GENERAL NEWS.

Captain Francis S. Haggerty, United States navy, retired, died in New York Monday, aged 90 years.

The Sioux Indians at Cheyenne agency are greatly excited over the murder of an Indian by a squawman.

Vice President Hobart is still a very sick man, but the report that he is a sufferer from Bright's disease is denied.

Thomas J. Hunt, Madison, Neb., has been appointed teacher in the Quiniault Indian school, Puyallup agency, Wash.

The government of Colombia has closed its ports to ships having the bubonic plague on board, arriving from infected ports.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the Odd Fellow's sovereign grand lodge, in session in Detroit, adjourned sine die Saturday.

Eleven of the crew of 375 men on the cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, now in New York harbor, have typhoid fever.

The stock of gold coin in the subtreasury in New York is $127,000,000. This is said to be larger than any previous holding of gold in 30 years.

The grand jury at Kansas City, returned indictments against 12 leading retail druggists for selling liquor illegally without the requisite license.

Archibshop Chappell has received notice from the pope of his appointment as apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, besides being archbishop of New Orleans.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale preached his last sermon as active pastor of the South church of Boston last Sunday, and will become emeritus on October 1.

Ethel Sigsbee, daughter of Captain Sigsbee, commander of the battleship Maine at the time of her destruction, died suddenly of heart disease, at her home near New York Monday.

The excitement of meeting his children has produced a serious reaction in the condition of Dreyfus, and it is feared that it may be necessary to send him to Malta or Madeira.

The Swift Packing company, of Chicago, has purchased the Childress cattle ranch in the Panhandle of Texas, containing 200,000 acres, and upon which 300,000 cattle are now grazing.

Congressman Hawley, representing American capitalists, has purchased the Tinguaro sugar estate, one of the largest in Cuba, in the province of Matanzas. The estate includes 20,000 acres.

Kid Parker at Denver Monday night administered a severe beating to Berry Queenan of Chicago before the Colorado Athletic association, getting the decision at the end of the twentieth round.

At a meeting of over 100 prominent republicans of the 11th congressional district held at Streetor, Ill., Thursday, Congressman Walter Reeves declared himself a candidate for governor.

John T. Hanna, chief of police at Dalton, Ga., was shot and killed Wednesday by three moonshiners whom he was trying to arrest. A posse of 125 men started in pursuit of the murderers.

The thoroughbred stallion Tarcola, winner of the Melbourne cup and other classics, in Australia, has arrived at San Francisco. He has been imported by a California stock farm for breeding purposes.

Joseph Metts, an old-time Idaho miner, was accidentally killed at the Silver Thread mine, near Windermere, B. C., a few days ago. A bowlder rolled down the mountainside and struck him on the head.

Tom Topham, a saloonkeeper, and C. L. Wessler, a cigar manufacturer, quarreled and fought at Ogden, Utah. Topham knocked Wessler down and kicked him. Wessler died soon afterwards and Topham is in jail.

Seven thousand persons saw Peter Maher knock out Joe Kennedy, the California heavy weight, in the second round in the Lennox Athletic Club arena Tuesday night. Before the fight the betting was 2 to 1 on Maher.

Six companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, which was recruited at Fort McPherson, left Sunday for San Francisco, via El Paso. Colonel Hardin, with headquarters and six companies, left for the coast four days ago.

E. P. Hearn, J. P. Hearn and Henry Hearn, brothers, were killed at Palmetto, Georgia, by the explosion of a stationary engine boiler in a building owned by them. The explosion was caused by letting cold water into the boiler.

The Atlas line steamer Adula, from Kingston for Baltimore, foundered Monday at 3:20 p. m., in a heavy sea off Jamaica. Chief Officer Percy and four seamen were drowned, and Carpenter Connor died shortly after reaching shore.

It is believed that President McKinley will soon remove Governor Bares, of Oklahoma, from office, on the strength of a list of charges against the territory executive filed with Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock Saturday afternoon.

The assessment of $1,450,000 spread by the board of assessors, of Chicago, on the personal property of the Pullman Palace Car Company was advanced to $8,900,000 by the board of review. This is the largest increase levied on any corporation or firm.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Williams are crossing the continent on a tandem bicycle, from Philadelphia to San Francisco. They are to make the trip, on a wager of $1000, in 90 days. They reached Kansas City Sunday. They left Philadelphia on August 6.

Iroquois, the only American horse that ever won the English derby, died a few days ago at Nashville, Tenn., at the age of 21 years. In his 3 year-old form Iroquois carried off the English derby, the Prince of Wales, Great Champion, and St. Leger stakes.

The Canadian bank in New York has just received word from a trustworthy mine owner that the yield from the Klondike mines this year will be a third less than last year's output. On that basis, the bank figures a probable yield this season of about $8,000,000.

Ex-Judge George Van Hosen says that the Holland Society, at its next meeting, in New York, October 10, will certainly take up the question of the trouble between Great Britain and the Transvaal and will adopt resolutions of sympathy with the Boers.

John Carson, a farmer aged 65, of Newton Falls, Ohio, was stung to death by bees. Carson desired to work in his apiary and, to quiet the bees, burned sulphur. This only enraged the bees, however, and they swarmed over him, stinging him in hundreds of places.

Professor Fessenden by experiments at Western university, at Pittsburg, Penn., has demonstrated that wireless telegraphy will work over long distances. He will use it by invitation at the coming international yacht race in New York, where Marconi's is also to be tested.

William Bonney, who accompanied Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, in 1887 in the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and who subsequently received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society at the hands of the Prince of Wales, is dead in London.

The Marquette Club of Chicago has adopted resolutions urging the submission of a constitutional amendment conferring upon the general government power to regulate trusts and asking republicans in congress to bring the proposition for such amendment to an early vote in both houses.

Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of the Palatine bank, at Palatine, Ill., is nearly dead as a result of an attack made on him by a would-be bankrobber, who used a tackhammer as a weapon. Filbert will die and so will the robber, who was shot with his own pistol in the effort to capture him.

There are now two well-developed cases of smallpox and 14 suspected cases in the quarantine hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco. The cases are in charge of the general hospital, and the officials are using most strenuous efforts to prevent an epidemic. The developed cases are all suspects from the Thirty-first regiment.

The cotton mills at Dalton, Georgia, have declared a dividend for the year of 93 per cent, 83 per cent payable in stock and ten per cent in cash. This beats the world's record in cottonmills dividends. The company will at once build another $100,000 cotton mill at Dalton. Last year the company declared a dividend of 43 per cent.

At the Nebraska republican state convention held in Omaha Thursday M. B. Reese of Lincoln was nominated for supreme judge. L. G. McGilton of Omaha and William B. Ely of Ainsworth were nominated for regents of the state university. The administration of William McKinley was endorsed.

Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, of the United States, against whose appointment vigorous objection was made two years ago by various newspapers, is placed in an attitude far from creditable, not to say dishonorable, by a judgment given against him in New York. The referee in the case found he owed his sister, Mrs. Jane Brooks, $21,147. She was forced to sue him because he refused to make an accounting to her.

Irwin Fuller Bush, a young married man of Joliet, Ill., was sent to the Kankakee asylum last March, pronounced helplessly insane. Today, through treatment with lymph from the glands of goats, Bush is at home, completely restored in mind and body. The lymph had been discovered by Dr. Roberts, a physician of Greene City, Mo.

Apropos of the charges of vandalism in Catholic churches in the Philippines by American soldiers a correspondent calls attention to the fact that in a recently published book issued by a Paulist father a list is given of "American Converts from Protestantism," in which appears the name of Colonel E. S. Otis, United States army.

Five thousand Virginians, West Virginians, old confederates from nearly every southern state, and men and women from as far north as New York, witnessed at Richmond, Va., Saturday, the unveiling of a monument erected by the survivors of Colonel John S. Mosby's famous command to seven of their comrades shot and hanged at Fort Royal during the civil war. Over 200 of Mosby's men were in attendance.

By a collision between a passenger train bearing a party of excursionists from Boston and a freight train on the Denver and Rio Grande on Saturday the following were killed: F. Saltar, manager of the excursion. Eva M. Walker, aged 12, of Westford, Mass.; Eugenia B. Judkins, aged 12, Spokane, Wash., Addie A. Judkins, aged 10, Spokane, Wash.; George H. Judkins, aged 6, Spokane; Willis, a boy, aged 6, Los Angeles. The crew of the freight train failed to obey orders.

The United States transport Leelanaw which sailed from San Francisco for Manila on September 2 has returned with a hole in her bottom. On the trip to Honolulu most of the 200 horses she carried died of distemper. The remainder of the horses were landed at Honolulu. In returning to San Francisco, during foggy weather, she ran on a rock and stove a hole in her bottom. The vessel is badly injured. The government will be put to great expense.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Califf celebrated their golden wedding at Oregon City on Monday.

Willie Minier, aged 8 years, was accidentally drowned in the Adair slough, near Astoria, on Sunday.

Burglars Monday night entered four stores in North Yamhill and secured three watches and $10 in change.

W. D. Langhorne, county clerk of Lewis county, died of consumption at his home in Chehalis, Wash., Sunday.

Kawakami, the Henry Irving of the Japanese stage, with a full company of Japanese actors, are performing in a Portland theater this week.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lacey, pioneer of 1852, died at the home of her son, Ebenezer Lacey, near Springwater, Clackamas county, Sunday. She was born December 31, 1825, in Pennsylvania.

Hillyard, a suburb of Spokane, had six saloons. The sheriff served notice on them that they could not conduct their establishments, being within the prohibited mile limit of Spokane, and they quit.

A. Ditmar, of Fairfield, Marion county, was recently robbed of nearly $300 in silver, the thief overlooking a sack of gold containing twice that sum. The money was to be used to pay hoppickers.

Edward T. Plank, who was president of the International Typographical Union from 1880 to 1891, died at Boise City, Tuesday, after a protracted illness. He was born in Newark, N. J., 67 years ago.

Fred Allison pleaded guilty in the circuit court at McMinnville, Yamhill county, to criminal assault upon Myrtle Barnes, a 13-year-old girl, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The transport City of Rio de Janeiro sailed Tuesday from San Francisco for Portland, where she will take on part of the Thirty-fifth regiment. The Sikh will carry the remainder and is scheduled to start this week for Portland.

The steamer Almota will be put in service again on the Snake river this week with Captain McCulloch in command. There are now over 200,000 sacks of grain stored along the river, of which 150,000 sacks are awaiting shipment.

The Tacoma chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have purchased and will have erected in Wright Park a bronze fountain as a memorial to Narcissa Prentice Whitman, who lost her life in the great massacre of 1847.

Joe Elliott, of Prineville, was wounded in the head by a pistol shot, fired by Vic Davis, who had called him from a saloon into a cellar. Davis is under arrest. Elliott was not badly hurt. The cause of the trouble is not stated.

The Lakeview Examiner says it expects railroad connection, via Reno, Nev., by November of next year. When the freighting season shall open in the spring it is expected the railroad may be met at Likely, about 80 miles due south of Lakeview.

Lieutenant Rhees Jackson, United States army, who was recently commissioned a second lieutenant, and who has been visiting relatives in Portland while waiting for an assignment, was notified Tuesday that he had been assigned to the Twelfth infantry, at Manila.

James Kane, a character at Gervais, Marion county, was thrown from a wagon Saturday night in a runaway accident, and instantly killed. The accident occurred near St. Louis, three miles west of Gervais. Death was instantaneous, as he fell on his head and the neck was dislocated.

Following closely upon the arrival of Admiral Dewey at New York, will come the arrival of his famous dispatch-boat McCulloch at Portland. She was one of the American vessels that took part in the famous battle in Manila bay. The McCulloch will remain in Portland harbor several weeks.

THE MAN, AGUINALDO.

San Francisco Call Takes the Oregonian to Task.

We recently admonished the Portland Oregonian that it was wronging itself by imagining vain things about the Philippine situation. It is a very able paper and is not under the necessity of doing things in a small way. It chooses to advocate imperialism and to submit reasons for our Philippine policy which have no existence in fact, and to argue from them as its premise.

Replying, that able paper says that The Call said: "The Filipinos had already conquered all of Luzon outside of Manila when the Americans appeared. This, even if true, would be no answer to the Oregonian's statement. Bandits, indeed, were largely in control of the country outside Manila; but Aguinaldo, aware that national independence was hopeless, had sold out to the Spaniards for a heavy sum and left the country, and Spain was increasing her preparations to crush the bandits when the Americans appeared."

We must again admonish the Oregonian that misrepresentation of what The Call said is an impropriety that requires an apology, and that a general misrepresentation of the facts is a wrong policy, which it should not pursue. We did not say that the Filipinos had conquered Luzon outside of Manila when the Americans appeared. The facts, as we stated them, are historical, and we quoted one of Dewey's officers in their support.

The Filipino insurrection against Spain was terminated by a solemn treaty, in which Spain agreed to pay an indemnity to Aguinaldo of $800,000 and to institute the reforms in administration which the natives demanded. In his report to the state department our consul, Wildman, at Hong Kong, says: "There has been a systematic attempt to blacken the name of Aguinaldo and his cabinet on account of the terms of their surrender to the Spanish. It has been said that they sold their country for gold, but this is conclusively disproved, not only by their own statements but by the speech of the late Governor General Rivera, in the Spanish senate, June 11, 1898. He said that Aguinaldo undertook to submit if the Spanish government would give a certain sum to the widows and orphans of the insurgents. Rivera then admits that only a part of the sum was given to Aguinaldo, and that he (Rivera) did not find it expedient to keep the other promises made."

Artacho, a follower of Aguinaldo, desired to divide this money between the native leaders, but it is in evidence that Aguinaldo refused, saying it was a trust fund for his country and should be used to renew the insurrection if Spain failed to keep the treaty and to institute the reforms which it promised. She did fail, as Rivera admitted. The moment armed resistance ceased she violated her solemn promise.

Wildman's report continues that he opened negotiations with Aguinaldo's cabinet after consultation with Admiral Dewey, and that Aguinaldo was in Singapore, where Consul Pratt was negotiating with Admiral Dewey for his return to Luzon. Wildman sent him to Cavite on the McCulloch May 16, 1898. Wildman then says: "Immediately on the arrival of Aguinaldo at Cavite he issued a proclamation, which I had outlined for him before he left, forbidding pillage and making it a criminal offense to maltreat neutrals. He of course organized a government of which he was dictator, an absolutely necessary step if he hoped to maintain control over the natives, and from that date until the present time he has been uninterruptedly successful in the field and dignified and just at the head of his government. The insurgents are fighting for freedom from Spanish rule and rely on the well known sense of justice that controls all the actions of our government as to their future."

Following events in their chronological order, our next witness is that ardent imperialist, ex-Minister John Barrett, appointed to Siam from Oregon. In an address at Shanghai, China, last January, Mr. Barrett said: "I saw Aguinaldo put aboard a United States dispatch boat in Hong Kong harbor last May, by permission of Admiral Dewey and Consul General Wildman, for the direct purpose of going to Cavite to organize an army and a temporary government to make war on the Spaniards in co-operation with the American forces. He has organized an army out of nothing, which he has developed into a force of 30,000 men, armed with modern rifles. He captured all Spanish garrisons on the island of Luzon outside of Manila, so that when the Americans were ready to proceed against the city they were not delayed and troubled with a country campaign. Moreover, he has organized a government which has practically been administering the affairs of that great island since the American occupation of Manila which was certainly better than the former (Spanish) administration."

One of Dewey's officers, writing from Iloilo, says: "Aguinaldo reached Cavite May 20, 1898, at which time there was no evidence, that we knew of, of a native organization. He created an army in a short time and immediately commenced to win victories. These were to us at the time astonishing, for he defeated detachment after detachment of the Spanish army, took fort after fort, captured regiments with arms and ammunition, and in a few months had captured every Spanish soldier in the island of Luzon or had driven those not captured into Manila. Time and again I have witnessed whole battalions of Spanish soldiers marched as prisoners into San Roque. Before August 13, 1898, these insurgents had actually captured the whole of Luzon, except Manila and Cavite. After taking all of Luzon, with the exceptions named, they conquered the Spanish in the islands of Negros and Cebu, and before we reached Iloilo they had this city and the whole island of Panay on which it is situated. Besides these there are hundreds of smaller islands which are under the authority of Aguinaldo's government at Malolos. More remarkable to me than Aguinaldo's military actions has been the civil organization which he has perfected throughout these islands, which now governs and rules them except in Manila and Cavite."

These, in their order, are the acts of history. We have named our witnesses and given their testimony. From it the fact is incontestably established that Aguinaldo did not "sell out" to Spain; that his people were not bandits; that he held $400,000 in trust for his countrymen; that Spain violated her treaty with him; that Consul Pratt went to seek him in Singapore, and, after negotiating with Wildman and Dewey, arranged for him to turn back to Cavite; that Wildman wrote his proclamation by which his government was established and his army raised to co-operate against Spain with ours: that "the direct purpose" of his return, as arranged with Dewey and the consuls, was the organization of the government which he formed, and that he, with his army, captured, conquered and possessed the four islands of Luzon, Cebu, Negros and Panay, except Manila and Cavite, and that the surrender of Spanish sovereignty over them was to him and not to us, and that under the laws of nations and the laws of war his government and not Spain was the sovereign power there when we bought his people of Spain for two dollars a head. Yet, the Oregonian says: "In fighting quality and all other qualities they (the Filipinos) are far below our original North American Indians." But Consul General Wildman says officially: "In conclusion I wish to put myself on record as stating that the insurgent government of the Philippine islands cannot be dealt with as though they were North American Indians willing to be removed from one reservation to another at the whim of their masters." Now will the Oregonian please to call its witnesses and quote their testimony?—San Francisco Call.

SHEDS HIS SKIN.

A Peculiar Affliction of a Citizen of Butte Montana.

A man who sheds his skin in its entirety once a year and who has done so regularly for the last 43 years in one of the curiosities that Butte boasts of. The man—J. M. Price, a fairly well educated miner—is at the present time engaged in the curious pastime of skinning himself. The method that he adopts is to first skin his hands and face and then strip it in an immense sheet from his body.

The process of skinning his hands and face was completed yesterday and it came from the face like a mask. The skin from the hands resembles a pair of gloves and was exhibited on the streets yesterday. The toughness is something remarkable and two men tried with might and main to tear it. They were not successful, although the skin is not thicker than the leather of a man's street glove. Price talks freely about the matter although he is rather tender about any publication in the newspapers. Many physicians have examined him during the period of the skinning, but not one has been able to solve the problem. In speaking of the matter yesterday Mr. Price said:

"My mother told me that she first noticed the trouble when I was six months old and regularly every year since then I have shed my skin. It is a phenomenon that no physician has yet satisfactorily explained, although hundreds have made examinations and investigations. The fact is that I shed my skin and that is all there is to it. Regularly on the 24th of July each year I feel the premonitory symptoms and on very few occasions has it missed the 24th of that month. The first thing that I feel is nausea and then I know that I am in for it. The skin becomes perfectly dead and the perspiration that should come through forms in blisters under it and the whole thing becomes loose. I generally cut a circle around my wrists and with the aid of a lead pencil strip it off whole for the purpose of preserving it in the shape of a glove. I take it off from my face in the same manner, but am compelled to remove it from my hair like dandruff. I took a long walk this morning for the purpose of getting up a perspiration and as you can see my whole body is blistered. I will strip it off today or tomorrow. It comes off in great stripes as you can see by this photograph, which was taken last year.

"There is no particular pain accompanying the operation, although the new skin is very soft and tender during the first week or 10 days. I have to lay off for about two weeks each year to attend to it. My children do not inherit the disease from me. There is one of them 9 years of age and there has been nothing of the kind ever noticed with her. Several years ago I was in San Francisco when I shed my skin and the doctors there preserved it in its entirety and then stuffed it. I am a miner, but my work in the mines does not affect my condition in any way that I can see. My general health is good even if I do have skin to throw to the birds."

A LAWYER'S CRIME.

"I never but once in my life robbed a man—that is, of course, I mean unprofessionally," said a New York lawyer of fame. "I didn't commit this robbery intentionally, perhaps, but nevertheless robbery it was. This is the how and the why of it: When a lad, with the ink hardly dry on my sheepskin, I was sent down into Arkansas to look up a title. When I got to the county town the place was crowded. It was county court day and circus day combined. I got in early in the afternoon, calculating on finishing my work and catching the express that passed through town at 3 a. m. I did my work easily. At the hotel I could not get a room to myself. The landlord said he'd have to put me in a two-bedded room. I had to take that or nothing, and so accepted. I turned in about 10 p. m. without having seen my roommate.

I was startled from my sleep about 1:30 in the morning by something or other; just what I never could explain. I opened my eyes slowly and there sitting on a chair in the dim light of the low-turned lamp I saw a tough-looking customer counting a roll of money—my roll, my money! I followed the performance closely, making no outcry for I was only a lad, unarmed, while the other fellow looked to me to be as big as Sullivan and quite as powerful. Out of the tail of my eye I watched the fellow; saw him finish counting the bills (with a sigh of content I thought), and then carefully stow the wad away under the carpet at a place where it had been loosened near the mantel. I pretended sleep and the fellow turned in and soon was soundly snoring.

* * *

When I thought he was sound asleep, I got out of bed quietly, dressed, gathered my things together, annexed the roll from under the carpet and sneaked down stairs and to the station without saying a word to the night clerk, who was asleep. I caught my train all right and was in Little Rock in time for breakfast. Paying for my breakfast, I pulled out the wad that had so nearly gotten away from me and opened it to extract a dollar bill. Thereupon, I almost keeled over. It wasn't my humble little wad at all! It was a strange, fat wad containing ten times as much as mine did. Mine I found, upon looking, in the foo pocket where I had bestowed it. I hadn't been robbed; I was the robber! However, I saw visions of arrest and feared. I quickly wired all the circumstances back to the landlord and sent the money down on the mid-morning train. I've never seen the town or the man I robbed since, and between us I don't want to."

A $10,000 BILL.

One is Missing and the Government Wants It.

Who has this $10,000 bill?

The government is anxious to call in a greenback of this denomination, the only one at large. It was issued during the civil war among others of its fellows to pay war expenses and is now the only one outstanding. After the war they were gradually retired until the government got them down to 348 million dollars and in 1880 congress passed an act declaring that they should not go below that amount. Of them there are now outstanding 50,000 bills of the denomination of $1000, three of $5000, one of $10,000, 26,000 of $500, more than nine million of $10, more than two and one-fourth million of $1, and almost one and a half million of $5. As soon as these greenbacks become worn out they are returned to the United States treasury and new greenbacks are issued in their place. All the old $10,000 bills have come in and been redeemed except this one. There are outstanding 1200 gold certificates of $10,000 each which are practically only certificates of deposit with the government except that they draw no interest.

A Filipino Fable.

A boy who had a brindle dog on a string was so tired that the dog was on the point of achieving independence, when a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals accosted the boy and chided him for not giving the dog his freedom, and finally bought the string for the sum of twenty cents. The last the boy saw of the kind-hearted stranger he was kicking the stuffing out of the dog because it hung back when he pulled on the string.—Judge Charles G. Garrison, of New Jersey.

A CRUSADE AGAINST SLANG.

An item of educational value and which should enlist the attention and interest of parents and instructors all through the country has recently been going the rounds of the press, but without attracting any special comment. It is to the effect that Kentucky club women have undertaken a crusade against slang. The federated clubs of that state have prepared a petition which is to be sent to school principals and teachers, asking their co-operation in securing a more careful use of English, and setting forth the declaration that the ungrammatical and imperfect English, and the slang so constantly heard in the schoolroom and home, as well as on the street, should cease to exist. Kentucky women are brave as well as beautiful, but they will find the elimination of slang from the English language one of the most hopeless and gigantic tasks they have ever undertaken. And it may be possible that when their heroic attempt is crowned with success, and children are accustomed to express themselves in the pure English of scholarship, that these excellent women will find too late that the slang they despised was really a conservator of good morals and a safeguard against a greater evil - that of profanity.

* * *

America does not hesitate to give citizenship to words which have emigrated thither from other countries or to adopt waifs of speech indigenous to our own purlieus. Many of these we dignify as "Americanisms" until they have become part of the idiom of our language and have passed beyond our jurisdiction. It is a century since Miss Burney wrote her novel of "Evelina," and in it we find the phrase, "I trembled a few." The southern "reckon" comes from the English Bible. Locke used our yankee word "guess," and "quite a few" is a distinctively American phrase. No less an authority than Shakespeare is responsible for "rats!" Dialect is only a vast collection of continuous slang, yet it is but a few years since we were in danger of being carried away by the picturesque felicities of the dialect writers. Now there seems to be a reaction in favor of the stilted language of Macaulay, who at the age of 4 conversed with Hannah More in the painfully precise style of his elders. This is not an age of conversation; people have neither the time nor the inclination for the smooth eloquence, the rounded periods, of the days when there were listeners. An epidemic of talk has taken the place of conversation at the social gathering, especially in America, where one man's opinion is as good as another's and the man who has something to say is invited to "hire a hall" and charge admission.

* * *

Who shall say there is not a method in the madness of slang? A week ago a number of Chicago street boys lined themselves up awaiting the coming of a cable car. On their side sat the passengers with their backs to the urchins, but the youngsters were prepared for this with a handful of gravel, which they threw at the car windows. As everyone turned to see what caused the attack they were greeted with a mighty and derisive shout of "Rubbernecks!" and it was the passengers and not the boys who felt cheap and guilty, for they had aided and abetted the gang to bring about the mischief. No amount of lecturing by savants and educators on the technique of rest has done as much to prevent people from turning their heads in public places as that one dreaded slang word, "rubberneck." Twenty years ago "not for Jo" was a pet phrase. Then came "I should smile," or "I should remark," "I should prattle," "I should blush to murmur," and a host of similar sentiments idiomatically expressed. The origin of these cannot be traced to any thieves' slang or gypsy lingo. "Don't give me away" is inevitably a part of our language, used constantly by college boys, business men and people of education. Try to use in its place the more elegant and correct "do not betray me;" it is much too serious for the age, and not one-half as expressive, and the small boy overhearing would involuntarily ask, "Whatyergivinus?"

* * *

If educators would think more of the needs of the child and not so much of their hard and-fast methods of instruction it might be of advantage to both. Children naturally resent being taught; they have original ideas of their own and like to elaborate them.

A great educator who had the word for a schoolroom was first known by the slang cognomen of "Boz." The genesis of that word is not found in any lexicon, but was derived from "Moses," the name of a favorite brother, and mispronounced through the nose, until "mose" became "bose" and finally "Boz," the pen name of Charles Dickens. Given a language of fitness and beauty, the average child will substitute for it a jargon of its own, which every other child will comprehend and adopt. He will look scornfully at a playmate and bring his pride down with one marvelous phrase, "You're not so many." There is no malice or unkindness in it nor in the quick retort. "You're not the only pebble on the beach!"

Clean language this, in which no hint of profanity is found. It may be difficult for older people to understand why "yep" should be preferred to "yes," or "nit" to "no," but this is the child's idea of the superlative. The college girl who is out of sorts—idiomatic—is said to be "on a grouch," but no one can define the word grouch. "Fad" and "crank" are slang, but we find them in good literary and educational company. If slang led to the bad habit of swearing it might justly be considered a calamity, but it is not offensive in that way, while its colloquial value lies in the possibility of condensing so much into a single phrase. It is delightfully infectious too, or, as the small chap would say, "dead easy."

Unless we desire our language to become anaemic we will leave slang to percolate through and drop out of it when no longer needed. It will be a sorry time for the children when this mental recreation is denied them, and this one elective study is exchanged for a compulsory knowledge of grammar and perfect English, while they are yet in knickerbockers and aprons. When they have ceased to be children and are students the happy knack of twisting words will adjust itself to the rules and regulations of pedagogy.

THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE.

How the Sum of $1 Grew Into $425,000,000.

The wonderful way in which money begets money was never more vividly shown than by the history of the Vanderbilt family.

Commodore Vanderbilt began his business career with $1. This was only sixty years ago. Of the $90,000,000 which he accumulated he left $85,000,000 to his eldest son, William Henry, in 1877.

William Henry Vanderbilt, dying in 1885, bequeathed $10,000,000 each to four sons and four daughters, and left besides $45,000,000 apiece to his eldest sons, Cornelius and William K.

Cornelius Vanderbilt inherited $45,000,000 plus $10,000,000 plus $1,000,000 which had descended to him from the commodore—making $56,000,000 in all. But he had had the use of a part of this money for some years before his father's death, and it was estimated at the time by one who was close to him and familiar with the family affairs that he was in reality possessed of about $72,000,000 at the time his father's will went into effect.

The present estimate of a close friend of the family is that Cornelius has left about $125,000,000.

William K. Vanderbilt inherited $45,000,000 plus $10,000,000, or $55,000,000, and it is estimated that he is now worth approximately $100,000,000 to $115,000,000.

William H. Vanderbilt doubled his riches.

Cornelius Vanderbilt doubled his riches.

Allowing the same rate of increase for the six other children of William H. Vanderbilt, and taking account of the increase of the residue of the estate of Commodore Vanderbilt, the present valuation of the fortune of the Vanderbilt family is very close to $425,000,000.

The Vanderbilt fortune, thus compacted, will amount to a billion dollars before all of the children of William Henry Vanderbilt are dead.

Thus does one dollar grow into one billion dollars in three generations.

And it is plain to be seen that a system of money that enables the dollar to be self-accumulative threatens government by the people.

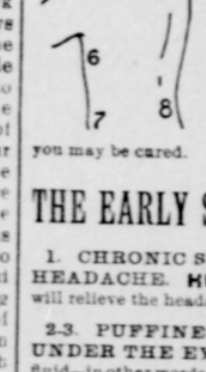
Uncle Paul's Democratic Ways.

Henry Labouchere, the widely known newspaper man of London, writes: I met Oom Paul—an honest old soul, but rough, certainly. Still he is a man to respect. I saw him guilty of the solecism of drawing off his boots in company to warm his feet. The weather was cold and there was a blazing fire. He no more saw the harm of toasting his unshod feet than his ungloved hands before it. Oom Paul had principles and stood by them. Whenever his eye caught a lady in a low dress he grunted and turned away his head. He was sent an order to the state box at the opera, and availed himself of it, but the ballet so horrified him that he would not stay to see it out. He wondered why God's vengeance did not overtake Paris.

At Silverton, Marion county, in a scuffle for the possession of a revolver Monday, Dr. J. W. Welch, a dentist shot W. R. Smith through the hand. Smith figured in the affair in which Coolidge was killed in Coos county, a few years ago. Smith then received a wound in the thigh, from which he has not yet fully recovered.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Or Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys is a very common ailment. Like all chronic diseases the symptoms come on insidiously. If proper treatment is obtained in its early stages, Bright's Disease may be cured. HUDYAN will cure it if it is taken in time. HUDYAN will relieve all the symptoms. Do not delay too long. Don't wait until your case becomes incurable. Begin the use of HUDYAN now, while you may be cured.



THE EARLY SYMPTOMS ARE:

1. CHRONIC SICK OR NAUSEOUS HEADACHE. HUDYAN taken as directed will relieve the headache instantly.

2-3. PUFFINESS OF THE SKIN UNDER THE EYES, due to a collection of fluid—in other words, DROPSY. HUDYAN will cause the extra amount of fluid to be taken up by the blood and be eliminated by the Kidneys.

4-5. PALE, DOUGHY COMPLEXION. HUDYAN will restore the circulation to its normal condition and cause the cheeks to become red and rosy.

6. WEAKNESS OF THE HEART. HUDYAN will strengthen the nerves and muscles of the heart and make it strong and regular in its beatings.

7-8. WEAKNESS AND PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS. HUDYAN will cause the kidneys to perform their functions properly, thereby relieving the pain and weakness.

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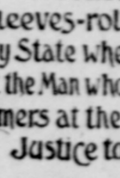

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