EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Our doubts are traitors;
And make us lose the good
we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt.
—Shakespeare.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS COMING SOON.

FOR several years The Journal has been confidently predicting the building of several lines of electric railroads in the near future through the Willamette valley, on both sides of the river, and it seems that these predictions, which needed no great prescience to make, are soon to be fulfilled. It stood to reason that this great valley could not be much longer neglected by capitalists seeking investment. There is no question that these railroads will pay good interest on the actual investment almost from the start, and it is certain that their income and value will increase from year to year for a good while to come.

The Willamette valley is not one quarter, perhaps we might say not one tenth, settled up and utilized yet. It can sustain a population and produce necessaries of life many times what it now contains and produces, and, as The Journal has often pointed out, these railroads will aid in this development as nothing else could possibly do.

There is always danger of such roads falling into the hands of a big monopolist, Harriman in this case, and of stock being watered and the people charged too high rates, thus minimizing their benefit to the people, but even if this happens they will be a great help, for it will be to the interest of owners to develop the country and so increase the traffic—though Mr. Harriman seems blind and deaf to this elemental fact.

However, both the people of the localities to be traversed, and the investors, are to be congratulated on the determination to go ahead with the building of several hundred miles of electric railroad in this greatest or at least richest, fairest and most favored valley of the Pacific coast.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE terrible tragedy of the unemployed in eastern cities is but little considered out here. We, too, have had and still have our unemployed, but of the barrel of woe during the past six months ours has been but a few drops. A great earthquake and fire, like that in San Francisco two years ago, startles and shocks the whole country, and at once millions of money begin to pour in to aid the sufferers. But this inability of hundreds of thousands of men to obtain work, for months on end, if all the consequences could be figured up, is a greater and more far-reaching calamity. Yet nobody does much to relieve the situation or alleviate the distress; the authorities, national, state and city, are unresponsive, unmindful of it; and society thinks scarcely more of it than of the pitying appeal of a stray dog on the streets.

This is not well; the unemployed, in such a great, rich, prosperous country as this, when they become very numerous, as they have the past winter, constitute a great social problem, from which statesmen, sociologists, publicists and other prominent people have no right to turn away unfeelingly, or in answer to say with Mr. Taft, "God knows; I don't."

This "lack of work" on the part of a million or half a million men means, as one writer has said, "the wrenching and squeezing and tearing of the strength and faith and hope and opportunity and fighting spirit of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children. It means vitality used up, diseases surrendered to, standards lowered, self-respect weakened"—and he might have added, loss of moral courage, and faith in God and man, a moral as well as a physical retrogression.

Chicago is the great center of the unemployed, and it has a municipal lodging house for penniless men out of jobs, which furnishes the following figures. On November 1, 22 men slept there; on the nineteenth, 121. The end of the month showed 2,513 in all, as against 548 for the same period the year before. In December, 1906, 1,093 were lodged and fed; in 1907, 11,100. In January, 1908, there were 19,474, and in February, 20,166 as compared with the 1,098 of last year. That is to say, there were single nights in February and March when as many men were lodged as were sheltered last year in the entire month. Most of these men were not hoboes, but men who depended on jobs most of the time and never saved anything for a rainy day. They earn in fact but little more than a living. It is not so bad with regard to this class, who are generally unmarried, but besides them, there have been in the large cities many tens of thousands of men and women with families, out of their usual and vitally necessary jobs. In New York, during February and March, it was estimated that 200,000 people of all classes were out of work, not counting hoboes. A man who advertised for a helper at $1 a day got 300 replies. The same is true in a somewhat less degree in all large or industrial cities. The mind is appalled in attempting to contemplate the consequent misery and injury of such a period.

Yes, times are improving, are gradually becoming normal, and out here we have suffered but little; but is it not the business of statesmanship, of political economy, of practical sociology, to examine constantly, deeply and thoroughly into the causes of such a great national calamity, and possible means of prevention? Surely, when a million men can find nothing to do to earn the barest necessities of life, and other men have incomes of a million dollars a month, it ought not to be considered anarchistic, or socialistic or even too radically democratic, to suggest that some changes are needed somewhere in our political and sociological systems and customs.

THE NEGRO VOTE.

SENATOR BORAH'S great speech Monday is said to have clarified the atmosphere in the senate chamber with reference to the president's dismissal of the colored troops at Brownsville. It is of more consequence to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft that it may clear the atmosphere among the colored voters of the country with respect to that affair. There are a million of such voters, and so many of them are in debatable states that they could easily determine the result in the presidential election.

A national political convention of negroes met in Philadelphia recently and "resolved" to swing the negro vote to the Democratic party if Taft or Roosevelt be nominated. The convention consisted of delegates from 25 states and a result of its deliberations was the launching of a movement to defeat the nomination of either Taft or Roosevelt. One of the resolutions adopted says of Taft, "he has justified President Roosevelt's rash outrage in discharging our soldiers without honor and without trial. Even Tillman has not done this."

The same sentiment is expressed by the Chicago Conservator, a colored publication, which says, "we never before heard so many negroes swear that they will vote for Bryan if Taft is nominated. And they mean it. The common negro is aroused. He has no hopes of office, and is not for sale. He would as soon be imposed upon by Vardaman and Tillman as by Roosevelt."

The Philadelphia Tribune, another negro organ, says, "For this one time, if never before, the negro is united against any man brought out by the administration. The negroes will vote for any candidate in preference to Roosevelt or Taft, Vardaman and Tillman not excepted. It is a dangerous precedent to insult and treat with indignity 10,000,000 negroes, as has been done by the Roosevelt administration."

Six states between the Mississippi and the Hudson contain a sufficient negro population to exercise a large influence in the final vote on the presidency. If the colored vote massed against the administration candidate its effect might be determinative. That it may not, however, go solidly is indicated by an expression from New York Age, the leading organ of the colored race in this country. It says "While some are advising the negro voters to bolt the Republican party and support a Democrat, President Roosevelt is recognizing the negro in a way that no other president has ever done. No president has ever appointed so many colored men to prominent federal positions in northern states."

AN OLD RAILROAD'S TROUBLES.

THE Erie railroad, lately saved from bankruptcy by Harriman, according to reports—possibly only to meet a worse fate—is handicapped by the frenzied financiers who have long since turned to dust. It consists of a line from New York to Chicago, with branches to Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester. It is capitalized at $186,000 a mile, and earns $23,800 a mile, while the Pennsylvania railroad is capitalized at $152,268 a mile, and earns $42,719 a mile from operation, besides much on investments. The New York Central is capitalized at $114,807 a mile, and earns $26,010 from operation. These figures show the Erie's disadvantage as compared with the big roads on either side of it.

The Erie went into the hands of receivers at the outset of the panic in 1903, and emerged in 1905. It had been in receiver's hands three times before—in 1841, when but a little of it was built, in 1859, and in 1875. Lately it has greatly increased its earnings—from $38,000,000 in 1897 to $51,000,000 in 1907, on the same mileage—and in the same period has expended much for betterments.

But its recent trouble is explained by the Railroad Gazette by the fact that some of its capital debt was maturing just when it was impossible to do any new financing. Five million dollars were due or soon to become due, and the bond market was flat; so it issued short-time notes, which when due it could not pay, so Harriman took it in—all of which was no doubt planned long beforehand. Good, honest management would no doubt make the Erie fairly profitable, but under its handicap of over capitalization it cannot keep pace in prosperity with the New York Central or the Pennsylvania.

FACETIOUS ORGANS.

THE Eugene Register, perhaps unconsciously, becomes quite funny when it says: "The real political fight has just begun, a struggle in which the will of the people as expressed at the primaries will be reversed in favor of Chamberlain if the ingenuity and skill and powerful manipulation of machine politics can accomplish the work."

Where, what, and who is the "machine" that is going to force or induce some 20,000 or 25,000 Republicans to vote for Chamberlain? Where does "machine politics" come in here?

Besides, "the will of the people," as to who should be senator was not "expressed at the primaries," as some of our facetious Republican contemporaries who are calling on Chamberlain to withdraw, assume. The primaries were not held for that purpose. Not over half the total vote of the state was cast at the primaries. The people were only choosing two candidates, from which later they would make a final choice. Thousands of registered voters who did not vote in the primaries will vote in the June election, and some thousands more will register for this purpose.

Supporters of Statement No. 1 and of election of senators by direct vote of the people propose to carry out the primary law as a whole, and are not to be diverted, from that purpose, except in the sense of being amused, by the suggestions of the anti-organs.

THE CONVICTION OF ROSS.

THE celerity with which ex-Banker Ross was tried and convicted, after he was at last forced to trial, is gratifying to all except sympathizers with dishonest and criminal methods of handling other people's money. The defense was based wholly on legal technicalities, which Judge Burnett swept away, and the jury had no difficulty and took but a brief time in deciding that the defendant was guilty.

It may be remarked, without any sentiment savoring of persecution, that the conviction of Ross, if followed by due punishment, will have a very good effect in this city and state. The lesson will have been learned that a man who assumes to be a banker, custodian and trustee, cannot safely "make ducks and drakes" of the money of the state, and of other depositors. Punishment on due conviction in such a case is more essential to the public safety and welfare than that of some obscure thief who steals only a few dollars from some individual.

It is to be hoped that the other cases against Ross and his associates will be speedily disposed of, and that justice, as ascertained and meted out by court and juries, will be done, for this will be creditable to the state, and is due to all concerned.

The victory, or more than half victory, for the Statement No. 1 principle in Marion county is especially gratifying, and much credit therefor is due to a few earnest and vigorous Republicans who led the opposition to the machine there, chief among whom was Colonel E. Hofer, editor of the Capital Journal. It was with difficulty that Statement No. 1 candidates were induced to run, and those who consented were not debaters, while the antis were well organized and had funds, and able politicians to manage their campaign. Mr. Hofer began the fight for Statement No. 1 almost alone, but his energy, persistence and ability won large and growing support, as the returns showed.

The articles on the orient by Frederic J. Haskin, now running in The Journal, will prove interesting and instructive to many readers, especially as the eyes of the world are turned upon the far east as never before, and it is likely to be the scene of great events in the comparatively near future. Mr. Haskin is a noted observer, investigator and commentator, and The Journal has the exclusive right in Oregon to publish his articles.

The authorities in Guatemala do not wait for any long, hair-splitting trials when would-be assassins of the president of that country are caught; half a dozen or more of them, young cadets, were executed within a few minutes of the attempt.

Congressman Hobson is out on this coast telling us our need of national defense, but why doesn't he stay in Washington and talk to his fellow lawmakers?

The constitution of Oregon provides that "incompetency, corruption, malfeasance or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offenses, and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, and such further punishment as may be provided by law." Probably State Treasurer Steel, if asked as a witness whether he had ever read or heard of this provision, would reply that he didn't remember.

Letters From the People

Remedy for Primary Law.

Portland, April 21.—To the Editor of The Journal.—It seems to me that nothing could so well illustrate the necessity of introducing the preferential voting system into our primary law in this state, as the election which has just taken place; that is to say, if we mean to maintain the principle of majority rule. In the state there were three candidates for congress and six for railroad commissioner, in the second district, and in each case the successful candidate was nominated on a minority vote. In Multnomah county there were six candidates for constable, three for county commissioner and seven for district attorney. In each of these cases the successful one secured nomination by considerably less than a majority vote of his party. Take the case of the district attorney, one of the most important offices; Mr. Cameron, the successful candidate was nominated by a vote of less than 30 per cent of the whole. His vote was 2,300 while three of his competitors received about 1,500 each, while the three low on the list together received about 800, showing that his lead over his near competitors was not more than about 700.

Now, one of the great defects of our direct primary law as it stands today is, that where so many candidates offer themselves for a single office, it leaves a clear opening for any minority clique or interest to secure the nomination of its favored candidate, even though he be generally unpopular with the rest of the party. A man may be very popular with a strong minority, but unpopular with the people as a whole. But where the vote is scattered evenly among so many candidates, it is only necessary for some one to secure a few more votes than any one of them to carry the nomination, as the law now stands. There, then, is an opening for a modified form of "boss" rule, which if not remedied, will, in time, become well understood and manipulated by those interested.

The only way to remedy this trouble is to give the voter a chance to express his preferences on his ballot. That is to say: Allow a first, second and third choice among all candidates listed for a given office, and then require the concurring indorsement of a majority of those voting to secure the nomination. It can all be done on one ballot by the voter marking his candidates "1, 2 and 3," in order of his preference. Then if it happens that the voter votes his first choice for a low candidate, his vote will not be lost, but will count for the candidate of his second choice and so on.

However, we cannot have such a law as this until the constitution is amended so as to allow it, and this is one of the chief reasons for adopting the so-called, "Proportional Representation" amendments. H. DENLINGER.

Latitude and Longitude.

To the Editor of The Journal—Please publish in The Journal the position of latitude 51 degrees 37 minutes north 163 west. Also the system of figuring it out. H. A. NELSON.

(Point referred to lies in the North Pacific ocean about 200 miles southeast of Unimak island, one of the Aleutian group running southwestward from the mainland of Alaska. Longitude is figured east or west of Greenwich, England, and latitude north or map contains the longitude and latimay contains the longitude and latitude lines, the degrees being shown at the top and bottom and sides.—Editor.)

Voting in Oregon.

Kamela, Or., April 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—I should like to know how long a man has to live in Oregon before he can vote, and if he can vote on his first papers. Please answer and oblige, GUS PLYTZ.

Answer—Residence of six months is required in this state before a man can register or vote. The same length of time is required in the case of one who has taken out his first papers, but these papers must have been issued at least one year before the date of the election.

Small Change

Now register, if you didn't before.

* * *

Metcalfe seems bound to knock Portland.

* * *

The people are bigger than a legislature.

* * *

Swallowed pride and eaten words are not easily digested.

* * *

What a fall in New York state—from Tilden to "Fingy" Connors!

* * *

Within the next five years the population of the Willamette valley should double.

* * *

But the councilmen can write letters to the people too; at least, some of them can write, surely.

* * *

The morning paper is still sneering scornfully at "the people." Its contempt for them is unmitigated.

* * *

The annual downpour at Los Angeles usually comes as a spoilsport, and does about as much harm as good.

* * *

How does Hobson dare leave Washington, while war with several countries is liable to break out any night?

* * *

Councilman Baker's civic virtue is of mammoth proportions and purest quality, according to his own representations.

* * *

"Now begin the party organs to grease the joint of inconsistency with words," to use an expression of the late R. L. Stevenson.

* * *

A good deal of free speech is displeasing to many, and, in fact, foolish, but it won't do to suppress free speech on that account.

* * *

The trouble with Japan—or, rather, a lot of Japanese jingoes—is that they want to lick the whole world and don't know where to begin.

* * *

A story in an exchange says many people "stopped to witness the unusual epwpecsta. gnialtof in-ddnathtooifewe spectacle." No doubt.

* * *

Possibly if the English government would double Poet Laureate Austin's pension he might agree not to publish any more alleged poems.

* * *

It would somewhat increase President Roosevelt's popularity in Portland if he would give Secretary Metcalfe a smart whack with the big stick.

* * *

It rained the other day down in California, and all the people went wild with joy over the unusual event. There is no place like good old Oregon.

* * *

An evangelist says "hell is full of Presbyterians." Then members of all other denominations must have been excluded from that interesting place.

* * *

Alton B. Parker will be an anti-Bryan delegate to the Denver convention. He should take with him for reference figures showing the popular electoral vote in 1904.

* * *

A 35-year-old elephant in Central Park, New York, is one kind of an elephant Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, and quite another kind the remaining days of the week, which suggests to the New York American that a somewhat parallel case is to be observed in the case of the Republican elephant, which is "a Roosevelt elephant part of the time, and a Taft elephant on political convention days. It is a tariff elephant in Pennsylvania, and a revision elephant in Illinois. It is a radical elephant in the west, and a very conservative elephant in Wall street."

Trade Follows the Cross

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Tokio, March 24.—In any open port of the east one will find the occidental society divided like ancient Gaul—into three parts. There are the commercial, the official, and the missionary circles and the dealings between them are at arm's length. The missionary is more distinctly apart, but at the same time the other sections of occidental society in the east recognize him as a potent factor in the development of the orient. The late Charles Denby, long the American minister at Peking, declared that every dollar spent by American church people in support of oriental missions was worth $10 in actual returns to the commerce of the United States. While the missionary is not a "drummer," and while extension of trade is the last thing he thinks of, the history of the orient shows that trade always follows the cross.

The direct relation between the advance work of the missionaries and the concrete commercial profit which follows is not always easy to trace. In some instances, however, the benefit is direct. The government in Japan in furtherance of its South Manchurian railway scheme went into the English money market and borrowed $50,000,000. When the British found out that this money, borrowed in London, had been spent in the United States for railroad supplies, they kicked up a pretty row in the house of commons. But there was nothing to be done about it, so the question was dropped. The reason why the Japanese government spent English money in the United States was due solely to the fact that the Japanese engineers in charge of the work had been educated in the United States at the expense of the American missionaries, and had there imbibed Yankee notions which made it impossible for them to build a railroad along any other than American lines. Therefore at one fell swoop American commerce reaped a direct return of $50,000,000 from missionary effort.

The missionary outposts are the skirmish lines of the advancing army of civilization. That their mere presence means opening new territory to foreign influence, and hence a new market for foreign goods, no one can deny. It is interesting to study the methods by which these results are accomplished. For instance, one missionary came to Japan 25 years ago and went to live in a remote town in the interior. This man and his family could not buy the simplest articles for household use, as no European had ever lived in that section. The people came in to see the foreign house and its furniture just as they might crowd into a museum. They examined the queer foreign clothes with their curious buttons. They were filled with admiration when they gazed upon the metal washbasin in which the foreign barbarians washed their faces and hands. The first knowledge that came to the missionary that he was a "drummer" in disguise was when a delegation of prominent citizens waited upon him and requested him to send to one of the open ports and buy them some metal washbasins.

Demand for Underclothing.

Then followed the demand for underclothing with buttons—which is one feature of occidental dress quite generally adopted now, even in rural Japan. The handiness of a pocket knife finally struck the Japanese, so that the missionary imported a supply of them. Within two years there was such a demand for foreign goods that he persuaded a Japanese merchant to open a foreign store. A stock was purchased at one of the ports and the store was opened. From that little beginning grew one of the great trading companies of inland Japan, handling many thousands of dollars' worth of goods annually. Not all of this trade goes abroad, for the company has two factories, one of which makes metal washbasins and such utensils, and the other spins and knits cotton underwear.

The conservatism of the Chinese is proverbial, but even they sometimes take kindly to an innovation. A missionary family in the interior managed to keep provided with a stock of condensed milk, brought in large quantities once or twice a year from the distant open port. Although the use of milk was unknown to the Chinese, the servants soon spread tales of its wonderful qualities. From time to time the missionary gave away some of the cans to his Chinese neighbors. The result was that a local merchant put in a stock of condensed milk, the first time in the history of the place that any foreign goods had been offered for sale. The business was good from the start, and in the course of time a big trading concern sent a man up to investigate the strange orders for condensed milk which came from a town hitherto unknown on commercial maps. The result was the establishment of a regular business in many lines of foreign wares notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties of distance and transportation.

Missionary Drummers.

In Japan the missionary has been a successful furniture drummer, without knowing it. The advantage of sitting on a chair appeals to the Japanese mind, although the sitting posture tires him dreadfully. But it is a fact that into whatever towns the missionaries went, the demand for chairs and tables was created. It has now reached the stage that wherever there is a Christian community—that is, where the missionaries have been at work, almost every family not actually poverty stricken has at least one "foreign room" in the house. This room always has a carpet, a few chairs, a table and sometimes even a bed. The presence of these things means that the missionary created a demand by bringing the existence of common western conveniences to the minds of the Japanese. At first these articles were all imported, but now most of them are made in this country, but with imported machinery.

The missionary in Japan has not only carried the "light" to the Japanese in a spiritual sense, but in the actual physical form of a kerosene lamp. The ancient lamp of Japan, a vessel filled with vegetable oil in which floated a rude wick, was fit only to show how dark it was. To read by it was to invite blindness. The missionaries, the first foreigners to get to the interior, carried kerosene and lamps with them. The practical advantage of this strong, clear light was instantly recognized by the people and they asked how they could have lamps, too. As a result, the kerosene lamp is almost as universal in rural Japan as it is in rural America, while in the cities it is everywhere. The Standard Oil company has a tremendous business in Japan, as have also the Japanese oil concerns. This business undoubtedly would have followed the opening of Japan to foreign ideas, even if there had never been a missionary, but the fact that the missionary was 20 years in the interior before the foreign traders were permitted to go there, means that the immense business of today was built up 20 years sooner than it would have been had there been no missions.

First Chinese Mill.

In China, where everybody wears cotton, there was no such thing as a cotton mill until a missionary built a small spinning mill to give employment and support to his band of Chinese students. Out of this beginning has grown a considerable number of spinning mills in China. Missionaries in the New Hebrides discovered the arrowroot of which the natives knew nothing, and the annual trade is now worth several hundred thousand dollars. How trade has penetrated into darkest Africa through the opening made by the great missionary, Livingstone, is known to all the world. That the interior and remote reaches of China are being brought closer to the ports by traffic in foreign supplies, is directly due to the missionaries, for by their agency alone was the demand for foreign goods created in those inland places.

Trade follows the cross. That fact cannot be disputed, but at the same time the commercial set and the missionary set in any oriental port have an entirely different point of view and are often at loggerheads on local questions. The missionaries in Japan, for instance, are nearly all so thoroughly pro-Japanese that they partake of the fanatic loyalty of the natives themselves to the imperial government. The commercial foreigners in Japan, on the other hand, are almost unanimous in their criticism of Japanese methods and practices. It was the missionary influence which was largely responsible for the revision of treaties which in 1899 brought Japan into the "most favored nation" class. This revision was bitterly opposed by many of the commercial class.

But differ as they will, the missionary realizes and admits that commerce has given him the means to come to the land where he is working for the advancement of his holy cause, and that he owes much to the presence of the foreign commercial spirit. The business man, also, if he be fair, will confess that it was the missionary who first created the tiny demand for foreign trade upon which has been built the great superstructure of the import business of the Japan of today. And most business men in the east will say that the money spent on missions has been more than repaid in advantage to commerce, leaving out of the question the results in education, civilization and Christianity.

The University Appropriation.

From the Oxnard, (Cal.) Courier.

The citizens of the state of Oregon have held up the Oregon state university appropriation by means of the referendum law. There is now a strong movement on in that state to pass the bill over this objection, and it is certainly hoped that it will be accomplished. The university of the state is just now beginning to take on a new lease of life. Its larger growth has been noticed by the other large institutions of the Pacific coast, who have looked forward with no little pleasure to the time when it will take the place in the north that the University of California and Stanford are taking in this state. The cause of the state universities in this country needs a champion who will educate the voters and legislatures of the different states to a realization of the place they are destined to take in the higher education of the youth of our country and the proper supply of their needs. The University of Oregon is today in a critical position that may make or mar its future as a great institution of learning in the west. The people of the state of California, who have known what it means to fight for proper support for their highest institutions of learning, certainly hope to see the University of Oregon accorded its proper appropriation, which God knows is small enough.

This Date in History.

1552—Council of Trent prorogued.

1704—First issue of the Boston News Letter, the first American newspaper.

1707—Allied English, Dutch and Portuguese forces defeated by the French and Spanish at battle of Almanza.

1764—Thomas A. Emmet, elder brother of Robert Emmet, and himself a noted Irish patriot, born in Cork. Died in exile in New York, November 14, 1827.

1791—Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, died. Born in Virginia in 1726.

1815—Anthony Trollope, novelist, born. Died December 6, 1882.

1868—United States government concluded a treaty of peace with the Sioux Indians.

1898—Spain declared a state of war existing with the United States.

1899—Richard J. Oglesby, ex-governor of Illinois, died. Born 1813.

Garnder C. Anthony's Birthday.

Gardner Chace Anthony, a noted engineering expert and dean of the engineering school of Tuft's college, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 24, 1866. He received his education in Brown university and Tuft's college. For a number of years after his graduation he was connected in an advisory capacity with several of the great locomotive, steam engine and other engineering works in his native city. In 1885 he became director of the mechanical department of the Rhode Island School of Design, and two years later he founded the Rhode Island Technical Drawing school. In 1893 he went to Tuft's college and since 1898 he has been dean of the department of engineering at that institution. Mr. Anthony is recognized as one of the foremost of American authorities on the science of engineering and is the author of several technical works that have been accepted as text books in leading technical schools.

Painting Appears on Church Wall.

From the London Standard.

The Rev. T. D. Gray has communicated to the Cambridge Antiquarian society particulars of a curious picture which has come into view on the interior wall of Babraham church. The rural congregation assembled for worship on a Sunday morning were surprised to see a shadowy looking figure facing them on the north wall, where no such object had been known to exist before. It would appear that the picture had been covered by a thin layer of plaster, and that the damp had caused it to show darkly through the coloring above. On attempting to peel off the plaster it was found that black, red and yellow coloring came off with it, being only mixed with water and size. The face of the figure is in three quarters or profile, with a beard and curly hair. The head dress was apparently a crown. The left hand grasped a wand 15½ inches long, surmounted with a fleur-de-lys. The clothing, in a long robe of ermine, over which was a cloak, was open in front. The wall is of the fifteenth century, and the figure is believed to represent either Edward the Confessor, or Henry VI.

Thrifty Pyrenees Giant.

From the Pathfinder.

Every now and then some one announces himself as the "tallest man," one of the last being Senor Firmin Arrudi, a native of Salient, in the Spanish Pyrenees. He is 7 feet 8 inches tall.

Naturally, most of these big fellows go about the world exhibiting themselves, that ordinary mortals may wonder and incidentally pay for their wonderment. Senor Arrudi made a tour of South America, where he made in one year more than $3,000.

He was wiser than many freaks of nature, however, and after accumulating his money he returned to his native village, where he went into retired life, married and is living on the interest of his earnings.

John D. Doesn't Sign Checks.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I don't believe it's generally known," remarked J. G. W. Cowles, agent for John D. Rockefeller, the other day, "that Mr. Rockefeller never signs any personal checks.

"He frequently puts his O. K. on bills, but he has signed no checks for several years. Even a check for groceries used at Forest Hill during his summer stay, or for some small local philanthropy is not signed by Mr. Rockefeller. Everything goes through the regular channel and is made out by some of the Standard Oil people at 20 Broadway."

The REALM of FEMININE

Land of Heart's Desire.

"IN THE land of the heart's desire it is always summer, the sun never sets on a single regret, and the days are of pleasure and peace.

"It is a queer land. Those who live there are never disturbed by the dreams of others. The land is densely inhabited, thought there is room for all. For in this dear land there is never any of the grasping that is to be found in the valley where poor mortals live.

"It is a land of beauty and content. None ever willingly go away from the land. And those who come bring no unpleasant ideas with them. Indeed, it is a land where all is invisible save that which the soul craves.

"Those who enter are filled with joy, and speak softly as they go, for they would not disturb a neighbor. Time halts, and none grows any older. While above there is the curtained canopy of ineffable love, the veil behind which is the divine."

So writes Charles Stevenson in the St. Louis Republic, and many will echo his kindly words about the land of heart's desire.

Only the extreme rationalist, the man who persists in calling a spade a spade, and who refuses to look beyond the little clod that it upturns, questions the validity and the beauty of imagination. "Of what use is it?" says such a one. "What good will it do?"

This is one of its uses. That it lifts the weary spirit out of the narrow rut in which the commonplaces of life lead, up to a purer air, a more rarified atmosphere than that of this dusty earth.

In the land of heart's desire there is a peace that passes all our restless imaginings. There a calm descends upon the spirit and all pretenses flee away. There the sorrows of the heart, the weariness of the flesh are not known. In the dream world all are strong and young and fearless.

In that happy realm we walk with those fine spirits whom in the earth life are perhaps thousands of miles away—perhaps passed altogether from our ken, into the far beyond where we shall some day join them. With them we hold sweet converse and soul answers to soul unheeding the passing of time, careless of the future, forgetful of infirmities. In the land of heart's desire all our deformities fall away and we bare the heart to one another.

In the dream land there is love, of a completeness that in this imperfect world we cannot know. The perfect love for which our hearts hunger so below, a love that holds complete forgiveness for all our faults, in which is an infinite understanding that passes mere speech.

Into the land of heart's desire we pass one by one, alone. It may be in the solitude and stillness of a summer day when all nature broods with a mothering tenderness, it may be beside the fire when the winds hurl themselves vehemently against our sheltering walls—it may be only in the silent midnight when the soul stands alone under the star studded heavens and hears the hush of nature, so much more eloquent than speech. Alone, fearless, solemnly happy, the soul of a man travels out into the land of heart's desire.

You shall know the soul that travels thus away from the fret and jar of a merely temporary dwelling in this world, for such a one comes back from his journey thence with a new light in his eyes, a new firmness in his step, a new tenderness in his words and touch. In that brief time the heart has rested from its labors, has sat in the quiet places and heard the music of many years. Burdens are henceforth lighter, trials seen more clearly as a mere chastening, sorrows touched with a new and deeper peace. The fruits of the spirit are gentleness, humility, peace, and these fruits the heart reaps in that blessed land.

Pity the man or woman who has no land of heart's desire into which to retreat for a little when the burdens are grievous, and the way is long. Blessed, beautiful, beneficent land of heart's desire!

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Simple Diamond Tests.

"THERE are few persons," remarked a jeweler, "who are able to purchase a diamond on the strength of their own knowledge and observation and without placing implicit confidence in the man who sells the stone. It is a fact that even pawnbrokers have often been taken in by jewelry and precious stone fakirs. Although it takes many years of actual observation and experience before one can become a diamond expert, there are a few simple tests which will considerably aid a buyer of diamonds. One test is to prick a needle hole through a card and look at the hole through the doubtful stone. If the latter is spurious two holes will be visible. Every imitation stone which resembles a diamond gives a double reflection, while the diamond's reflection is single.

"This is a delicate test, because it is difficult to see even a sharp and defined object through a diamond. The single refraction of the diamond also allows one to determine an uncertain stone. If the finger is placed behind it and viewed through the stone with a watchmaker's glass, the grain of the skin will be plainly seen if the stone is not a diamond. But if it is a diamond the grain of the skin will not be distinguished at all. A diamond in solid settings may be identified in the same manner. If genuine, the setting at the back cannot be discerned, but if it is a made stone the foil or setting will be seen. There is no acid which has any perceptible effect upon a genuine diamond. Hydrofluoric acid, if dropped on a stone made of glass, will corrode it, but will not affect a diamond one way or the other. A trained eye can see the hardness in a diamond, whereas the imitations appear soft to the vision of the experts."

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Creamed codfish.
Wheat cakes. Maple syrup. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Ragout of lamb. Cheese fondu.
Stewed apricots. Hot gingerbread.
Tea.

DINNER.

Tomato soup. Veal steak breaded.
Boiled rice. Asparagus.
Lemon jelly. Macaroons.
Coffee.

Cheese fondu—Make in one large dish or in small portions in individual casseroles. For one portion allow two eggs, half a saltspoonful of salt, a heaping tablespoonful of grated cheese, two of milk, and a few grains of cayenne. Melt a teaspoonful of butter in the dish, and when it boils, pour in the cheese and egg, and cook slowly until set. It is served in the dish in which it is cooked, and should be eaten at once.

Gingerbread—One cup of butter or butter and dripping, one cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, two teaspoonfuls ginger, and one each of clove, allspice and mace, one teaspoonful salt, and one of soda dissolved in half a cup of hot water, one egg, three cups of pastry flour. Stir together shortening, sugar, molasses and spice. Add the soda and the beaten egg, and last, the flour. Bake in buttered tins.

Lemon jelly—One box gelatine, five lemons, juice and rind, one quart boiling water, one pint white sugar. Soak the gelatine in one cup cold water for half an hour. Add the yellow rind of the lemons cut very thin, and boil one minute. Strain, add sugar, and pour into molds wet in cold water to harden. To turn out wrap hot cloths about mold for a moment or set in a pan of hot water, being careful to remove quickly.