GENERAL NEWS.

This year's fruit crop is light all over the world.

Governor Gage, of California, is contemplating resigning.

Brooklyn, New York, is threatened with a water famine on account of drouth.

Abraham Gould, brother of the late Jay Gould, died at Salem, New York, Thursday.

The bicycle trust is complete. All the leading makers are in it. The capital is $80,000,000.

Customs receipts for Havana average about $250,000 a week. Last week's receipts were $262,043.

President McKinley and party are still journeying in Massachusetts. Sunday was spent at Adams.

There are fourteen cases of yellow fever at Santiago, and four deaths have already occurred from the disease.

George Webber and Fred Kiemar, at Toledo, Ohio, broke the half-mile tandem record, time one minute flat.

The stockyards strike in Chicago has ended. The strikers will receive the increase in pay demanded, 25 cents a day.

Kentucky democrats are still unable to agree upon a candidate for governor, but they do agree on Bryan and the Chicago platform.

George B. Loving is at the head of a movement to form a gigantic cattle and ranch company in Texas, with a capital of $40,000,000.

The supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in session at Indianapolis, Indiana, has completed its business and ajdourned.

Steps have been taken, by direction of the president, looking toward turning over the island of Cuba to its inhabitants as an independent nation.

The American Bell Telephone Co. has just declared its regular quarterly dividend of three per cent and will pay an extra one-half per cent on July 15.

Mrs. George B. Barrow pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnapping baby Marion Clarke, in New York. She was sentenced to 12 years and 10 months in prison.

The ratification of the purchase of the Carolines, Ladrone and Pelew islands was passed by a large majority of the German reichstag, but with little enthusiasm.

The most continuous drought ever known, lasting now about 85 days, has prevailed in New York. New England and other Eastern states have also suffered severely.

The board of regents of Heidelberg university at Tiffin, Ohio, conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Andrew Carnegie, the iron and steel magnate, of Pittsburg.

The murderer of Gilbert Gates, brother of the president of the American Steel & Wire Company, has been located in Oklahoma after 28 years. He has been arrested.

The house of lords sitting in London defeated the bill legalizing the election of women as councillors and aldermen. The vote stood 182 against and 68 in favor of the measure.

Major T. A. Fitzpatrick, superintendent of the National cemetery, near Mound City, Ill., was shot and killed by a man named Tobin. The cause of the shooting is not known.

James West, charged with complicity in the Missouri Pacific train robbery near Sedalia, Mo., last fall, has been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A total of $8,500,000 in gold coin was shipped to Europe during the first seventeen days of June. Englishmen needed money and American securities were sold to secure American gold.

Dutch official circles are aware that the Transvaal government is preparing to make a most stubborn defense in the event of war with Great Britain, and is arming in the most complete fashion.

Charles Murphy, paced by a locomotive, rode a mile on a bicycle in one minute and five seconds near Maywood, L. I., New York, Wednesday. June 30 he will endeavor to cover the mile in one minute.

"Dutch" Neal, a well known prizefighter, is lying in St. Luke's hospital Chicago, in a critical condition, and may die as the result of overexertion in a boxing match with Harry Peppers, a colored pugilist.

The Colorado Paris exposition commission made today a contract with F. D. Higbee, representative of the largest statue-casting firm in the country, for a solid gold statue for exhibition at the Paris exposition.

It is quite certain that the chest of $25,000 in gold lost from the steamship Alameda left the ship at Honolulu. In fact, Marshal Brown of that place has in his possession amost conclusive evidence that such was the case.

Twenty thousand people saw Prince McClurg, the mighty son of Wadsworth, win the St. Louis Derby, the premier Western turf event, at the fair grounds at St. Louis, Saturday. Time 2:40, distance 1½ miles.

Helen Eames, the 11-year-old daughter of Alfred M. Eames, a wealthy man of South Framingham, Mass., is missing. She was last seen leaving her father's office. It is thought she has been kidnapped.

The trans-Caspian region of Asiatic Russia, which is under the administration of the governor-general of the Caucasus, Prince Bariatinski, is threatened with famine, owing to the prolonged drought and plague of locusts.

Secretary Alger has been advised by Brigadier-General Davis, commanding the department of Porto Rico, that 300 native Porto Ricans have been enlisted into the battalion authorized by the war department. One hundred more men will be secured.

The Pennsylvania crew won the boat race from the Wisconsin University crew on the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tuesday by half a length. The Wisconsins would have won the race had they not been forced from the course by a floating berry crate.

Private Wesley Kirby, of Company H, Twenty-fourth infantry, was shot through the leg by Private Frank Wigfall, of the same company, at their headquarters at the Presidio near San Francisco. Eye witnesses state that the shooting was entirely unprovoked.

Serious riots have broken out in Ceciccano, about 50 miles southeast of Rome, Italy, in consequence of a priest having excommunicated a parishioner for a private quarrel. The man defies and ignores the excommunication and the priest has ceased holding mass.

At meetings of the state central committees of the populist, democratic and free silver republican parties held in Lincoln, Neb., the date of their several state conventions were set for August 22 at Omaha. The same date for all conventions means that there will be fusion.

A tremendous waterspout is reported in the Pine Ridge, S. D., district extending 30 miles in length. It caused destruction of crops, inundated all the lowlands and swept everything in the valleys. Fences, hay, stables and livestock were carried with the torrents in the small streams.

In a good breeze the new cup defender Columbia and the Defender, champion of 1897, had a second and more thorough test of their relative speed, at Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, and again the new boat proved that in windward work she could both outpoint and outfoot the older craft.

J. E. Gorman, of the Golden Gate Pistol and Rifle Club, near San Francisco, tied the world's 50-yard pistol-shooting record, which has been held for a long time by E. E. Partridge, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. His 10-shot scores on the standard American target were 93, 92, 95, 89; total 465.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman is suffering from a recurrence of the lung trouble with which he was afflicted while on a trip to the West Indies. On June 8 he contracted a cold, which developed into a mild but annoying affection of the lungs. His condition is not however, regarded as serious by any means.

Next Sunday the Great Northern will shorten the time of its train from the coast two hours and a half. This east-bound train will thereafter leave Seattle at 4:10 p. m., instead of 5:25 o'clock, and arrive there at 2:45, instead of 4 p. m. It is understood the Northern Pacific will put a like schedule in effect the same day.

Secretary Alger's announced candidacy for the senate, coupled with his close association with Pingree, may furnish a method by which his retirement from the cabinet can be brought about. The administration will be very much embarrassed by Alger's candidacy, as it is closely identified with McMillan, and will support him with all the patronage at its disposal.

The firm attitude of Great Britain appears to have the desired effect on the Transvaal complications. The latest cablegrams from South Africa talk of various semiofficial missions for negotiations between Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Pretoria, aiming to arrange a franchise compromise on a basis of five or six years' past residence.

The Carnegie Steel Company has contracted with representatives of the Russian government to furnish that country with 180,000 tons of steel rails for its immense railroad enterprise in Siberia and China. This is said to be the largest order ever placed with one firm in the world and represents an outlay of between $4,500,000 and $5,000,000.

According to reports received by Secretary Charles F. Martin, of the National Livestock Association, drought has destroyed all the large Colorado ranges. Already cattle are dying in the San Luis valley, where the drought has assumed a most serious phase. Like conditions, varying in severity, are reported in Northern New Mexico, parts of Oklahoma, Indian nations, Western Kansas and Southern Utah.

The first trial trip of the new American cup defender, Columbia, which took place in Narragansett bay Monday, was more successful than her builders or her owners had reason to hope. Not only did the new boat show herself to be able in every particular, but she met the old racer, Defender, in a friendly brush of a mile to windward, and vanquished her with the greatest ease.

Count Munster, the head of the German delegation, at the Peace conference, has received Prince Hohenlohe's instructions, and Germany will withdraw her objections to the establishment of a court of arbitration, provided the obligatory clauses are expunged. The Russians themselves do not expect a majority for their disarmament proposals, which are not advanced seriously.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the leader of the confederacy, has been offered $90,000 for the old estate of her husband, Beauvoir, on the Gulf coast. The offer came from northern capitalists. Mrs. Davis prefers that the property pass into the hands of the state of Mississippi. Accordingly she has offered it to the legislature for $25,000 on condition that it be used as a home for confederate veterans, and it is likely that the sale will be made.

The Grand lodge of Elks, which has just closed its session at St. Louis, elected the following officers: Grand exalted ruler, Hon. B. M. Allen, of Birmingham, Ala.; leading grand knight, Charles M. Foote, of Minneapolis; grand secretary, George A. Reynolds; grand treasurer, F. S. Orris, of Meadville, Pa.; grand esteemed loyal knight, J. O. Reese, of San Francisco; grand trustees, J. T. Fanning, of Indianapolis; Henry Meass, of Baltimore; John D. O'Shea, of Lynn, Mass.

Rev. James Chambers, who has just resigned the pastorate of Cavalry Presbyterian church in New York city, said in his farewell sermon that Presbyterianism was on the verge of a serious question in that city. The church was beginning to be looked upon in the light of a paying investment. The paying church was getting more popular than the praying church. The people were too much inclined to subordinate the real aim. The Cavalry church will be sold for $100,000 to be used hereafter as a Jewish synagogue.

The Mark Lane Express says the crop prospects in England and France have improved. In France, a yield of 40,000,000 quarters is expected. Advices from Central Europe show that after allowing for local troubles, a full average wheat crop is promised from Rhine to the Vistula. An almost unbroken story of crop deterioration comes from Roumania, Russia, East Poland and the East Baltic provinces. The Express urges English wheatholders to hold their grain and "thus defeat an evident attempt of the Americans to bear the markets."

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Columbia river is falling, this removes all danger of high water this year.

Spokane grocers and butchers have agreed upon a uniform price for hams and lard.

The people of Ashland have decided to sell bonds to the extent of $12,000 and build another public school building.

The O. R. & N. Company has withdrawn all of its men out of the Clearwater river region to devote all of their energies to the railroad up Snake river.

Mrs. Lulu Miller, of North Yakima, died in a Walla Walla hospital, Tuesday, aged 28 years. Mrs. Miller's husband died in the same hospital ten years ago.

Three delegates from Texas of the National Editorial Association, which meets in Portland July 3, have already arrived and will "look over Oregon" in the meantime.

U. S. Grant, jr., and family arrived at Seattle Tuesday from San Diego, Calif., en route to Alaska. Mr. Grant refused to discuss the senatorial situation in California.

John Daughter, whose skull was crushed a few days ago by a brick falling from a building in Walla Walla, died at the hospital in that city on Tuesday from his injuries.

Thomas Burns, the man who threatened to blow up a portion of the railroad of the O. R. & N. Co. unless given $25,000, is still in custody, in Portland. He is thought to be insane.

Winslow H. Brownson, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, died at his home, in Hillsboro, Monday, from cardiac and kidney trouble. Deceased settled on a donation claim near Cedar Mill, in 1854.

Patsy Cardiff, ex-pugilist and ex-member of the Portland police force, while working in a mill in Portland had the little finger of his right hand mashed into a jelly by a falling timber.

Information of a big strike in the Bohemia mining district in Lane county, has been received. Reed and Fletcher, of Montana, have struck it rich in a tunnel 350 feet long. The ore runs up to $25,000 per ton.

Prolific Bees.

John Watts, who lives eight miles southwest of McMinnville, has had an unusual experience with bees. One year ago he hived a swarm in a coal oil box. Within a period of nine days recently five living swarms have come out of that box. The average increase in bees is about two swarms a season. Mr. Watts has never known so great an increase in his experience with bees, and can find no one who has.

ATTACK ON M'KINLEY.

The following rather remarkable article, a frank statement of existing facts, is from the editorial columns of the Portland Oregonian of the 22d inst:

"Democratic discontent with Bryan grows apace, and the reasons are not far to seek. There is a natural resentment, on the part of friends of other men, at his cool assumption of his renomination, and entire absence of the modest reserve that befits a defeated candidate. Some are incensed at his insistence on silver, some dread his candidacy for its reminder of defeat, some think a new man could more acceptably embody the position of the party on the issues of 1900.

"This revolt from 16 to 1 and discontent with Bryan is the most hopeful sign the democratic party has exhibited since 1896. History is sometimes made quickly in American politics. We have just seen a stampede to Henderson for speaker. We may see a stampede from Bryan.

* * *

"But there is another party with a responsibility to provide a good candidate. Perhaps the responsibility is greater because the republican nominee is more likely to be elected. There is no more necessity for the renomination of McKinley than for the renomination of Bryan. There is some sense left in the democratic party; but how about the republican party? The mistakes of McKinley have alienated many men who voted for him, both republicans and democrats. Between McKinley and Bryan again, many of them would choose Bryan. Between McKinley and a silver man other than Bryan, some of them would prefer the silver man, though the body of them would be obliged to swallow McKinleyism and Algerism to save the gold standard.

* * *

"The McKinley administration is the cause of 'anti-imperialism.' A small band of theorists were opposed to annexation of the Philippines. But their distrust would have been allayed if the insurrection had been stamped out speedily and thoroughly, as it would have been if the army and navy had been permitted to do so immediately upon the first attack on the American lines. In order to placate the 'anti-imperialists,' a policy of delay and equivocation was forced upon the army and navy in the Philippines through orders from Washington. The insurgents took heart: they organized and equipped their armies. Subsequent slaughter and the present precarious situation, so grave that information is forbidden the cable, was the result in Luzon, and in this country a protest against prosecution of the war.

* * *

"The McKinley administration has made most disgraceful appointments to office at the behest of unscrupulous politicians. It has betrayed the civil service to the spoilsmen, paralyzed the organization of the army, violated its pledges as to currency reform, humiliated its most efficient servants and discredited American intelligence and valor in the eyes of the civilized world.

"In a time for courage it has quailed. In a time for decision it has hesitated. In a time for action it has delayed. In a time for honest dealing it has paltered and equivocated. Its policy has been to drift; its aim has been to placate everybody, however unworthy, and cater to everything, however mischievous; its course has been to sacrifice any and every vital interest of the nation on the altar of partisan and personal politics.

* * *

"What is to become of American valor and diplomacy if they are to be shuffled and beaten about for six years more? What is to become of the army if it is to be more and more taken from military men and turned over to ward politicians? What is to become of the new dependencies, if they are to be delivered over to the spoilsmen as Alaska has been delivered over? What is to become of the gold standard in the next panic if we have a president who can refuse nothing to Wolcott, Stewart and Jones of Nevada? What is to become of the treasury itself, now that Reed is gone from the safety-valve in progress, if we are to have in the White House the personification of complaisance?

What is to become of our young men, if the doors of public service are to be closed to the capable and ambitious, and opened only to the henchmen of bosses.

* * *

"The situation is known to every republican in the land. There is no lack of fit men. The republican party could elect:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
SETH LOW,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
JOHN D. LONG,
HENRY CABOT LODGE,
JOHN C. SPOONER or
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Any one of these men would maintain the gold standard, save the dependencies, protect the civil service, add strength and dignity to the record of the presidency.

* * *

"If McKinley is nominated, he will have to be elected. It is apparently impossible now that the democrats can agree on an honest-money man, and the gold standard must be preserved at all hazards. It is useless to appeal to the federal office-holders of the South; but is the republican party of the North content to go before the country offering four years more of McKinley as the alternative of free silver, free riot and national cowardice?"

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION

No part of the country is free from smallpox. Nearly every state reports a larger or smaller number of cases. According to the latest report of the United States marine hospital service, there have been in this country 7418 cases of smallpox since December last, and 355 deaths from the disease. The government urges the vaccination of all officers and crews of merchant vessels arriving in the Atlantic and Gulf ports, and calls the attention of health boards, both state and municipal, to the need of general vaccination among the people. Cases of smallpox have recently been reported in New Haven, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Louisville, Pittsburg, and Niagara Falls. The disease appears to be especially prevalent among soldiers, the cases in Baltimore being at Fort McHenry, and those at Niagara Falls mostly in Fort Niagara. The inference is that the disease was brought to this country from Cuba and Porto Rico, and is spreading from centers so formed.

* * *

It is impossible often to diagnose a case of smallpox until it has gone so far as to become contagious, and the best quarantine is the teaching by boards of health of the absolute necessity of vaccination as the most effective preventive. The harmful results of the neglect of vaccination was strikingly illustrated a few years ago in Gloucester, England, whose municipal authorities deliberately threw their influence against compulsory vaccination. The necessity of vaccination and revaccination should be unceasingly taught in every community. The experience of France and Germany twenty-five years ago is a conclusive illustration of the importance of vaccination. In 1871 Germany lost 143,000 lives by smallpox. In 1874 a law was passed making vaccination obligatory in the first year of life, and compelling its repetition at the tenth year. The result was that the disease almost entirely disappeared. At present the loss of life from it thoughout the empire is scarcely 100 a year. At the time of the Franco-German war the German government had its civil population vaccinated optionally, and its army completely revaccinated, while the French—population and army—were vaccinated perfunctorily. Both were attacked by smallpox, the French army losing 23,000 men and the German 278.

* * *

The record of the ravages of smallpox before Jenner began inoculation in May, 1796, present a death roll that far exceeds the ravages of the plague in Bombay in 1897, for in the last century two millions of people died in Russia in a single year of smallpox. In 1707, in Iceland, out of a population of 50,000, 18,000 died. In Mexico, in the sixteenth century, 3,500,000 people died. At the end of the eighteenth century an adult person who had not had the smallpox was scarcely met with or heard of in Great Britain. In the family of William III of England, his queen, Mary, his father, his mother, his uncle and two cousins all died of the smallpox, and the king himself barely escaped with his life. Louis XV of France and the Dauphin both died of it. Among other victims of the disease during the eighteenth century were one emperor and two empresses of Austria, six archdukes and archduchesses, an elector of Saxony, an elector of Bohemia, a king of Sweden and a czar of Russia.

* * *

It is estimated that 60,000,000 persons died from smallpox during the last century. From 1796, when Jenner began to inoculate, till the present time, smallpox has ceased to be what Macauley described it to be in the eighteenth century, "the most terrible of all the ministers of death." These facts are recited at length by the Philadelphia Medical Journal, which cites the following statistics in proof of the benefits which vaccination has conferred:

In Sweden, before vaccination, the deaths per 1,000,000 were 2045. Since compulsory vaccination was introduced they have fallen to 155. In England during the eighteenth century the average deaths per 1,000,000 were about 2000. Since the epidemic of 1871-72 and the enforcement of the law of vaccination the deaths have fallen to 53 per 1,000,000, and in Scotland they have fallen to 8. In Prussia, before compulsory vaccination, there were 309 deaths per 1,000,000; in the 10 years, only 7. In Austria, without compulsory vaccination, in the last 10 years the average has been 458 deaths per 1,000,000; and in Belgium, without compulsory vaccination, from 1875 to 1884 there were 441 deaths per 1,000,000. In the Sheffield epidemic of 1887-88, of the unvaccinated population 1 to 20 died; of those who were vaccinated, 1 in 1300.

* * *

There has been much debate whether vaccination was really a prophylactic, or not, and the debate still runs high in England. But the weight of authority there, as elsewhere, is greatly on the side of vaccination. Opponents of vaccination assert that the real cause of the decline of smallpox is not vaccination, but better sanitation in general. Better sanitation has, indeed, been a great helper; but there have been too many tests of the efficacy of vaccination to permit any theory against it to prevail. In some cases, no doubt, there have been bad results through introduction of syphilitic or other poisons; but the Medical Record, before quoted, says that the cases in which evil results have followed are few and far between, and by the use of animal virus instead of the humanized, and by the proper antiseptic care in vaccination, which is really a minor surgical operation, all of these ill effects can be avoided.—Portland Oregonian.

LESSON FROM GEN. JACKSON.

How the Famous Soldier Rebuked a Hot-Tempered Cadet.

A hitherto unpublished story of Stonewall Jackson is told by former Governor Thomas G. Jones, says the Birmingham Age-Herald. Governor Jones was a student at the Virginia military institute when Jackson was president there at the outbreak of the war between the states. Jackson was a rather stern disciplinarian. Jones had been at the institute for two or three years and had come to be a sergeant of the cadets. He had one day to drill an awkward squad and he lost his temper in his work, whereupon he made the boys "double quick" around a tree. He had them "going it hard" when suddenly he heard from behind him the short, sharp command "Double-quick there!" "Double-quick," repeated the wrathful future governor of Alabama.

"No! you, sir! Halt!"

Jones looked behind him, and there stood "Old Jack," as Jackson was called by the boys.

"You, sir! You double-quick yourself!"

Jones looked at his superior officer in amazement.

"Double-quick!" was the stern command and instantly Sergeant Jones was trotting around the tree at a great rate, hot, thoroughly indignant and furiously angry. His awkward squad looked on.

Within an hour Jones had sent in his resignation. In answer he received an invitation to sup at Jackson's home. He declined. Then came an order for him to report to Jackson instantly. That order was obeyed. After some talk Jones said: "But you, sir, humiliated me before my men!"

"You lost your temper," said Jackson, calmly, "and, besides, you forget that you are not an officer at all!" That ended the trouble and now nobody reverences the memory of "Old Jack" more than Governor Jones.

KIPLING ON THE AMERICAN GIRL.

"As to the maiden, she is taught to respect herself, that her fate is in her own hands, and that she is the more stringently bound by the very measure of the liberty so freely accorded to her. Wherefore, in her own language, 'she has a lovely time' with about two or three hundred boys who have sisters of their own, and a very accurate perception that if they were unworthy of their trust a syndicate of other boys would probably pass them into a world where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. And so time goes till the maiden knows the other side of the house—knows that a man is not a demi-god nor a mysteriously veiled monster, but an average, egotistical, vain, gluttonous, but, on the whole, companionable sort of person, to be soothed, fed and managed—knowledge that does not come to her sister in England till after a few years of matrimony. And then she makes her choice. The golden light touches eyes that are full of comprehension, but the light is golden none the less, for she makes just the same sweet, irrational choices that an English girl does. With this advantage: She knows a little more, has experience in entertaining, insight into the businesses, employ and hobbies of men, gathered from countless talks with the boys and talks with the other girls who find time at those mysterious conclaves to discuss what Tom, Ted, Stuke or Jack have been doing. Thus it happens that she is a companion, in the fullest sense of the word, of the man she weds, zealous for the interest of the firm, to be consulted in time of stress and to be called upon for help and sympathy in time of danger. Pleasant it is that one heart should beat for you, but it is better when the head above that heart has been thinking hard on your behalf, and when the lips, that are also very pleasant to kiss, give wise counsel."—From his new book, "From Sea to Sea."

THE JOVIAL WIND.

The wind across my chimney
Wakes no depth of joy in me;
For I know that its wild singing
Makes my coal bil s bigger be.
—Detroit Free Press.

HELPING THE LUMBERMAN.

"The latest work of the division of forestry," said Gifford Pinchot, its chief, "in trying to introduce practical methods of conservative lumbering, has been very successful. The scheme which was made known to the public in circular 21, distributed in October, 1898, provided two plans by which assistance could be given to farmers and lumbermen in handling forest lands. The first plan applied exclusively to small tracts of land, and especially to farmers' wood lots. Suppose a farmer had forty acres covered with second-growth hard-wood timber of various ages; there are a few ties, a few telegraph poles, practically no saw logs, but a good deal of cord wood, together with some hoop and fence material, if he can dispose of it. This wood lot he must make contribute in some degree to his support, and at the same time he is anxious to preserve its productive capacity so that the yield from it will increase rather than diminish from year to year. He hears of the proposal of the forestry division, which is, briefly, that it will send a man to advise him on the ground, and bear all the expense of so doing. He sends in an application for this assistance.

"As soon as possible an agent of the division appears at his house, and the two go over the land together. The farmer tells the price of cord wood in the village, and how much it costs him to deliver it, what the poles are worth, and what timber he needs for his own consumption. The forester spends a few days in making careful measurements of the rate of growth to each tree and acre, studies the reproduction of the forest and the means by which the proportion of its more valuable trees can be increased, and finally, after consultation with the superintendent of working plans in the division at Washington, he prepares a definite scheme, which is submitted to the farmer for his approval. This plan shows how much timber can be cut without injuring the forest, how soon a second cut on the same ground may be expected, and what the rules are which must be observed in getting it. If this plan approves itself to the common sense of the owner, a second visit follows, during which the trees that should be removed are marked by the forester and all necessary advice as to getting them out is given to the farmer. Then follows the cutting and the marketing, with which the division has nothing to do.

* * *

"The preparation of such a working plan is followed by its publication and distribution among the farmers who would be most interested or whose wood lots are likely to be of the same general character. In this way assistance which is given to a single individual is turned to the benefit of thousands of farmers. In the case of larger tracts held for profit or pleasure the division is unable to pay all the expenses of this work, in giving similar forestry advice. After a preliminary examination it assists only to the extent of the salary of the forester who does the work. His traveling expenses, the wages and expenses of his assistants and any other items of cost are at the charge of the owner. Except for the much larger scale upon which the operations are conducted the work is carried out on the same general lines. It may be of interest to know that the applications which have already been received for assistance of this sort cover more than 1,500,000 acres, scattered over nearly every forest state in the union. Large lumber companies, like the International Paper Company, the largest paper concern in the United States, and the recently organized St. Regis Paper Company, are among those which have availed themselves of this offer of assistance. Already working plans have been prepared for more than 100,000 acres in the Adirondacks, and the result of the first year's work will be published in a few weeks. The cordial reception with which the plan has met seems to promise still greater usefulness for it in the future. Its success is limited, however, by the exceedingly small appropriations for the divisions, which are altogether insufficient for its needs.

* * *

"The division contemplates similar assistance to the tree planters in the treeless parts of the country, a work of the greatest value to all irrigation farmers and many others whose success often depends upon the existence of wind breaks around their farms. This tree planting in the arid regions has been made a definite section of the work of the division and is now in charge of Professor J. W. Toumey of Tucson, Arizona, just as the working plans of the scheme already described are under the supervision of Henry S. Graves of Andover, Mass. While the division is in no sense a school for forestry, it still happens that many young men are getting a good preliminary education while doing this work. The grade of student forester has been created, with a salary of $300 a year, for the purpose of giving young men who intend to take up forestry an opportunity for getting field work under trained foresters. The number of applicants for these positions already far exceeds the capacity of the division for the coming field season."

WHITE MEN IN THE TROPICS.

Is it possible for the white or higher races to live and carry on systematic industrial activities in the tropical countries?

The question is of more than academic importance, and its bearing on the question of colonial expansion is obvious. Until lately it never occurred to any authoritative writer to challenge the accepted view that the tropics were forbidden territory to white races. In that remarkable book by the English thinker, Charles H. Pearson, "National Life and Character," there is a chapter on the unchangeable limits of the higher races, in which the following conclusion is ably enforced.

"Europeans cannot flourish under the tropics, and will not work with the hand where an inferior race works. * * * The result of all these considerations seems to be that by far the most fertile parts of the earth, and which either are or are bound to be the most populous cannot possibly be the homes of what it is convenient to call the Ayran race, or indeed of any higher race whatsoever.'

* * *

Mr. Pearson's book was published several years ago, but Benjamin Kidd, the distinguished sociologist, has expressed the same opinions in his much-discussed little work on the control of the tropics. According to Mr. Kidd the attempt to acclimatize the white man in the tropical parts of the globe "must be recognized as a blunder of the first magnitude." All experiments, he says, based upon such a notion are idle and empty enterprises, foredoomed to failure. The white man lives in the tropics only as a diver lives and works under water, and his acclimatization is rendered impossible by physical and moral causes, in Mr. Kidd's view.

* * *

It is admitted that the larger number of writers still hold this view, but there is a growing disposition to overhaul and closely re-examine the evidence on which it rests. May it not be after all a hasty induction, a conclusion based on insufficient data? Professor William F. Blackman, in his new work on "The Making of Hawaii," devotes a number of pages to an interesting discussion of this subject. He directs attention to points generally overlooked. First of all he shows that it is a mistake to lump all tropical regions together, and that it is unintelligent to place Honolulu in the same climatic class with Bombay, for example. Latitude is not the only thing to be considered; there are differences of location—insular, continental, coastwise, interior—and of configuration to be taken into account. Again, a distinction must be made between the several white races. Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and even the French have shown facility in acclimatization. These, however, are minor points, and Professor Blackman turns to the real and recognized difficulties, which may be grouped thus: (1) temperature, (2) malaria, (3) resistance to zymotic diseases generally.

* * *

Now, temperature alone can hardly permanently repel the superior races. They must, indeed, adapt and habituate themselves to great and continuous heat, but the bad effects can only be felt for a generation or two, according to the evidence adduced by Professor Blackman. There is no permanent deterioration of the white stock. In Hawaii there has certainly been no deterioration of the Anglo-Saxon families from generation to generation, and authorities state that there is little difference between white children reared in England and those reared in India. In India, after a few generations, whites can support the same bodily fatigues as the natives.

* * *

Malaria is a fatal feature of low equatorial regions, but it is fatal to colored races as well. Cuban statistics show that the colored death rate from Malaria is habitually higher than the rate for whites. Colored people do resist zymotic diseases more successfully, but there is a theory that many diseases "run out" and lose their virulence when successive generations have been subjected to their influence. The fact is that the mortality of Europeans has been greatly diminished in recent years, owing to hygienic habits and improved sanitary conditions. In British India the death rate of European soldiers was reduced from 69 per 1000 in 1863 to 14 per 1000 in 1890.

* * *

A German authority is cited as showing that the death rate of European armies in the tropics is now 15-30 per 1000 instead of 100-129 as formerly.

In view of these and similar facts Professor Blackman asks what right anyone has to assert that the white man will not carry the ameliorative process much further and conquer the tropical diseases or achieve a relative immunity? He believes that scientific and strenuous effort, for which the incentive is now much greater, will gradually overcome the difficulties of life and labor in tropical quarters. "The final result," he thinks, "can hardly be doubtful," since the white races will need the tropics and will not relinquish them to inferior peoples.

FRANCE MENACED BY ALCOHOLISM.

Among the many problems that now confront the Republic of France none is demanding more serious thought from its statesmen and sociologists than the problem of devising effective legislative measures for staying the ravages of alcoholism.

That alcoholism is much more widespread in France than is popularly supposed is indicated by the statements of Professor Jean C. Bracq in the last number of The Outlook. The development of alcoholism in France according to this authority, is appalling. The extinction of a large number of French vineyards by the phylloxera has reduced the wine-producing zone, and to replace the old natural wines large quantities of highly alcoholized artificial wines have been produced, which have acted disastrously upon the habits and life of the people. Large quantites of cheap and poisoning alcohol have been placed within easy reach of the industrial masses.

* * *

Instead of restricting the opening of saloons, the republic, under the fallacious notion that liberty means license, required no other formality from a saloonkeeper than a declaration at the mayor's office as to his personal record. At the present time it is estimated that there is one cabaret for eighty-five inhabitants, or for about thirty male adults. In the department of the Nord there is one saloon for forty-six inhabitants—that is, about one for every fifteen male adults. These statistics seem almost incredible.

* * *

It must not be imagined, however, that the Frenchmen have failed to recognize this menace to the republic. They realize that unless checked by the government at no distant day alcoholism means the gradual destruction of the French race. The Frenchmen have lately faced the situation with courage. They have made endeavors to stem the tide of alcoholism through national congresses held in 1872, 1889 and 1895. In the latter congress Leon Say, who presided, urged the parliament to remove duties upon coffee, tea, chocolate and beer and increase them upon all spirituous liquors.

* * *

The minister of public instruction has appointed a commission to inquire into the best methods of teaching the effects of alcoholism to the pupils in the schools of France. The minister also urged that lectures upon the subject be given in the normal schools. The anti-alcoholic question has now passed beyond the stage of congresses, however, and a bill is about to be presented to the senate which will reduce the saloons from one to eighty-five inhabitants to one to 300.

FUNSTON.

Thy name, O gallant Kansan, is a terror
And a nightmare to the poetaster.
It doth not lend itself beseemingly
To the vagrant rhymester It trippeth not
Along the bosky dells of poesy,
Chased by the eager muse.
Funston! 'Tis a name
To grasp at either end and swing in air
To club some boasting enemy to death.
Funston! It has a Kansas sort of sound
That well befits a Kansas hurricane.
Begun in fun and ending with a stun,
That spreads a l over half a dozen counties.
'Tis not a thing of beauty, nor a joy
To the Filipinos. It means trouble,
Thunder, lightning, and woe, and sudden death,
And ground torn up, and knock-out drops, and blood,
And whirling terrors, and black destruction,
And no tornado cellar!
Go it, O mighty Funston, fighting Funston!
What though thy weight be hardly more than one stun?
Not size but quality it is that counts.
It is the mind, and not the meat. that mounts.
There's nothing in the make up of a name.
"Funston" shall fill the sounding trump of fame.
Yes, beat fame s drum with loud resounding thud,
And evermore thy foe's name shall be Mud!
—Chicago Tribune.

DRSPEPSIA.

This life is longing and unrest.
How oft, 'midst epicurean scenes
Are men who wish they could digest
A dish of pork and beans!
Washington Star

THE WORLD'S CROP OUTLOOK.

The crop outlook, as revealed by reports from Russia and other wheat growing countries, is highly encouraging to American farmers. While this country is not disposed to exult over the misfortunes of the agricultural classes in other lands, it cannot fail to recognize the fact that crop failures in the great European wheat growing areas mean prosperity for American husbandry.

* * *

As Russia is the greatest wheat-producing country of the old world, the attention of our agricultural department is first directed to that country before any estimates regarding the world's wheat crop are compiled. It is learned not only through reports to the department, but through special cablegrams from Moscow that a considerable portion of the Russian wheat crop has been badly damaged, and that in four of the governments comprising an area of 90,000 square miles and a population of 9,000,000, the crop is a total failure. In ten governments, comprising an area of 250,000 square miles, the crop is a partial failure, while in twenty-three governments, with an area of 900,000 square miles, the crop is reported as "satisfactory." In the thirteen remaining provinces the crop is reported as good.

* * *

Information from France, which stands next to Russia as an important wheat-growing country, indicates that the wheat crop in that country will be about 20,000,000 bushels less than the crop of last year. In Germany there has been complaint of deficient sunshine and warmth, making the harvest later than usual, so that reports from that country are not yet complete. The Hungarian ministry of agriculture, in a report issued May 20, estimates the wheat area at about 7,800,000 acres, indicating a crop of about 140,000,000 bushels, against 124,000,000 in 1898. In Great Britain the crop will be an average one, but serious injuries to the crops are reported from Denmark and Sweden.

* * *

A British commercial estimate places the world's wheat crop for 1899 at 2,504,000,000 bushels, against 2,748,000,000 bushels in 1898, a falling off of 244,000,000 bushels.

While the reports from wheat-growing areas are not all in, yet the crop shortage in Russia is large enough to promise a heavy demand upon the wheat fields of America, which means another year of prosperity for our farmers.—Chicago Times-Herald.

IF.

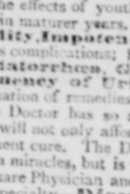
"If I were a man," the woman said,
"I'd make my mark ere I was dead;
I'd lead the world with a battle cry,
And I'd be famous ere I should die—
If I were a man."

"If I were a youth," the old man cried,
"I'd seize all chances I'd go with the tide;
I'd win my way to the highest place,
And stick to honor and seek His grace—
If I were a youth."

"If I were rich," the poor man thought,
"I'd give my all for the poor's support;
I'd open my door and I'd open my heart,
And goodness and I would never part—
If I were rich."

And lo! if all these ifs came true,
The woman a man, the man a youth,
The poor man rich—then in all truth,
This world would be, when we got through,
Just as it is!

MEN! You can be cured



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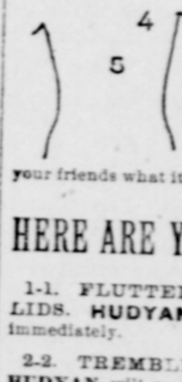

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2-2. TREMBLING OF THE LIPS. **HUDYAN** will restore the nerves to a healthy condition, and the trembling will disappear.

3. LUMP IN THE THROAT. The feeling is as though there was a ball in the throat. **HUDYAN** will cause it to disappear.

4. PALPITATION OF THE HEART. **HUDYAN** will strengthen the heart muscle and cause the beats to become strong and regular.

5. SINKING FEELING IN THE PIT OF THE STOMACH. It is due to the action of the weakened nerves of the stomach. **HUDYAN** will strengthen the nerves, and the sinking feeling will not recur.

Women, this is for you. Remember that **HUDYAN** cures men and women. It will relieve you of all the above symptoms and you can be cured. **HUDYAN** will effect a permanent cure. Take **HUDYAN** now. You can get **HUDYAN** of your druggist for 50 cents per package or 6 packages for $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the **HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY,** San Francisco, California. You can consult the doctors of the **HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY FREE.** Call on the doctors. If you cannot call, you may write and advice will be given free. Address

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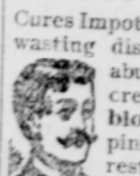

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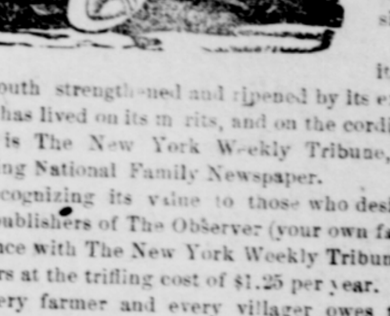

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