GENERAL NEWS.

The price of glass of all kinds has again been increased. There is a glass trust.

The number of recruits for the Philippines enlisted Thursday was 622, making the total 6031.

Eddie McDuffie broke the world's bicycle record at New Bedford, Mass., Saturday, riding a mile in 1:28.

Mark Hanna has sold his iron mine interests in Michigan and his fleet of vessels on the lakes to the steel trust.

The black plague is raging again in India. In Bombay there are 310 cases and 261 deaths have already occurred.

James A. Doyle, a millionaire, is confined in jail at Colorado springs for refusing to obey an order of the court.

President McKinley will give a reception to Admiral Dewey at the White House when the latter arrives in Washington

The newsboys' strike in Cincinnati has ended. The evening papers compromised the differences and the boys returned to work.

The first and only national bank outside of the continental boundaries of the United States is about to be established in Honolulu.

The Banque Jacques Cartier in Montreal, Canada, has closed its doors. This is the second bank in that city to close in the last ten days.

Almost the entire German press issued memorial editorials Sunday, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Prince Bismarck.

Rear-Admiral Kautz Monday at San Francisco, raised his flag on the battleship Iowa, which is now the flagship of the Pacific squadron.

The announcement is made that the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York had subscribed $2,000,000 of Mexico's new 5 per cent gold bonds.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give $50,000 for a public library in San Diego, Calif., if a site be donated and the library maintained as at present.

The Brooklyn baseball team still stands at the head of the National League for this season and will probably win the pennant. Boston is a close second.

Copper coins are being brought from India and China in large quantities for melting purposes, the coins being worth more as copper than as money.

Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, will again raise the question as to royal clemency for Mrs. Maybrick in the English house of commons.

The populist state convention at Frankfort, Ky., named a full ticket. John H. Blair of Nicholas county was nominated for governor by acclamation.

Washington advices state that General Merritt will be assigned to the post of governor-general of the Philippines. General Otis may be transferred to Cuba.

It has been decided to discontinue the use of coal as fuel on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and to substitute coke for it on all locomotives.

In the Canadian house of commons an effort is being made to bring about a reduction in the royalty on the gold output in the Yukon. The royalty is now 10 per cent.

Canada will withdraw one-half of her troops stationed in the Yukon. Arrangements will be made with the United States to have them come out by way of Skaguay.

John Doyle, engineer of the Garfield Grouse mine, at Cripple Creek, Col., was carried off by masked men and whipped Thursday night. No cause for the deed is assigned.

The inhabitants of the island of Kusaie, in the Caroline group, have petitioned to be annexed to the United States. The natives threaten war if Germany takes possession of the island.

General Eagan who is in Honolulu expects to have his sentence of suspension shortly revoked by President McKinley and then he is to take his former position in the commissary department.

The recent development of the petroleum finds in Fresno county, Calif., has so interested the capitalists of the coast that steps are being taken for the organization of an oil exchange in San Francisco.

Champion Walter D. Mansfield has again broken the world's record for long distance casting. At Stow lake, in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, he beat his own previous record of 131 feet, casting his line 133 feet.

From engineer to rear-admiral is the advancement won by James Entwistle, one of the heroes of the battle of Manila bay. Entwistle was in the navy during the civil war and has served Uncle Sam on the seas ever since.

Gifts aggregating about $30,000,000 were made in the first half of the year to colleges, academies, seminaries and art institutes in the United States—a sum devoted to such purposes never before equaled in double the time.

The rumors regarding the formation of a China-Japanese alliance are semi-officially denied, and it is asserted that the envoys recently sent to Tokyo were appointed simply to prove the friendly relations between the powers.

At Waltham, Mass., Wednesday, Everett E. Ryan, of Waltham, rode a half mile against time in 48 4-5 seconds, breaking the world's amateur record of 52 2-5. He was paced by a quintette and did the quarter in 23 4-5.

The peace conference at the Hague has closed. It is admitted by European papers that the Americans exerted strong influence in the conference and made considerable impression upon the proceedings of the body.

Four thousand postmasters of the United States will be invited to attend the federal building cornerstone exercises in Chicago next October. The list includes the first-class postmasters of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

Miss Fannie Goodwin, milliner, at Fairview, Kentucky, shot and mortally wounded Bryan Allegro. She charged that he wrote scurrilous notes and cut offensive phrases in her window with a diamond. She was released without bond.

On Saturday two automobiles beat the Paris-St. Mole express train in a race between those cities, a distance of 226 miles, making the best time ever recorded for an automobile, covering the distance in 7 hours and 4 minutes.

Chicago will invite Admiral Dewey to attend the laying of the corner stone of the postoffice building in that city, to occur in October. An effort will be made to have Admiral Cervera, of the Spanish navy, present on the same occasion.

Eugene Pakahpuer, a graduate from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., shot and killed Edith Morrell, aged 17 years, at the home of Mrs. J. F. Morrell, in South Amherst, Mass., Monday. The young Indian wanted to marry the girl.

Saturday night near Elmira, New York, an Erie passenger train was wrecked, and all but two cars of the train destroyed by fire, by running into a land slide. The passengers, who were all asleep in the Pullmans, escaped injury.

The body of the czarowitch was interred in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at St. Petersburg, Wednesday, in the presence of the czar, the dowager empress and other members of the imperial family, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

Vice-President Figuero, as the result of the assassination of President Heureaux on July 26, has taken charge of the government of Santo Domingo, and has appointed a new cabinet. The country is quiet, and no fears of disturbances are entertained.

General Weyler, before the meeting of the Cortes Thursday, warned the Spanish government against reducing the standing army on the ground that revolution was likely to break out at any time. He was censured by other members for his utterances.

The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures show that the total receipts during July were $48,054,258, as against $43,847,108 for July, 1898. The expenditures during the last month were $56,561,090, as against $74,263,475 for July, 1898.

"Nothing short of death can prevent Bryan from being the next democratic nominee, and nothing but the intervention of the Almighty will keep him from being elected," declared Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, in an interview at Jackson, Miss.

A fatal duel took place in Letcher county, Kentucky. William Smallwood killed his uncle, Clelland Smallwood and the younger man was himself fatally wounded by his uncle as the result of an old quarrel. The men met on the mountain road and both fired at the same time.

The demands constantly pouring into Washington that Miles should be sent to command in the Philippines have caused a statement to appear in an administration organ saying that the president is perfectly well satisfied with General Otis and has no intention of recalling him.

A big transaction involving the transfer of property worth several millions of dollars from M. A. Hanna & Co. to the National Steel Company, was consummated Thursday. The sale includes the iron mining property of M. A. Hanna & Co. in Michigan, as well as its fleet of vessels on the lakes.

A pension of $30 a month has been granted to Ah Yu, of Shanghai, China, recently for disabilities incurred in the line of duty in the United States navy. He was for thirteen years in the United States service, part of the time on board the flagship Olympia, as landsman, mess assistant and cabin steward.

Mrs. John Thornton at Webb City, Mo., is charged with killing her husband, a well known engineer, whose body was found two miles southeast of that place with his head nearly severed from the body. Mrs. Thornton left her husband a year ago and had threatened to kill him. Once she shot at him on the street.

Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., has brought suit in the United States court in Portland, for a receiver for the Northwest Railway Copper & Townsite Company of Baker City. He alleges that stoppage of work on the line has injured his property and depreciated the bonds of the company of which he is a large holder.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

A wool scouring mill will probably be built at Caldwell, Idaho.

Greenough Bros.' store, Mullen, Idaho, was destroyed by fire, loss $10,000.

The free delivery mail system will go into effect on October 1 at Baker City.

W. J. Dunstan, a well known Spokane merchant, died Monday, aged 60 years.

Coal oil has been discovered at a depth of 146 feet near Toledo, on the Oregon coast.

Serious forest fires are raging between Clallam and Neah bay in Western Washington.

The new wing of the insane asylum at Salem, now under construction, will be 42x100.

David Vanderpool, aged 72 years, a pioneer of 1850, died Sunday, at his home near Corvallis, of diabetes.

Frank S. Colburn, who started from New York City in September, 1896, to tour the world afoot, reached Portland Sunday.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker has presented a $90,000 property to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Sacramento, Calif.

While W. R. West was driving near Buxton, Washington county, a tree fell and killed both of his horses. He escaped uninjured.

The horse cannery at Linnton is running full time again. Horses can be secured for packing purposes with more ease than for some time.

Alexander Baring, of London, has sailed for New York, whence he comes to Baker City mining district to look after his mining interests there.

M. St. Clair Bender, of Linnton, near Portland, a well known steamboat engineer, died at Linnton Sunday of cancer, after an illness lasting six months.

The city of Salem has entered into a contract with the electric light company for 35 1200-candle power arc lights for street lighting purposes at $2500 a year.

J. C. Stouffer died Sunday at Cottage Grove, near Portland, from disease of the liver, after an illness of three weeks. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1839.

Governor Geer has decided to present the members of the Second Oregon regiment with a bronze medal, to be cast from one of the cannon captured in the Philippines.

Robert and Carl Baker, two well known characters who have figured prominently in the Howard-Baker feud in Clay county, Kentucky, have enlisted in the United States army.

It has been discovered in Spokane that many cases of smallpox in that city came from a stock ranch near Spokane employing a large number of men, among whom the disease is epidemic.

J. W. Geary post, of Eugene, is the banner G. A. R. post in Oregon for membership. It has 148 on the rolls. Garfield post, of Portland, for years the leader, is in second place, with 144 members.

At a recent session of the board of incorporators of the Washington seminary, under control of the United Brethren church, it was decided to build a new seminary building at Huntsville.

Ralph E. Moody, the well known Portland attorney, has been honored with appointment to the office of district deputy grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for the state of Oregon. Mr. Moody is a member of Portland lodge, No. 142.

Burton L. Stephenson, for several years general delivery clerk in the postoffice in Portland and who was some time ago transferred to the postoffice department at Washington, has been promoted to a position in the office of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath.

Clarence, the 3½-year-old child of Henry Flohmer, a farmer living about six miles east of Uniontown, Eastern Washington, met with a most distressing accident Wednesday. The father was cutting hay, and supposed the child was behind him. Hearing the cries of the little one, he found the child writhing in agony, with both feet cut off.

John Cavanagh was shot and killed at Republic, Wash., Tuesday by Willie Callahan. Callahan acted in self-defense. Cavanaugh tried to clean out a Republic mine bunk house. He drove the dining room girls out of doors in their night clothes and armed with a rifle went to John Callahan's room. Willie Callahan, also armed, was in the room and he shot Cavanaugh when the latter raised his weapon. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

DID INGERSOLL DIE TOO SOON?

Dr. Romaine J. Curtiss of Joliet, Ill., who holds that science possesses the power to prolong human life 1000 years or more, says Robert G. Ingersoll died 25 years too soon. He declares that even under present conceptions of hygiene and sanitation the noted agnostic might readily have added a quarter century to his days and have passed at 90 instead of 66 to a solution of many problems that bothered him. Speaking on this matter, the Joliet scientist said:

"'Ingersoll is dead' were the few words that said volumes to the minds of all who heard, whether of his friends, his sympathizers in creed or his foes. Ingersoll was a great man in relation to oratory, theology, the law, and as a model of the greatest human virtue—the love of family and home. But his death, occurring so prematurely at the age of 66 years, will bring to the thinking mind the question of short life and the present greatest sin of humanity, which is the one of omission, and is the neglect of hygiene.

"Ingersoll ridiculed the Bible stories, fables, myths and theology, as being the creations of man himself; but he was beyond doubt a deist. It is not within mental power to conceive a universe as we see it, and as we know it to be from our own knowledge, which is relational and not real—we cannot understand it without postulating the existence of a fundamental reality, no matter how this may be adorned.

"Ingersoll found the temple of the Christian's faith filled with cobwebs of superstition, and he attempted to clean house. That he did much to destroy the superstitious survivals of religion is admitted. He spoke against the superstition of the ancients, but he lived as a model of the modern moral man relating to all things. He stood a head taller than the average intellectual man, but he had creeds and dogmas under his feet.

"Ingersoll loved the world too deeply to admit even divine cruelties—so he denied the authority of divine cruelty. He ridiculed this testimony, but in this he did no worse than the gentlemen who at present are conducting the modern 'higher criticism' of the Bible as clerical theologians.

"Ingersoll ought, of course, to have lived into the centuries; but even under the present sanitary conditions he should have lived twenty-five years more; and could have done so with right hygienic care. He was a victim of parasitism, using no prevention, knowing nothing about his condition of health until his attention was called to himself by the symptom—the horn of victory blown by the parasitic enemy of human life. I do not doubt that if Ingersoll had been scientifically tested by the complete methods now known—chemistry, the microscope, the X-ray, etc.—the vulnerable point in the walls of his defense against disease could have been discovered and his life prolonged.

"Starting with our twentieth century the work of hygiene, in personal and general directions, must begin. Men will be tested and know their constitutions, and use all means to guard against the parasitic enemy, which comes like a thief in the night and steals our lives."

* * *

Dr. Curtiss, in the enthusiasm of pursuing a new scientific thought, falls into a not uncommon—in fact almost universal—error. He seems to forget "it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." He is prone to measure life by years and not by achievements Many a man of three score and ten dies young, while others scarce out of their teens die old and full of attainment. Who will say that Keats or Chatterton or Shelley or Byron did not live much longer than hundreds of octogenarians who for the latter quarter of their days have sat in the chimney corner, or under the shade of an orchard tree twirling their thumbs and wondering when they would go to bed for the last time? Keats lives today; so do Byron and Chatterton and Shelley and a host of others who crowded years into days by the twining of a phrase and laid tribute on the future by the prophetic glance of poetry. They live because they achieved, and they died while yet the power to do was strong within them. It seldom is asked: How many years had they seen? because the world knows of them by work accomplished. No man can attain fame or lasting memory simply by becoming a centenarian. He must do to be held in repute by his fellows.

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But granting Dr. Curtiss is right, and that science might have carried Ingersoll near the century mark, would it have been good for Ingersoll or better for the world? To answer this, it is necessary to have some idea of what Ingersoll did to become famous and how he did it. He was essentially a man of the hour. He said some beautiful things which will live many years, but the greater part of his lectures and his writings will be forgotten before the passing of a decade. In the first place, even among his staunch admirers, there is more than a suspicion that he was not always sincere. He seldom attacked with argument, not often did he show a desire to "reason together." His weapon was ridicule, his pastime the laughter his thrusts produced. These are not the things which give men lasting fame. Besides, Ingersoll's popularity rested upon a magnetic personality. His lectures were far less entertaining in print than from the rostrum. So he died while still full of a power to charm; while he still could sway thousands at will to laughter or tears; while still retaining, outwardly, at least, much of his youthful vigor.

But close observers could see that he was beginning to fail. His voice was not so mellow as when it rang with the graceful oratory that dubbed Blaine the "plumed knight;" his eye lacked some of the sparkle that once fascinated a jury; his step was creeping into the "lean and slippered pantaloon" age. Within ten years he would have been an old man, indeed, perhaps a tottering invalid, in his second childhood, "sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything." He would have suffered that supremest torture of a sensitive soul that has expanded amid public plaudits—he would have lived to find himself forgotten.

* * *

Was it not better for Ingersoll that he stepped from life's activities while still wearing the mantle of his power to charm and to do? For beyond that time man does not live. Was it not better for the world—providing Ingersoll did the world some good—that his death should come at a time when its dramatic occurrence did not demand the tardy resurrection of a human derelict so it might do him passing honor? No matter what the quality or character of his fame or of his influence. Ingersoll lived in his achievements years longer than if science had kept body and soul together by an attenuated cord that had long lost the power of vibration.

* * *

Those who knew Ingersoll most intimately could not call him one who practiced much self-denial. Being doubtful of the future, he grasped all the present offered. An advocate of temperance in alcoholic drinking, he was an intemperate eater and a zealous worshiper of Saint Nicotine. These things doubtless aggravated a predisposition which so suddenly conspired to end his life. But would he have had it otherwise? If a greater age would have dulled his enjoyment of sensual pleasures, would he have coveted the added years? Had science pointed out the weak places in his defense against disease, would he have strengthened them at the sacrifice of a hearty meal or a good cigar? Sense was all the heaven Ingersoll professed to be sure of, and he was too logical to change this paradise to purgatory by dieting and the denial of physical pleasures.

No doubt Dr. Curtiss is right. Ingersoll might have added years to his life by carefully following approved rules of hygiene; but, from his point of view, would not this have been a distinct loss? He wanted to live so long as his powers of physical enjoyment were unimpaired, and he was ready to die when the time for such pleasures was passing. But aside from Ingersoll's wishes in this particular, Dr. Curtiss is not scientifically happy in saying he died prematurely. It is an extremely narrow vision that views life simply as a matter of years. And there are times when science would play the tyrant were it to force this time conception of life upon mortals whose achievements or beliefs alone should decide the best time for a divorcement of psychological and physical activities.

It is not all of life to live. Deeds, not years, measure the worth and length of human existence. McE.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

It is admitted that the terms of the treaty which defines a boundary between Alaska and British Columbia in many places are obscure. They are so obscure and indefinite that there is room for the claims of both parties, in many points or particulars. At the time the treaty was made geographical information was by no means accurate, and neither party knew exactly what it was doing. But interpretation was easy so long as there was nothing worth contending about; and Great Britain and Canada for seventy years acquiesced in an interpretation, first by Russia and then by the United States, which left all the estuaries of the coast from the point where the 56th parallel of latitude intersects the Portland canal to a point where a line ten marine leagues from the coast intersects the 141st parallel of longitude, to the claimants under the Russian title.

The starting point is clearly defined. It is the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, which island, by express terms, belongs wholly to us. From this point the line "ascends to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude." Here, however, the English raise a question as to what channel is the Portland channel. A line ascending to the north from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island would not enter the inlet known to us as Portland canal; for the entrance to Portland canal lies east of the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island by seventy miles or more, while the channel leading to the north from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island is known on the charts as Behm's canal. It is the English contention that this was the original Portland channel. The point would have to be decided by study of the chartography of that time.

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But this would make no great difference, howsoever it were decided. Grant the English contention at this point and the essential difference still remains. Let Behm canal be taken for the Portland channel of the treaty, and let the line of demarkation ascend to the north along this channel to the point of the continent where it intersects the 56th degree of north latitude. Then the line is to "follow the summit of the mountains, situated parallel to the coast, as far as the intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude." But, "if the summit of the mountains shall prove to be more than ten marine leagues distant from the ocean, then the boundary, formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

* * *

The line, then, is to ascend to the summit of the mountains from Portland (or Behm) canal, unless such summit is more than ten marine leagues distant; in which case it is not to lie beyond the ten leagues from the coast. Taking this as a sure point of starting on the continent, and following the guide laid down as to fixing the line, we should find with certainty that the claim of the United States to all the islands and inlets along the coast is sound: for we are on the continent, at the summit of the mountains, or at a distance of ten marine leagues from the coast. We cannot go back from this fixed point on the continent to the outer ocean, and take the measurement of distances from the main headlands; for then we should nowhere reach the continent till we were north of Lynn canal. By this method, which is virtually the English contention, the continent and the mountains, the main features of the demarkation, would be quite eliminated from the treaty. This would be impossible, in any scheme of interpretation.

* * *

The line, then, from the point where it reaches the continent, must follow the continent, and not return to the outer ocean, through the islands. The guiding terms are "the continent," "the summit of the mountains," and "ten marine leagues from the coast," when the summit of the mountains is at greater distance. No interpretation of the treaty, it seems to us, is possible, that would reverse our claim. With entire confidence we may commit it to arbitration. But the simple way would be to concede to the Canadians free movement to their country to the north, through one of our ports. For such concession the right of our miners to work in Canadian territory, on the same terms as British subjects, should be obtained, and also free transit for our people and their goods through Canadian territory on the Upper Yukon to our own territory on the Lower Yukon. Discard jingoism on both sides, and it should be no great task to adjust this business.—Portland Oregonian.

THE BLIND SPOT.

What a Man Succeeded in Finding by Reason.

Of the many curious facts which are discussed concerning the eye, what is known as "the blind spot" seems the least understood, says the Philadelphia Record. In the eye itself certain things may go on which give us wrong impressions, which, although not true illusions, are very much like them. Thus, when we suddenly strike our heads or faces against something in the dark, we see "stars" or bright sparks, which we know are not real lights, though they are quite as bright and sparkling as if they were. When we close one eye and look straight ahead at some word or letter in the middle of this page, for example, we seem to see not only the thing we are looking at, but everything else immediately about it and for a long way on each side.

But the truth is, there is a large round spot, somewhere near the point at which we are looking, in which we see nothing. Curiously enough, the existence of this blind spot was not discovered by accident, and nobody ever suspected it until Mariotte reasoned from the construction of the eyeball that it must exist and proceeded to find it.

When Baby Has Convulsions.

There is little to be done when a child has convulsions except to put it, as quickly as possible, into a warm bath. Moisten a tablespoonful of dry mustard, rub it smooth, and add it to the water in the bath after the child is in it; do not wait to do it before. The doctor will order one or two teaspoonfuls of syrup of ipecac, until vomiting is produced, if the convulsion has been caused by undigested food. If from nervous irritation, as in teething, five or ten grains of bromide of soda dissolved in water may be given.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

OUR GODDAUGHTER, JAPAN.

This nation was the godfather or, if you prefer, the godmother of that member of the family of civilized nations which has just reached the full stature of manhood—Occidental measure—and was on Monday formally admitted to all the privileges of the "grown up."

In 1850 Japan was hermetically sealed against all the rest of the world except a few Dutch traders who were allowed certain small privileges under humiliating conditions. The Japanese had not even heard rumors of the power, the manners, the laws, the institutions of the nations of Western civilization.

* * *

President Polk sent Commodore Biddle there to recover some shipwrecked American sailors. Biddle was politely but firmly repulsed. In the brief intercourse in the harbor of Yeddo an American officer who unintentionally violated a Japanese rule of politeness was knocked into the water by a Japanese official. The Japanese were profoundly regretful, and as reparation sent out to Biddle the parents, the brothers and sisters, the grandmother, wife and wife's sister of the official to rip themselves open before the offended American. Biddle's refusal of this courtesy created in Japan a very bad impression of America and Americans.

Next a squadron under Capt. Glynn was sent and the American sailors were recovered, chiefly because Glynn compelled a Japanese Prince to drink champagne with him. The prince was so delighted with the wonderful sparkling, exhilarating drink that he not only gave up the sailors but spread far and wide among the upper classes the reputation of the champagne-bearing Americans.

* * *

In the spring of 1853 Commodore Perry with the most powerful fleet of warships that had ever appeared in Japanese waters anchored near the town of Uraga. He had come to negotiate a commercial treaty, and he was the bearer of a letter to the Mikado from President Fillmore written by Edward Everett, then secretary of state, and inclosed in a marvelous box mounted with gold. This sentence from the letter is memorable:

The constitution and laws of the United States forbid all interference with the religious or political concerns of other nations. I have particularly charged Commodore Perry to abstain from every act which could possibly disturb the tranquility of your majesty's dominions.

With these sentiments we entered the Orient forty-nine years ago and delivered a hearty and friendly knock upon the barred doors of Japan.

* * *

Partly through the letter, partly through the presents of a miniature railway and a miniature telegraph system, partly through the many wonders of machinery and industry of which our ambassadors were able to tell the amazed Japanese, negotiations were begun and, after tediously dragging for a year through the complicated etiquette and the uneasy suspicions of Japan, ended in a treaty. Japan opened her door for the first time in history and timidly and hesitatingly extended the tips of her fingers toward the waiting outstretched hand of America.

"A door must be either open or shut," says the French proverb. Before a year this crack had widened, and presently, with the aid of generous America, all the nations of Western civilization were making friends with Japan.

The Japanese now understand and like Western civilization in all its forms. But we remain first in their affections. They have not forgotten that we guided their reluctant feet in the first steps of the way that has led them to the broad life.

Have we forgotten the lessons of this our first real expansion—peaceful, democratic, honorable, profitable expansion?—New York World.

LIBERTY AND OPPORTUNITY.

Liberty and opportunity have been the common heritage of all Americans from the foundation of the republic to the present time. What of the next generation? Will our children applaud our deeds and bless our memories as we do those of our fathers? We expend anually over one billion of dollars for educational purposes. What is the object of this? It is to develop the faculties of our boys and girls so as to increase their power over nature in order that they may exult with greater joy in their triumphs. This is the purpose to which the school houses, colleges and universities, with which our land is filled, are dedicated. The grandeur of our institutions of learning and the liberality with which we sustain them vindicates the good intentions of this generation toward the next. But will the result meet our expectations?

These are solemn reflections, from which no thoughtful parent can escape. How can parents look into the bright eyes of the boy or girl that is their joy and pride and attempt an answer to the questions that they will naturally propound in regard to the future without a shudder when they realize the changes that are so rapidly taking place—changes that may eliminate all opportunity from the life of the child, such as has been open to all Americans from the foundation of the government.

* * *

We of the present generation have seen small beginnings in life crowned with enduring success. We have seen the boy leave his parents' home barehanded to return at the end of a decade or a score of years at the head of some profession or the head of some large industrial enterprise in the agricultural, manufacturing or mining world or perhaps at the head of one of our railway or navigation companies. It has been the glory of our nation that its rich men were self-made and that intelligence, industry, thrift and honesty were the passports to success.

Free competition in industry is one of the corner stones upon which our civilization rests. When Jefferson abolished entail and destroyed hereditary privilege he felt that liberty was secure. But we have created an artificial being that has developed into a monster and now threatens to destroy the liberties of the people whose creature he is. The corporation, a legal entity, is the monster that stands across our path with open jaws to devour us.

Industrial despotisms—trusts have their genesis in the corporation. The trust is not a thing of nature, but of law; not natural law, but human law made by legislatures and congresses—law that can be repealed by the people through their state and national legislative bodies.

The territory embraced in the United States, leaving out of account our recent acquisitions, is sufficient to accommodate fully three hundred millions of people, comfortably provided for in American homes. Our development is but just fairly entered upon. Aided by invention and scientific knowledge those who are to live in the coming century, under good government, ought to enjoy opportunities far beyond anything that has gone before.

We are standing at the parting of the ways. Liberty and free institutions are trembling in the balance. The final test of fitness for self government crosses our path and its challenge cannot be evaded. The artificial personage we have created by law and endowed with the power of millions of men and billions of wealth has usurped the power of the government and is undermining our civilization and setting up a despotism. Are we capable of dealing with the problem that confronts us? If we are not, it is a mistake to educate our children. Intelligence, education and refinement can only make slavery more galling and the agonies of the slave more unbearable.

Let us remember that we are the connecting link between the past and the future: that our fathers wrought not for us alone but for all who are to come after us through all time; that we hold in trust for the future the results of the sacrifice and achievements of the past and we must deliver that trust to the future or the guilt will rest upon our own heads.

The popular government and free institutions inherited from the fathers are adequate to any emergency, if intelligently administered. Our control over the machinery of government is absolute if we will but use it. The day is only sixteen months distant when all the power of the government reverts into the hands of the people. On that day we are all to be consulted and a verdict of the majority can order whatsoever it will. On that day the vote of every man is as potent for good or evil as the vote of every other. Therefore we have an interest in the intelligence of our fellows, and are under bonds to enlighten them, the penalty of their error being the loss of our liberties as well as theirs.

* * *

Our neighbor may be guided by political prejudices, and may so cast his vote that it will contribute to make his own children, as well as ours, slaves. No person will dare question the love of every man for his own offspring. No man would do his own children and his country a wrong, knowing it to be such. No man could be induced to cast his vote to establish trusts, industrial despotisms and deprive his children of opportunities and consign them to a life of serfdom or vassalage if he were conscious that such would be the result of his act. It will afford us but little satisfaction if the majority vote wrong and evils come upon us, to reflect that we ourselves were not responsible because our own vote was cast for the right. Such reflection will not mitigate our sufferings or those of our children. In such a case the reflection that if we had put forth a greater effort we might have educated our neighbors and friends and avoided the calamity would be very galling indeed. In a republic where the government rests upon the will of the governed we are our brothers' keepers. There is no way we can escape the calamity that will follow the errors of our brother. This is the bond we are under to enlighten him.

* * *

The evils we have to contend with are not insurmountable. Every monopoly that contains any element of danger can be disposed of by repealing the laws from which they draw their nourishment without any affirmative legislation whatever, if all the states would act. Legislation is potent to destroy all monopolies that are of such a nature that they interfere with the liberties and opportunities of the people. Individuals are not to be feared as individuals. Monopolies destructive of the opportunities of the people can never be brought about through individuals or through volunteer associations of individuals without having privileges and immunities granted to them by law. Vote to repeal privilege granting laws and vote against the party or parties that favor such laws.—National Watchman.

BAYARD, THE PIONEER.

Those who denounced Ambassador Bayard four years ago, who censured him in public discourses and demanded his recall in legislative resolutions and memorials to congress, are stretching their Liliputian legs today trying to walk in his tracks.

* * *

He spoke in such cordial terms of affection for the mother country, and advocated relations so friendly and close between the Anglo Saxon peoples that all the McKinleyites and Dingleyites in the country were setting the nation afire with their indignation. One outraged patriot introduced a resolution in the state legislature of Utah bewailing the fact that any American should favor affiliation with our alleged enemies, the free traders of Great Britain.

* * *

It is different now. All the imperialists of all the parties in this republic are looking to England for encouragement and advice. Ambassador Choate says that "Mr Bayard was the pioneer in the transformation of sentiment that has taken place between this country and Great Britain." Senator Depew says: "We did not see the work Mr. Bayard did, at the time he gave expression to sentiments which, possibly, had no reality in England, and he knew it. We did not know it, and blamed him. But he was laying a foundation and accomplished the marvelous work of preparing the way for the grand revolution in popular sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic."

* * *

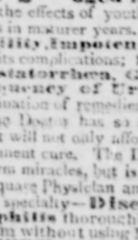
After all, the animosities which formerly existed between the two countries, while they had their origin in rebellion and revolution, were founded year after year by demagogues, who were wont to wave the British flag in every campaign as a free trade bugaboo, and who undertook to convince the American people that the English were trying to force upon this country to its impoverishment the commercial policies under which the United Kingdom was thriving as the great maritime force and financial center of the world.

Expansionists never appreciated Mr. Bayard until he was gone.—Salt Lake Herald.

Physicality of Some Queens.

The queen of Italy is still a very handsome woman, and certainly most sympathetic in manner and speech. But she is growing too heavy. Her majesty is heavier than any other queen in Europe, her weight being 176 pounds, whereas Queen Victoria does not weigh more than 171 pounds. Next in weight comes the Queen of Spain, who weighs 147 pounds, and then the queen of the Belgians, who weighs 143 pounds. The empress of Russia does not weigh more than 120 pounds.

James Miller and O. M. Seward under arrest at Vancouver, Wash., charged with arson, have been released, there not being sufficient evidence.



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GOMEZ IS PAINED.

Cubans' Scramble for Payment Hurt His Feelings.

In an interview with General Gomez, printed in La Lucha, the Cuban commander was quoted as saying:

"Never has a plague more afflicting fallen upon Cuba than the $3,000,000 asked from President McKinley for the Cuban soldiers. The money has been the cause of ill will among those who, by right and justice, should be eternally united. It was thought at first that it ought not to have been received, and it was a dishonor to the Cubans. The aspect is changed now, and it should cause pain to see them wandering through Havana begging for what it was supposed they would refuse with serenity.

"The formation of the supplementary lists of persons incapacitated by the war and the work of payment has already cost $6000. This money was furnished by Governor-General Brooke, as the Cubans do not possess the ground upon which they are treading. Those who do not know the work and expense involved are naturally impatient and hold responsible some one who in no way helped to get the money or asked any one to receive it. Those whose names appear on the supplementary lists should not be paid before those who are on the original lists, so as to preserve order.

"As the money was the gift of the American government, I am pained by the interest shown by my soldiers, who were trained to go hungry on their march to liberty. The republic will pay them, but when is uncertain."

PNEUMATIC JAIL INVENTED.

Attempt to Cut a Way Out Warns the Authorities at Once.

A pneumatic safety jail is the name of a recent novel application of compressed air which has been developed and is about to be placed on the market, says the Philadelphia Record. The walls of the vaults or cells are steel tubes, spaced about four and a half inches apart, and the floor and ceiling of double steel plates with an air space between. These tubes and air spaces are all in communication and are kept filled with compressed air. In case the bars are cut in an attempt to escape, the reduction in the air pressure at once sounds an automatic alarm at any desired point. The door is also built up with air tubes, and the lock is also protected by a hollow hinged bar swinging across its face. This must be removed before the lock can be gotten at. The tubes contain in their interior octagonal bars about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter of hardened tool steel. These are pivoted at the ends and readily turn, so that even if the air pressure were removed the cell would be as difficult to escape from as any other now on the market.

Working Together.

It is stated on the highest authority that the British admiralty has decided to keep possibly two English warships constantly employed to destroy abandoned vessels in the Atlantic ocean as rapidly as reported, and that the United States, through the secretary of the navy, will furnish probably a gunboat to assist in the work. Germany also has been asked to lend her aid.

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

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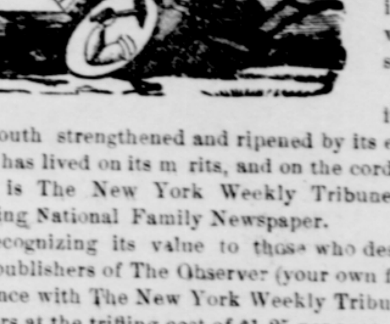

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