

# Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## THE PAY OF PREACHERS.

**A** DISPATCH from Hartford, Conn., says that the supply of ministers in the Congregational church is falling off rapidly. The fact is attributed to the small incomes that are paid to pastors and to the broader and freer field for Christian service offered by the Y. M. C. A. On the subject of salaries the Rev. W. F. English, of East Windsor, Conn., who was instrumental in securing the information upon which the dispatch was based, has the following to say:

"During the past ten years in every other trade and occupation salaries and wages have enjoyed substantial increase, but during this period the salaries of Congregational ministers have been actually reduced 10 per cent, although the wealth of the country has increased enormously and the cost of living has greatly advanced."

There is some confusion in speaking of salaries and wages together, because it is certain that there has been a general increase in salaries to correspond to the general increase in wages. We may doubt, too, if the salary plays quite as important a part in the meditations of a divinity student as it does in those of a youth who is serving an apprenticeship in business. But certainly the salaries of Congregational preachers are not alluringly large to men with a genius for money-making. From a report on conditions at the beginning of the year it appears that the Congregationalists then had nearly 6,000 church establishments in the country, and that only about thirty of their ministers received \$3,000 or more per year. The highest salary paid was \$10,000, and there were only two or three pastors who drew that amount. There were two at \$8,000, there was one at \$7,000, there were four at \$6,000, and most of the others in the class mentioned drew \$5,000. After those exceptional cases there was a long drop, and no doubt hundreds of the pastors have incomes that would be considered wretchedly inadequate in other professions than theirs or in business.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## MAKING WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

**F**OR sufferers from consumption and for those whose duty it is to care for them, the address which Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago, gave before the National Fraternal Congress at Montreal is full of hope and encouragement and stimulating counsel. The "nine commandments" which the speaker prescribed for patients deserve the widest publicity possible. They summarize briefly the best advice modern science has to give.

Though many of these rules are already known and generally accepted, they cannot be repeated too often. The first commandment is for patients to live in the open air "all the hours of all the days of all the years." The other rules are no less simple. They call for a nutritious diet of meat and bread, milk and eggs, an early diagnosis, a determined spirit and confident submission to a good doctor. For his own sake as well as for the safety of his neighbors, the patient must take all precautions necessary to prevent his becoming a danger to others.

Equally important for the welfare of the general public are the rules Dr. Evans prescribes for the community, calling for the abolition of the filthy habit of promiscuous spitting and for a campaign of education against the evils from which tuberculosis originates and spreads. The public, if it is to fight the great plague effectively, must see that there are hospitals for patients in advanced stages of the disease and sanitariums for those in the early stages. It must learn adequate methods of supervision, sanitation and hygiene. In general it must cultivate the

habit of living better and more temperately and must seek to provide better homes and working places.

It is along these lines that the campaign against the scourge of tuberculosis must be waged. Placing patients in congenial climates will help, but outdoor life, proper diet and sanitation are the main things. The bare fact, cited by Dr. Evans, that "consumptives intelligently handled do and will get well in any State of the Union," holds out an encouragement which should stimulate everywhere the effort to carry on the educational work. No one has a right to feel that he is free from moral obligation in this matter. Consumption can and will be stamped out, but not merely through improving individual treatment. There must be concerted, intelligent action on the part of all, the well and the ill alike.—Chicago News.

## STOESSEL, THE SCAPEGOAT.

**T**HE condemnation of General Stoessel by the Russian commission appointed to investigate the surrender of Port Arthur is not surprising when measured by the Russian standards of duty, but it indicates that the empire must pass through a baptism of blood before it is purged of the old traditional policies that have long since been discarded by the enlightened nations of the earth.

General Stoessel made a valiant defense at Port Arthur. He saw his soldiers by the hundreds die of disease and of Japanese assaults. His forces had been reduced to an extremity where further resistance meant plain butchery. There was no relief in sight, there was nothing in the conditions north to show that by sacrificing the rest of his men he could give valuable aid to the Russian cause. Hence he chose the alternative of the humanitarian and surrendered.

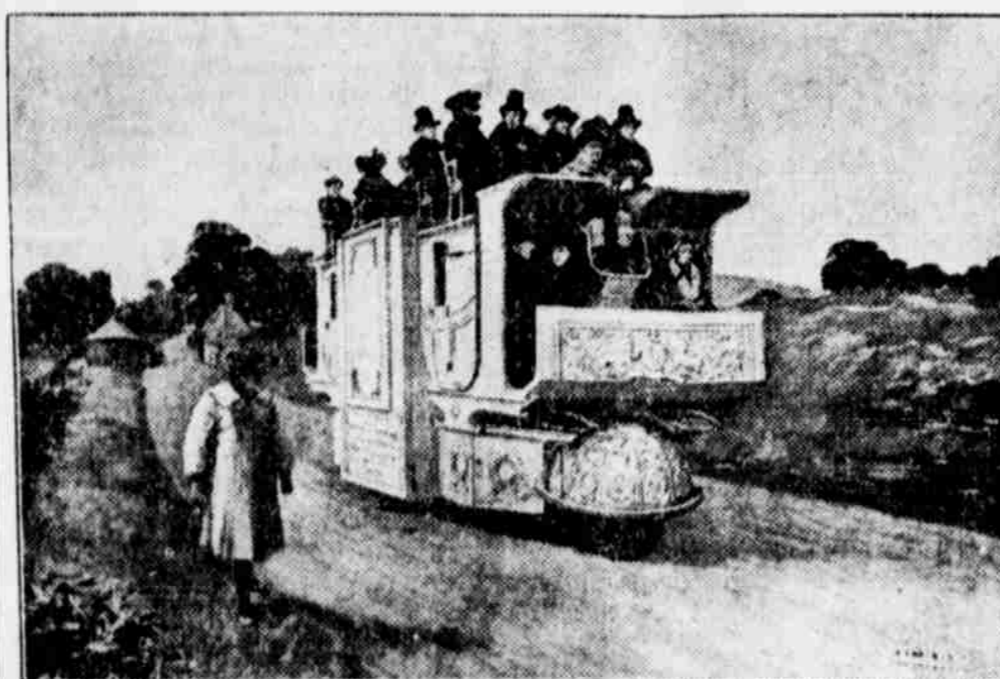
We have General Nogi's word for it that Stoessel did all that any human being could do to keep the Japanese out of Port Arthur. Nogi has declared that the Russian commander made a brave defense and that instead of being humiliated and disgraced, he should be honored. But Russian discipline is not to be denied. Some one must be made a scapegoat for Russian defeat and Stoessel has been marked.

It is the prevailing opinion that the sentence of death imposed by the commission will not be executed, but whether it is or not, the government of Russia has gained nothing in the estimation of the world by this unjust attack on a brave soldier.—Toledo Blade.

## FACTORS IN NATIONAL PROGRESS.

**T**HOMAS A. EDISON, looking over the whole country, has come to the conclusion that "the greatest factor in our national progress has been the newspaper press." Russia, he points out, is much bigger than this country in every way. "She has a tremendous population and immense natural resources. Yet she is fifty times slower. Why? Because she lacks the power of a free press. She cannot unite or harmonize her forces. But when we want to do anything in America, the newspapers take it up. Everybody reads the newspapers, everybody knows the situation, and we all act together." This is flattering to our free press, and contains several large grains of truth; yet in fairness it must be recognized that there are other important factors in our favor. Free institutions, with all that these include and imply; universal popular education under free schools; a race in which is blended the strength of many nationalities; a more varied climate, and many unrivaled natural advantages.—Boston Herald.

## FIRST AUTOMOBILE IN ENGLAND.



WILLIAM CHURCH'S STEAM CARRIAGE IN 1822.

The earliest automobile in England was Church's steam coach, an elaborately decorated affair resembling a circus car, which ran between London and Birmingham. It was something like a double stage coach, but had more accommodations for passengers. It was constructed to carry twenty-eight inside and twenty-two outside passengers. In 1831 a committee appointed by the House of Commons reported on the automobile movement. Its practicability the committee fully established, but they mentioned that a formidable obstacle existed in popular prejudice, which led to the imposition of prohibitive and excessive tolls. There was prejudice thus against the earliest automobiles as there is to-day against the modern ones, but the early opposition could not be based upon the question of speed. The clumsy coach of Church could not have attained a high speed, and was thus freer from danger than the excessively speedy machines of the present.

## Before He Met Her.

The poetical young man was awed by the solitude of the old farm. "Ah," he mused, romantically, "silence rules supreme around here."

But the old farmer emptied the ashes from his corn-cob pipe and grunted. "I reckon you ain't seen my own woman yet, young fellow," he chuckled.

"She is the only thing that rules supreme around these diggings and she is far from silence as a claim is from a talking machine."

It may be possible to trace where one got a cold, but it is never possible to trace where one got a spot on new clothes.

## OLD Favorites

### A Family Portrait.

Grandmother's mother; her age, I guess, Thirteen summers, or something less; Girlish bust, but womanly air; Smooth, square forehead with uprolled hair.

Lips that lover has never kissed; Taper fingers and slender wrist; Hanging sleeves of stiff brocade; So they painted the little maid.

O, Damsel Dorothy! Dorothy Q. I Strange is the gift that I owe to you! Such a gift as never a king Save to daughter or son might bring— All my tenure of heart and hand, All my title to house and land; Mother and sister and child and wife And joy and sorrow and death and life!

What if a hundred years ago Those close-shut lips had answered No, When forth the tremulous question came That cost the maiden her Norman name, And under the folds that look so still The bodice swelled with the bosom's thrill? Should I be I, or would it be One-tenth another, to nine-tenths me?

Soft is the breath of a maiden's Yes; Not the light gossamer stir with less; But never a cable that holds so fast Through all the battles of wave and blast, And never an echo of speech or song That lives in the babbling air so long! There were tones in the voice that whispered then You may hear to-day in a hundred men. —Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### Daybreak.

A wind came up out of the sea, And said: "O mists, make room for me!" It hailed the ships, and cried: "Sail on, Ye mariners, the night is gone!"

And hurried landward far away, Crying: "Awake! It is the day!"

It said unto the forest: "Shout! Hang all your leafy banners out!"

It touched the woodbird's folded wing, And said: "O bird, awake and sing!"

And o'er the farms: "O chanticleer, Your clarion blow; the day is near!"

It whispered to the fields of corn: "Bow down, and hail the coming morn!"

It shouted through the belfry tower: "Awake, O bell! Proclaim the hour!"

It crossed the churchyard with a sigh, And said: "Not yet! In quiet lie!" —Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

## NATAL RACIAL DISTURBANCES.

### Some of the Difficulties of Government in South Africa.

The racial disturbances in Natal have attracted much attention recently to that interesting and promising British colony, in which so much of British South African history centers. It is a growing and prosperous colony, and intensely loyal to the empire, though it is burdened with one of the gravest problems which any State can have to solve—namely, that of the relationship of the two races, where the blacks outnumber the whites nine or ten to one, says the New York Tribune. It may be of interest to recall, too, that Natal has been the scene of one of the greatest industrial disappointments in the history of the British empire, in its failure to become the chief cotton-growing country of the world.

It is now just half a century since Natal was erected into a separate colony, and very shortly thereafter, because of the prospects of profound political, social and industrial changes in the United States, much consideration was given to its assumed capabilities of replacing this country as the source of Great Britain's supply of raw materials. It was thought certain that Natal could produce sugar, tobacco and other things in great quantities, but it was to cotton that most attention was paid, and upon it that the greatest expectations were based. A careful British observer reported that there were a thousand square miles of land in Natal admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. He estimated that 6,000 plants could be grown on an acre, producing two and a half pounds of seed cotton, or a pound and a quarter of clean cotton, from each plant. Thus, he concluded, "our Liverpool merchants may look forward to a supply of no less than 4,800,000,000 pounds of cotton from Natal." That was much larger than the entire product of the United States at that time, or at any time down to a few years ago.

How painfully those roseate expectations have been disappointed may be perceived from the fact that Natal is now practically not a cotton-producing country at all. At any rate, its production of cotton is so small as not to figure as an item in the industrial summaries of the year books. Instead of 640,000 acres in sea island cotton alone, so confidently predicted half a century ago, only about 200,000 acres are un-

der cultivation by Europeans in all crops, and the only agricultural products deemed worthy of mention in "The Statesman's Year Book" are sugar, maize, wheat, oats and tea. The chief exports from Natal to Great Britain are wool, hides, coffee, bark and skins and furs. Of cotton, which the colony was so abundantly to supply, no mention appears.

This is to be recalled not, of course, to the discredit of Natal or of Great Britain, but simply as an example of the many illusions which men in all lands and ages have cherished. There are those who can remember when the people thought the United States was soon to outstrip China, Japan, France, Italy and all the rest put together in the production of silk, and it was not many years ago that beet-sugar enthusiasts were cocksure that before this time this country would not be only supplying all its own needs, but also exporting millions of tons a year. Such visions would be comparatively harmless if they did not lead many into reckless investments and consequent losses.

## WOMAN TAUGHT CARPENTRY.

### From Saw and Hatchet She Advanced to Wood Carving.

When Hortense Tafel, daughter of a former mayor of Cincinnati, proposed to teach carpentry and joining in the manual training schools of Philadelphia, educators here simply scoffed, says the Cincinnati Enquirer's Philadelphia correspondent. When last week she exhibited a most wonderful and artistic collection of wood carvings and cabinet work at the exclusive Drexel institute, all the town sat up and took notice. No such wood work has ever before been seen in Philadelphia representing the handiwork of a woman. Every piece in the comprehensive exhibit was sold on sight.

The Drexel Institute is a unique proposition in the world of education. It teaches dressmaking, but the students who come there to learn the art must have money enough to pay for an elaborate wardrobe. The tone of the place is registered in high C and above, so that everything has social significance. It was in this place and amid rich ultra exclusive surroundings that Miss Tafel took up the work of a carpenter and seriously undertook to learn the trade. For her it was only a step from the saw, hatchet and nails to the art work of the old masters of machinery and then came the skill and the conception of a wood carver.

No sculptor working in marble ever lavished more interest upon his creations than did Miss Tafel upon the soft lumber first given her to waste. She spoiled nothing, she wasted nothing. She just worked and studied and studied and worked and the plank of yesterday was the carved pastel of to-morrow. Then came the major pieces and no mere furniture was evolved. Works of art were produced and finally the greatest display of sloyd ever collected by one artist in Philadelphia was put upon exhibition. Each success led to another, and yet greater effort and finally a space was cleared in the great rotunda for the display of Miss Tafel's work.

### Discouraging the Habit.

"He fills men with dread. They quail before him. They can't call their souls their own in his presence," said Secretary Taft, speaking of a certain dominating statesman. "He makes me think of a writer I once met in the West," and he went on to tell the story, which is quoted in the New York Tribune:

In a small Western town, many years ago, I put up at the Palace Hotel. I was assigned to a room. There was no water in the room, and no towels. I rang. There was no reply. I rang again. Still no reply.

Again and again and yet again I rang, and finally a waiter appeared. He was a robust man of stern and forbidding aspect.

"Did you ring?" he asked, in a rumbling base voice.

"I did," I answered.

"Well, don't do it again," he answered, with a menacing scowl, as he withdrew.

### Something Lacking.

One of the richest gold finds in Australia was made by a boy who picked up a stone to throw at a crow, and noticed that there was gold in the stone.

When he reported the fact to the local government officer, says the author of "The Romance of Mining," the warden endeavored to notify the Governor by telegraph. He was, however, too excited to be rational.

"A boy picked up a stone to throw at a crow," he wired, and the amazed official, unable to guess what there was of significance in the event, replied:

"Yes; and what happened to the crow?"

### Their Reason.

"I wonder why the members of the douma went to Finland and then came back to St. Petersburg."

"Perhaps because they hadn't been long at the business of representing the people and thought they had to have something to show to collect their mileage."—Baltimore American.

It's a poor barber who is idle on Saturday.

## LEGAL INFORMATION.

A decree of divorce is held, in Nolan vs. Dwyer (Wash.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 551, not to be subject to be vacated after the death of one of the parties.

Refusal to pay money admitted to be due, except upon receiving a certain kind of receipt, is held, in Earl vs. Berry (R. I.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 807, not to constitute such duress as to render the receipt void.

Properly conveyed to a railway company for a right of way by a general warranty deed, is held, in Abercrombie vs. Simmons (Kan.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 506, to revert to the adjoining owner upon the abandonment of its use for that purpose.

The authority conferred on a board of commissioners to ex the credits to be allowed to convicts for good behavior is held, in Fite vs. State ex rel. Schuler (Tenn.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 520, to be an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.

The right of a State to revoke the license of a foreign insurance company for refusal to perform its agreement not to remove suits against it to the Federal courts is upheld in Prewitt vs. Security Mut. L. Ins. Co. (Ky.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1019.

One who took possession of premises under an arrangement with the grantor and subsequently agreed to pay rent to the grantee for a certain period, is held, in Hodges vs. Waters (Ga.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1481, not to be estopped to deny liability to the latter for rent after the expiration of the term of such agreement, although he remained in possession of the premises.