's profits where one would be equitable. As a sop to the country storekeepers it may somewhat diminish their irrational opposition to the parcels post and align them with civilization instead of the barbarous greed of the hoggish express trust Even the stingy favors granted to the farmers by this Burnham bill would be a great advance over present conditions and would be welcome everywhere in the rural districts. Progress comes to country dwellers in slow and parsimonious driblets, but it is not de nied altogether, and for this they should be thankful.

It is quite likely that this reluctant concession to the farmers, if it passes Congress, will be, like the first rural mail routes, an entering wedge which the importunity of the farmers will drive home. This is the most hopeful view of the case. Certainly the dwellers in the country will not walt for- | Which naturally raises the inquiry as ever for the mail privileges which are their just portion from the Govern- the ment which their taxes, direct and years. indirect, mainly support. It is high time for Congress to realize that the farmers are prepared to fight for their right to decent mail facilities.

Portland can ill afford to lose such men as E. M. Brannick, whose death occurred yesterday. At 64, ripe in experience, successful along approved business paths, commanding the respect of the commercial interests of the entire Pacific Northwest, he passed away at the height of life's ac tivities. He was a sturdy, well-balanced man with a firm grasp of affairs that make for the permanent good o France and Italy. The Catholic a commonwealth. In him there was an unusual combination of aggressiveness and geniality. His views on pub mination upon the inevitable, and it is lie matters ever commanded respect. For these he fought tenaciously, yet without offense; for he was filled with Would the union of all Christians in a spirit of high comradeship and he a single church be a good thing for laid hold on the affection of his fel-If he had political ambilow-men. tions, he no doubt would have seen them realized. He was the type of of Mayor in a progressive community There would be fewer church build- like Portland. He loved Portland in quest of fame!

genuinely and had great faith in her future. His fund of good cheer was inexhaustible and no one could remain in his presence without feeling its warmth. On his domestic side he was the personification of tenderness. His widow and son are entitled to a large share of sympathy. Mr. Brannick was the rare type of business man in whom were combined high ommercial ideals, civic pride and personal honor.

Side lights on the life that is led by the idle rich in New York are shown in the report of the tragedy wherein young and beautiful bride of less than a year was asphyxiated. The man who in the eyes of the law was husband is reported to have passed the door of the room in which she was found dead at 11 o'clock th night previous, and, as he noticed a light burning in her room, called out 'Good-night." manifesting no further interest. The salutation was answered and the man passed on to his room where, after 10 o'clock the following morning, he was notified by the servants that his wife was dead. The obliging Coroner, as usual in such cases, decided that it was a case of accidental death. Whether this be true or not, the unfortunate weman for whom the marriage ties meant so little, is the gainer by the tragedy. Such incidents show the hollowness and sham of life among New York' 406, and cannot but cause true men and women to thank God that there is something in this life besides wealth

Mr. Joseph L. Hammersly an sounces himself as a Republican candidate for the Legislature for Jack son County, but declines to pledge himself to Statement No. 1. This moves the Medford Tribune to say "Then Mr. Hammersly, if elected, will not consider himself the representative of the people, but merely of that faction of the people that call themselves Republicans." Then Mr. Ham mersly should not run for the Legis ature as a Republican. Let him call himself a man independent of party But he will not do this because he is a Republican, and as a Republican can didate he seeks election. Evidently he is one of those who believe in honest, straightforward utterances in pol Ities.

Senator Fulton's reply to Francis J. Heney is an energetic and manly statement. He is at some disadvantage from the fact that the method of writing is more tedious than that of speaking, and many of the materials he might have used, if at home, wer beyond his reach at Washington. The reader who followed Heney's speech the spirit of fair play to read the re The entanglements of politics make such a controversy difficult for the reader. The upshot of the matter is that Mr. Fulton's friends will still Flying higher, he has had far- stand by him, while his opponents and enemies-well, a man can't expect anything but hostility from them

The Pacific Railway & Navigation company, in securing right of way for the seaside end of its line from penalty. He is still a young man, to begin very soon to make the Tillamook-Seaside line to this city some thing more than a red streak on the map. Now that other persons are making a move on Central Oregon, It ents. It would then be possible for is not beyond the range of possibilities

> A Japanese cook on a construction car at Chehalis arrested four tramps and delivered them to the Sheriff From a numerical standpoint this is a very satisfactory showing. It will not do, however, for our honorable friends and allies, who are just now parading the opposite shore of the Pa cific with chips on their shoulders, to regard this simply as a mathematical problem. One Japanese cook may capture four American hobos, but i would keep one Japanese soldier very very busy to capture one-fourth that number of American soldiers.

It is awfully impressive to witness the solicitude of the Democratic organs of the state for Senator Fulton. They declare, tristfully, that he is ru ining his position and his chances for re-election by not urging his friends o come out boldly for Statement No 1. It is evident these Democratic organs have fear that Governor Chamthrough Republican delinquencymisfortune they would avert, if their earnest entreaties and unselfish coun sels could prevail.

Following the lead of Astoria and Eugene, Salem has raised \$7000 for publicity purposes. Eleven other good Oregon towns should join the procession. To avoid offensive personality, we mention no names except Albany, Baker City, Pendleton, Union, La Grande, Ashland, Medford, Roseburg, Corvallis, McMinnville and Oregon City.

the Harriman alleged marine service. announces that he will risk a trip to Portland in the steamship Rose City. to whether he was afraid to travel on old ships employed in recent There is a possibility that both Mr

R. P. Schwerin, managing editor of

Harriman and President Roosevel may be delegates to the Chicago con If they should meet on the way, it is probable that the subject of campaign subscriptions will not be mentioned. Hint to the Portland hard-pave

ment trust: It is far more profitable to do a lot of business at a fair rate than none at all at prohibitive prices This isn't a season when progressive property-owners enjoy being held up. But will President Roosevelt find it

ecessary to go to Chicago to prevent Senator Bourne from stampeding the convention for a second elective term? They are getting up a new bever age entitled "The Recall." It is be

coming very popular in certain dis-

And now Mr. U'Ren challenges Judge Williams to meet him in debate on Statement No. I. How ambitious

AN EXERCISE FOR STUDENTS

A Short Chapter From the Text of Aulus Gellius

Aulus Gellius, a Roman writer, of the middle of the second eentury, A. D., left a work entitled "Noctes Atticae," which is one of the most valuable relies of ancient literature. It is not an original work so much as a huge scrap-book, containing anecdotes and arguments, bits of history, pieces of poetry, epigrams of many kinds, and dissertations on various points in philosophy, geometry and grammar. The following is the twenty-fourth chapter of the first book. It contains three epigrams or epitaphs, with short commentary, the whole almost inimitably elegant. The work is not usually accessible as a school classic, though the style is not difficult, except in passages not yet settled by scholars. Our students of Latin in the high schools and colleges of the Northwest may perhaps be willing to attempt the exercise of translation. The result will repay them:

Tria epigrammata trium veterum poetarum, Naevii, Plauti, Pacuvii, quae, facta ab ipsis, sepulcris ipsorum incisa sunt.

Trium poetarum illustrium epigrammata, Cn. Naevii, M. Plauti, M. Pacuvii, quae ipsi fecerunt, et incidenda suo sepulero reliquerunt, nobilitatis eorum gratia et venustatis, scribenda in his commentariis esse duxi. Epigramma Naevii plenum superbiae Campanae: quod testimonium esse justum potuisset, nisi ab ipso dictum esset;

'Mortalis immortalis flere si foret fas: Flerent divae Camoenae Naevium poetam. Itaque postquam est Orcino traditus thesauro; Oblitei sunt Romae loquier Latina lingua.'

2. Epigramma Plauti: quod dubitassemus an Plauti foret, nisi a M Varrone positum fuisset in libro de poetis primo:

'Postquam morte datu'st Plautus, comoedia luget; Scena est deserta: dein Risus, Ludu', Jocusque, Et numeri innumeri simul omnes collacrymarunt.'

Epigramma Pacuvii verecundissimum et purissimum, dignumque ejus elegantissima gravitate:

'Adolescens, tamen etsi properas, hoc te saxum rogat, Utei ad se aspicias: deinde quod scriptu'st legas. Hie sunt poetae Pacuviei Marcei sita

Ossa: hoe volebam nescius ne esses. Vale.'

Bits of Nonsense Verse

Jabberwocky.

Twas brillig, and the slithy tover Did gyre and gimble in the wabe; All mimsy were the borogoves, And the mome raths outgrabe Beware the Jabberweck, my son! The jaws that bite, the claws that eatch!

Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun The frumious Bandersnatch!" He took his vorpal sword in hand: Long time the manxome foe he sought. so rested he by the Tumtum tree, And stood awhile in thought.

And as in uffish thought he stood, The Jabberwock with eyes of flame, ame whiffling through the tulgey wood,

And burbled as it came One, two! One, two! And through, and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack He left it dead, and with its head He went galumphing back.
"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock? Come to my arms, my beamish boy! th, frabjous day! Callooh! calley!" He chartled in his joy, I was brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe; sy were the borogoves

And the mome raths outgrabe.

LEWIS CARROLL.

'Tis Midnight. Tis midnight, and the setting sun Is slowly rising in the west; The rapid rivers slowly run, The frog is on his downy nest

The pensive goat and sportive cow Hilarlous, leap from bough to bough.

Lines by a Medium. I might not, if I could; I should not, if I might; Yet if I should I would, And, shoulding, I should quite! I must not, yet I may; I can, and still I must;

But ah! I cannot—nay, To must I may not, ju I shall, although I will, But be it understood, If I may, can, shall-still I might, could, would, or should! ANONYMOUS.

The Owl and the Pussey Cat.

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat went to sea In a beautiful pea-green boat They took some honey, and plenty of Wrapped up in a five-pound note.

The Owl looked up to the stars above, And sang to a small guitar, Oh, lovely Pussy, oh, Pussy, my love What a beautiful Pussy you are, You are, What a beautiful Pussy you are!"

Pussy said to the Owl, "You elegant fowl, How charmingly sweet you sing!

Oh, let us be married; too long we have tarried: But what shall we do for a ring?" They sailed away for a year and a day, To the land where the bong-tree grows; And there in the wood a Piggy-wig stood, With a ring at the end of his nose.

His nose,
His nose,
With a ring at the end of his nose.

Dear Pig. are you willing to sell for one shilling Your ring?" Said the Piggy, "I will." So they took it away and were married next day

next day

By the Turkey who lives on the hill.

They dined on mince and slices of quince,
Which they ate with a runcible spoon;

And hand in hand, on the edge of the They danced by the light of the moon,

They danced by the light of the me EDWARD LEAR. Sylvie and Bruno.

He thought he saw a Banker's clerk Descending from the 'bus; He looked again, and found it was

A Hippopotamus.
If this should stay to dine," he said, "There won't be much for us!" He thought he saw an Albatross That fluttered round the lamp: He looked again, and found it was A Penny-Postage-Stamp. 'You'd best be getting home," he said, "The nights are very damp! He thought he saw a Coach-and-Four That stood beside his bed: He looked again, and found it was A Bear without a Head, Poor thing," he said, "poor silly thing! It's waiting to be fed!" He thought he saw a Kangaroo That worked a coffee-mill: He looked again, and found it was

A Vegetable-Pill.

"Were I to swallow this," he said, " I should be very iii! He thought be saw a Rattlesnake That questioned him in Greek: He looked again, and found it was The Middle of Next Week.
"The one thing I regret," he said, "Is that it cannot speak!

LEWIS CARROLL. An Elegy.

On the Glory of Her Sex, Mrs. Mary Good people all, with one accord, Lament for Madnin Blaize, Who never wanted a good word— From those who spoke her praise.

The needy seldom pasa'd her door, And always found her kind; She freely lent to all the poor Who left a pledge behind.

She strove the neighborhood to please With manners wondrous winning; And never follow'd wicked ways-Unless when she was sinning.

At church, in sliks and satins new, With hoop of monstrous size, She never slumber'd in her pew-But when she shut her eyes.

Her love was sought, I do aver, By twenty beaux and more; The King himself has follow'd her-When she has walk'd before

But now, her wealth and finery fled, Her bangers-on cut short all: The doctors found, when she was dead-Her last disorder mortal. Let us lament, in sorrow sore

For Kent Street well may say, That had she lived a twelvementh more-She had not died today

The Purple Cow.

I never saw a Purple Cow I never hope to see one; But I can tell you, anyhow, I'd rather see than be one. GELETT BURGESS.

Little Willie.

Little Willie hung his sister. She was dead before we missed her "Willie's always up to tricks! ANONYMOUS

Limericks.

There was a young lady of Niger Who smiled as she rode on a tiger: They came back from the ride With the lady inside, And the smile on the face of the figet, There was a young maid who said, "Why Can't I look in my ear with my eye?

If I give my mind to it. I'm sure I can do it. You never can tell till you try.

ANONYMOUS. OKLAHOMA'S NEW HOTEL LAW. Calls for Sheets Nine Feet Long and Sound Crockery.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Oklahoma, the newest state, is so glad to get from under the paternal roof of Uncle Sam and into its own home that it has been kicking up its legislative heels in rare ecstacy. It began by adopting a Jim Crow law, and followed that by prohibiting the export of natural gas. This latter measure is in the nature of pure exuberance, not born of necessity, for Oklahoma has natural gas and hot air to spare. Now the legislators have enacted a law requiring hotels to supply beds with clean sheets at least nine feet long and prohibiting the use of table crockery exhibiting visible cracks.

We assume, without inquiry, the author of this act does not live at the Elks, when the place are the statements of the content of the conte

where the sheets are ample for one, or at the Capital City, where the tableware, at least, is above suspicion. He must have suffered elsewhere, probably not in Guth-ric. There have been times when bed and board were difficult in Cleveland. Nowata and Sapulpa; in the Spring crockery might be damaged in transit on any of the railroads, when the frost is going out. But should the arm of the law be stretched forth in any such temporary emergencies? We think not. We feel sure the Oklahoma legislators have a deeper grievance. There must be somewhere, between Arkansas City and Tishomingo, hotels whose sheets are as short as Kannas grass west of Wichita; whose cups and saucers are so gashed as to leak tea and entrap Populist whiskers.

Newly Found Art Trensure. Boston Post.

An old painting which has been hang-ing on the walls of the Puritan Club of Boston for 20 years past, to "fill up the blank space," has been discovered to be a genuine old master, none less than the portrait of the great Cosimo de Medici, ruler of Florence and Grand Duke of Tuscany, by Angiolo Bronzino. The club has refused an offer of \$25,000