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PRODUCTIONS OF THE RANGES

Question of Fixing the Drifting funds Along the Columbia River an Important One.

The department of agriculture has from time to time carried on investigations of the grasses on the Pacific coast, but the first really systematic work of this kind dates from a visit made to this section by Lamson-Scribner in the season of 1866. On this trip a number of the more impor-tant localities were visited, especial atsettion being devoted to the investigation of the present conditions and needs of the range region of central and castern Wash-Ington and Oregon and the areas subjected shifting sands along the coast region and at various points along the Columbia

In a report on the "Grass and Forage Plant Investigations on the Pacific Coast, just lasued by the department of agricu ture. Mr. Lamson-Scribner says that throughout the drier sections cast of the the carrying capacity of the ranger has been very much reduced through drought and overstocking, and one of the questions of greatest impor-tance in his region has to do with the im-provement of the range and bringing it back, if possible, to its original productivehess. The present worn-out condition has undoubtedly resulted from a comb nation of circumstances. During the years when the ranges were at their period of greatest productiveness, they were grazed to their atmost capacity, and upon the ad-vent of the series of dry seasons, which naturally resulted in light yields of forage, was necessary to overgrase in order keep the stock alive. Then, again, the open winters made it possible to keep the stock on the range a much greater portion of the year than previously, and close grazing followed at a season when the grasses could least endure it-namely, in early spring. The grass was given no opworn-out condition of the ranges resulted.

ranged over some sections of the country have had much to do with the present de pleted condition, while in other section much injury has been caused by sheep. To any one visiting these grazing regions it. at once apparent that drought-resisting grass and forage crops were of the utmost importance as well as improved methods of range management. In many sections the native grasses have been driven out and their places taken by weeds to such an extent that reseeding is about the only way that the lands can be restored to anything like their original productiveness. To do this, grasses and forage crops capable enduring severe drought and other hardships are necessary. It seemed de-sirable to select some point or points where experiments could be conducted, having for their object the testing of drought-resisting grass and foruse crope end of the range conditions. With this end in view, a number of localities were visit-ed. Ar Yakims and Walla Walla, both in the State of Washington, it was found that some work had already been undertaken; that at the former place under the auspices of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and that at Walla Walla by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. The officials of each of these companies expressed a readiness to co-operate with the department in continuing in this work of testing grasses and forage crops and range improvements, and went so far as to offer to turn over for the use of the department the lands occupied by their respective experiment stations and any others that might be deemed sultable or necessary for making such tests. For the station at North Yakima this offer included teels, team and other appliance used at the station. These offers seeming to afford a desirable opportunity to carry on these much-needed investigations, their acceptance was recommended. This recommendation meeting with the approval of the secretary, the division took charge and special efforts were made to collect it quantity the seed of native grasses and forage crops that seemed so desirable to he sested in connection with the work of

The investigations on the Pacific slope were continued during the season of 1836, both in the field and at North Yakima, Walls Walls. Rowens and other points The agrostologist and two other members of the office force of the division staff spent a considerable portion of the sumthe field studying the native grasses of the region and other questions

onnected with the forage problem. At various points along the immediate coast and on the Columbia river the on of fixing the drifting sands is an important one, and much time has been spent in studying the conditions which exist there, and in endeavoring to secure practical means of holding the shifting ands in place. At some points along the and driwfts so badly that it is a decided menace to orchards and farm crops in the immediate vicinity, and seriously impedes traffic by forming drifts over rallthe course of our investigations a number of native plants have been discovered which promise to be of great value as sandbinders, and some of them also as

urces of forage. Among the more important of these native sand-binders are: Seaside, or Astoria, blue grass (Pon macraniba); sand blue grass (Pon lecyenbyl); sea lyme gram (Elymnus arenarious); yellow lyme gross (Elymnus flavescens); small sand lyme (Elymus arenicolus), similar to the preceding; and a sand-binding sedge (Carex macrocephala). Other grasses that ere being tested as to their value as sandbinders in this region are big sand grass (Calamovilfa logifolia), Marram grass (Ammophila arenaria). Bermuda grass (Cyrodon dastylon), and Johnson grass (Sorghum halapense).

Experiments at North Yakima and Walla Walla.

In the experiments undertaken at North Yakima and at Walla Walls, a large number of grasses and forage plants have been tested as to their ability to with stand drought, and, in many cases, also have been grown under trrigation. As far as possible these sentions have been used in the production of seed to be distributed to the different points in the region wher their value under existing conditions can be tested. At North Takima the land used in these experiments, although rich, is quite cocky, and hence difficult to cultivato, and the general conditions are much se favorable than those which prevail a Walla Walla. At the latter place, the soil is a rich, volcanic ash, and in fine condiwith cultivation, and is so graded that ir erable amount of seed has been produced particularly at the Walla Walla Station, and this will be used in our investigations for the coming year,

Varieties.
In the experiments made at Walla Walla during the past year about 150 varieties of grasses and forage crops have been tested. These include most of the com-monly cultivated sorts, varieties recently introduced by the department of agricul ture through its special agents in foreign countries, and many native species, parularly those of the Rocky mountain d the region east of the Casuades. Mos of the seeding was done during the first

cellent results without artificial watering of any sort. These include varieties adapted to all the various uses in feeding stock; varieties suitable for the ordinary dows and pastures, and also those adapt ed for use on the drier uplands. They also include annual varieties sultable for use in short rotations and varieties adapted to sells strongly impregnated with alkali. The common clovers, particularly alsike and mammoth red clover, have given very satisfactory results, and the same may be said regarding timothy, mendow foscue and tall meadow out-grass, ooth brome grass has produced same excellent results here that it has given elsewhere in the Northwest, and gives promise of being to the drier sections of this region what the blue grass is to Kentucky and timothy is to the northern states. Of the more recent introductions the Japanese wheat grass promises to be of great value, particularly for winter pasturage, while the varieties of alfalfa from Turkestan and Northern Africa seem to possess great powers of adaptability to the conditions which prevail in the simi-

arid regions.

Some of the best results have be cured from our rative grasses. A species of brome, closely related to the rescue grass, has given good yields of seed and forage, and seems likely to prove as val-uable for the Pacific coast as rescue grass is for the South. Several of the native wheat grasses show wonderful adapta-bility to cultivation, and are destined to assume an important place on our list of forage-producting plants. Four of these leserve especial mention, namely: Western wheat grass (Agropyron spicatum), mendow wheat grass (A. pseudorepens), sender wheat grass (A. tenerum) and sunch wheat grass (A. divergens). The first three species are suitable for meadows, and may be grown either with or without irrigation. The bunch wheat grass is a native of the dry uplands, and is likely to prove one of the best grasses for reclaiming the worn-out ranges. The plants thrive under conditions of extreme drought, and afford excellent pasturage for all kinds of stock. This is the bunchgrass of the great grazing regions west of the Rocky mountains, and formerly occupied extensive areas, affording much pasturage. Another native grass which does well under cultivation, and which will undoubtedly prove valuable in reseed-ing the ranges, is blue grama, known in Montana as buffalo grass. It is perfectly hardy, responds quickly to cultivation, re sists trampling of stock, and affords firstclass grazing. Under favorable conditions of soil and moisture it may also be cut for hay. This grass, however, has one drawback, in that the seeds are difficult to handle in the various harvesting and seeding operations.

Of the annual grasses, Japanese barngard millet and black Russian broomcorn millet are most deserving of special men-tion. Both of these made excellent yields of forage and seed, and are of undoubted ue to this section.

In addition to the above - mentioned grasses and forage plants which may be regarded as of undoubted value to the Pacilic coast region, about 20 sorts were nuccessfully grown at Walla Walla last season, but further experimentation is mecessary to decide as to their real value. Most of these, while they made a good growth of foliage, eithed failed to produce seeds or showed other characters which may possibly exclude them from the list of varieties of practical utility for general cultivation. Johnson grass made a good yield of forage, but is on-jectionable to some because of its habit of growth, which, in the South, renders t at times a serious pest in cultivated fields. Both big bluestem and bushy blue. stem thrive under cultivation, but it is quite difficult to secure seeds that will germinate. The Metralfe bean made an excellent growth, covering the ground thickly with its leaves and stems, and produced flowers, but did not matur-seed. It showed great sensitiveness to frost and stock did not seem to relish the forage obtained from it. Gram, or chick pea, and lentil produced good crops of seed and may prove valuable for use in connection with grain and other feed stuffs in fattening stock.

Quite a number of other grasses, som 20 in all, gave results of sufficient prom-ice to deserve further study and experi-These include a number the indigenous species of poa, elymns, paspalum and muhlerburgia, which in their native condition are valuable for haand pasturage. The more important these are mutton grass (pos fendoleriana) smooth bunch grass (poa laevigata), Wyo ming blue grass (poa wheeleril), Canadia lyme grass (elymus canadensis), smooth paspaium (paspaium laeve), and wild tim-paspaium (paspaium laeve), and wild tim-othy (Muhlenbergia racemosa).

Of the sand-binding grasses which were tested during the season, Marram grass-has made a fine growth and will, no

loubt, prove as valuable here as it is on the Atlantic coast. Bitter panic grass (panicum amarum), made a good growth, out falled to mature seed, and for this than it is along the coast of the Southern states. Reed canary grass (phalaris ar-undinaces) has made an excellent showing, particularly in situations that are liable to be submerged for some time; for example, along the Columbia river. Even where submerged six weeks during the summer, excellent growth was made early in the spring and late in fall, affording large amount of forage. In addition to serving as a sand and soll binder, this grass has also made a good showing on the drier land of the experimental plots Walla Walla, and also at Pullman on the grounds of the state experiment staton. Small sand lyme grass (elymus arenicolus) has made an excellent growth at Walla Walla from roots transplanted from Grant, Oregon, indicating that it will grow on ordinary soil as well as dry sandy ground, where it occurs naturally undoubtedly be of great value a fa longifolia, has not given very good re suits and may prove unsultable to the conditions which prevail on the Pacino oast. Seaside bluegrass (poa macrantha) has given excellent results wherever tried and, especially at the Walla Walla station, seemed to endure the hot, dry weather perfectly. In addition to being one of the best native sand-binders of the coast gion, this grass gives promise of being great value for forage. Seed sown on he sand dunes of the Great Lake region he past season made a good showing, adjecting the possibility of introducing his grass into the sandy regions of th sterior, Indian millet (eriocoma cuspi ata), although not coming very wel rom the seed, shows indications of be g valuable as a sand-binder, especially relatively high and dry situations. Al ough the forage is rather harsh, it is ten eaten by stock which are especially ond of the rather abundantly produced

Mr. A. B. Leckenby writes to the Agros cologist, under date of December 11, 1899 "I am delighted to tell you that the Elymus arenarius is a grand success where the water does not remain on I the long, as is also Elymus arenicolus and Elymus flavescens. You would be delighted to see the grasses growing through seven feet of drifting sand. The Elymus arenarius is particularly pleasing because of its luxuriant growth. I planted about one acre with Elymus flavescens Thursday and Friday, with roots procured rom The Daller. I am sending you b ame mall some roots of thin same grass." Of the various salthushes tested, Australlan saltbush (Atriplex semibaccata) introduced sorts, and white or sweet sage (Surotia lanate) is most promising of the

native series. The latter grows naturally on the dry, sterile soils of the ranges and dapts itself readily to cultivated conditions, producing an abundance of seed. It stir is will undoubtedly prove of great value for field. use in reclaiming the worn-out ranges. In November some very interesting ob servations were made at the Walls Walls station regarding the behavior of different grasses and forage crops toward the

west and have in most cases given ex- quite severely. Seaside blue grass and other of the Poan, or blue grasses, showed little, if any, called a of the frosts, while the grama grasses and the bluestems early became dry and by own. Pearded when: grass (Agroppron caning m) remained fresher and greener than either slender wheat grass or Western wheat grass Giant rye grass (Et/mus condensatus) was than Tye grass (A.C. mus condensatus) was injured while other tye grasses, such as Canadlan rye grass and Terreil grass, were very slightly affected. Turkestan alfalfa was not injured at all, while Ossis alfalfs, from Africa, suffered considerably, and the commonly grown variety of alfaifa was slightly lujured. Such annuals as bur clover, let fil, and gram were no injured, indicating their possible value for fall and early whater grazing. Smooth brome and Oregon brome were not at all

injured, and were growing finely.

Judging from the results of the experiments conducted at North Yakima and Walla Walla and the information acquired through personal observation of our own field agents and correspondents who are co-operating with the division, the following grasses may be suggested as avail-able for use in the Upper Pacific coast

Grasses and evovers for permanent mendows and pastu ten where the average conditions of soil and climate prevail-Alsike, mammoth clove.t, meadow fescue (Festuca pratensis), red fescue (Festuca rubra), reed fescue (Festuca arundinacea), tall meadow out grass (Arrhenatherum elatius). Western whe it grass (Agropyron spicatum), meadow wheat grass (Agropyron pseudorepens), siertler wheat grass (Agropyron tenerum), s mooth brome (Bromus ermis), Kentucky blue grass (Pon pratensis), perennial rie grass (Lo.lum perenne), Turkestan al. alfa (Medicago sativa var Turkestanica).

As deserving of trial - Wild timothy (Muhlenbergia racemosa), bearded wheat grass (Agropyron cam tum), smooth bunch grass (Poa laeviga'a), 'mutton grass (Poa fendleriana), Terrell grass (Elymus virginicus), Wyoming blue grass (Pon wheel-eril), pale bunch grass (Pon lucida), and Oasis alfalfa.

Hardy annuals-Rescue grass (Bromus unicloides), Japanese barnyard millet (Panicum crusgalli), Japanese wheat grass (Brachypodium japonicum), ifack Russian broom corn miliet (Panicum miliaceum), bur clover (Medicago dentical.ata), spring vetch (Vicia sativa), hairy vetch (Vicia

The following are suggested for further trial: Crowfoot or goose grass (Eleusine indi-ca), African miller (Eleusine coracana),

gram (Cicer arietinum), lentil (Ervum

Grasses for the dry uplands-Blue grams (Boutelous oligostachys), side oats grama (Boutelous curtip-ndula), bunch whest grass (Agropyron divergens), Nevada blue grass (Pon nevadensis), sheep fescue (Festuca ovina), King's fescue (Festuca kingil), white or sweet sage (Eurolia lanata), sainfoin (Onobrychis sativa), lanata).

Sand Binders-Sea lyme grass (Elymus arenarius), siender sand lyme grass (Elymus arenicolus), yellow lyme grass (Elymus flavescens), Astoria blue grass (Poa macrantha), Leckenby's blue grass (Poa leckenbyi);

WHY ENGLAND IS ISOLATED.

Continental Antiputhy to Britain Has Some Basis in Fact.

Chicago Times-Herald. Why was there jubilation in the capitals of Europe yesterday, when the news of a liumidating reverse to British arms in South Africa swept like an electric wave

around the world? Was it because the courts of Europe sympathize with the Boers in their so-called struggle for liberty? Was it because Europe naturally sympathizes with the weaker nation or people in such a

Neither the courts nor people of Europe have ever shown any such sympathy. Europe fiddled while the Turk slew more Armenians than there are Boers of mili-

ver British disasters is to be found in Hatred of republican England. Envy of commercial England. Jealousy of colonial England.

There is not a court in Europe where the English system of a government re-sponsible to the people, which rejects the idea of the divine right of kings and derives its authority to rule and to tax from the people, is not held in official abhor-

For more than a century England has been the sanctuary for the oppressed ref-ugees of Europe and its free press has held the torch of liberty and popular government before the eyes of the over-taxed helpless millions of the Continent. A short table of the commerce of the British empire and of Europe in 1896 will explain why the latter is consumed with nextinguishable envy of the former: Commerce of British empire
United Kingdom \$3,822,000,000
India 555,000,006
Straits Settlements 265,000,000
Cerion 60,000,000

Cape Colony Australia Canada British West Indies Oceanica Other British possessions	170,000,000 645,000,000 205,000,000 55,000,000 300,000,000 200,000,000
Total Commerce of Europe— Germany France Holland Belgium Rusein Austria All other Europe	\$2,080,000,000 1,447,000,000 1,240,000,000 659,000,000 649,000,000 620,000,000
Total	85,865,000,000

These two tables disclose the true reason for such European jubilation over British reverses as is not inspired by the hatred of free government. show why Germany, France and Russia are jealous of the British colonial empire. The United States is without the pale of this jubilation of European hatred, envy and jealousy. The government of the United Kingdom cannot be too repub can to suit the ideas of intelligent Ame leans. Its commerce cannot be so extensive as to excite our envy, because we profit by the lion's share in that com Its colonial conquests do not with British colonies are almost as profitable as England's own. In 1896 nearly one-fifth of the commerce

of the United Kingdom was with the United States and nearly one-fourth of its mports were bought from us. The following table for the last fiscal year shows why any disaster that might seriously affect the British empire is viewed with the deepest concern in every community in the United States:

United States imports and exports-British empire......\$307,182,045 \$652,274,475 Continental Europe... 235,413,016 424,964,684 From these figures it is manifest that he only nation the United States can aford to see profit at the expense of the British empire is the United States, This is the reason why there was no and will not be any jubilation in America outside of purely sentimental and Anglo-phobe circles over British reverses in South Africa.

Anything approching a world-convuls ing catastrophe to English power and prestige in South Africa will be felt in every industrial center and agricultural district in the United States.

The eag'e watches the baiting of the lier with an eye keenly alive to the passions of fear, hatred, envy and lealousy that oth nations as they do the beasts of the

Minister Lord's Hot Time.

Albany Democrat. Ex-Governor Lord has certainly struck of the seeding was done during the first half of April.

Of the varieties tested some E or more half of April.

Of the varieties tested some E or more have shown themselves to be adapted to the conditions which prevail in the North
the conditions which prevail in the North
The more than arread, while nearly related values from the Bocky mountains suffered. hot proposition in South America.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW

COMMEXTS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Recommendations to Withdraw Favors of the Law From Men Who Repeatedly Become Bankrupt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2-After a trial of a year and a half of the bankrupicy law, during which time the measure has been extensively tested and in many instances been taken advantage of, the attorney-general makes the following comments and suggestions as to its operation:
"While the propriety of suggesting amendments to the federal bankruptcy law by this department may be questionable, it is perhaps not inappropriate to place before congress such observations as may have been presented to our atten-tion through contact with those having to do with its execution and that may have been gained from a careful study of its provisions, for such action and con-sideration as may be deemed expedient. As a rule, the present law carefully guards the interests of the debtor class, while the same can hardly be said to be true of the creditors. As was well said by the American Bar Association at its recent meeting, 'whatever amendments are made to the provisions of the law relating to voluntary bankruptcy should be in the line of a better protection to the creditors against fraud in the bankruptcy proceedings,'

"Section 4 provides that any person who owes debts, except a corporation, may become a voluntary bankrupt. Corporalons are thus specifically excepted from hose entitled to the advantages of this fenture of the law. If, under the present conditions, a corporation desires to go into liquidation and have its business closed through the instrumentality of the federal authorities, it must, by a process of evasion, first commit an act of bankuptcy and then have proceedings insti-uted against itself for the purpose of heing adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. It seems no more than proper that cor-porations should be entitled to the same privileges as an individual with respect to

e voluntary feature of the law. Under section 6, bankrupts are entitled to the exemptions 'prescribed by the state laws in force at the time of filing the petition in the state wherein they have had their domicile for the six months or the greater portion thereof immediately preceding the filing of the petition."
"Upon objection to a similar provision in the act of 1867, on the ground that it

lacked uniformity and therefore was un-constitutional, the courts have held that the word 'uniform' as there used referred only to uniformity in administration. A serious question nevertheless arises as to whether the exemption should not be literally uniform in every state. As the law now stands, the exemption in one state may be limited to a homestead of a few hundred dollars in value, and in an-other it may be worth several thousand. so that, literally speaking, there is no uniformity.
"While a serious question may arise as

to the constitutionality of a provision placing a different limit on the exemptions from that fixed by the states, the attention of congress is nevertheless called to this matter in order that a final determination may be reached as to whether a uniform maximum limit should

not be set upon the amount of this exemption in the various states.

'There is, perhaps, no section of the law upon which there is greater unanimity of opinion as regards its amendment than section 14, relating to the discharge of a hankrupi. Under the are 1907 the of a bankrupl. Under the act of 1867 the assets of the debtor had to bear a certain ratio to his debts in order that a dis-charge might be obt ined. While in some cases this provision might proveefficacious as an aid in preventing fraud, it is a hard rule and largely interferes with the tru idea of a bankruptcy law. In our judg-ment, at the present time the law should Armenians than there are Boers of mili-tary age in the Transvaal.

The true reason for European jubilation ject in view might be quite proper at zome later date, after ample opportunity has been afforded the unfortunate of some years past to receive a discharge coextensive with the limits of the United

"However, whenever a person has demonstrated his inefficiency as a business man and as a result has once taken ad-vantage of the bankruptcy law, he ceases to be worthy of the same consideration as one who has not, and should not be treated as leniently by the law. It is suggested, therefore, that in the case of a person seeking to take advantage of the law a second, third or fourth time, before granting him a discharge he should compelled to pay a certain portion of debts, say one-third or one-half in the case of the second application and with an additional amount in the case of a third or fourth. This would largely remove the incentive on the part of dishon-est men to repeatedly and intentionally become bankrupt.

Discharge of Bankrupts. "Section 14b of the present law provides that a discharge shall be refused where the bankrupt, with fraudulent intent to conceal his true financial condition and in contemplation of bankruptcy, destroys, conceals, or falls to keep books of acco or records from which his true condition might be ascertained.' It has been he'd that the burden of proof in this case is upon the creditors to show this intent, which is frequently all but impossible. The bankrupt is the one benefited by the discharge, and logically it would seem that the onus of showing that his failure to keep proper books of account was no

with the intent to concent his true finan-cial condition should be placed upon h'm. "The law specifies certain debts which are not released by a discharge in bank-ruptcy, but no mention is made of the ase where additional credit is obtained hrough the bankrupt's misrepresentation of the condition of his assets. It would and foremen. seem that in cases of this character the bankrupt should not only be refused lischarge, but a severe penalty provided barns, lofty paddocks, acattered here for the offense. A creditor must rely there, make a scene that is perure more or less upon the debtor's integrit when giving credit, and if through the practice of deception new or additional credit is given, such debts should certainly not be discharged, notwithstanding the fact that judgment has not previously

been had upon such debts. "Another provision which should be carefully considered is where the bankrupt has conveyed property for the pur-pose of giving a preference, with intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors. In this case it seems that the act Itself uld operate as a bar to bankrupt's discharge and possibly be made an of-fense. The simple fact of the right to recover property illegally transferred by a bankrupt, if discovered, is no deterrent o the commission of such act, and there ore it would seem that the best prefense and punishable accordingly. Furthermore, the limit of four months within which a conveyance creating a preference may be set aside, when it is that it is lacking in good faith, is insuffi-

"Where a man obtains credit sells stock thus obtained at cost or below to get its equivalent in money into his hands and then squanders it for his ow picasure without any intention of repay-ing the same, he is certainly unworthy of onsideration, and it would seem the ourt might in all propriety be authorized

deny a discharge, "There is no doubt whatever that the foca allowed under the present law are in many respects inadequate for the services needed. While under the act of 1867 the exorbitancy of the fees and ex-penses formed a potent factor in its repeal, the present law has gone to the latter extreme and reduced the charges to a minimum, and to such an extent as to make them hardly adequate to secure or retain such class of officers as are re-

many instances unusual qualifications are capes him from the selling of a pound of necessary to the proper conduct of a pro-ceeding in bankruptcy and the protection harness. of an estate. While it is perhaps not The way the name of the Bitter Root proper to state wherein the limit should ranch has become famous throughout the placed, the matter should receive the aporting world, both in America and abrend, is because of its famous horses.

"Other amendments might very properly be suggested, but the foregoing seem to be among the most important, and while it is perhaps not incumbent upon this department to make any recom-mendations in this matter, we have ventured to present the foregoing merely as suggestions for such consideration as they may warrant.

Criticism of the Law.

"As might naturally be expected, the innovation in the method of procedure with reference to insolvency has met with criticism favorable and otherwise. The number of applicants for relief under the fact that the vast sums being released through the discharge merely means the less, and which never would be of value, with the resultant good that those op-pressed with the weight of misfortane may start life anew and have an opportunity to redeem themselves. The resea-ing of nearly 20,000 individuals from them past obligations within the year, many of marked ability in the business world, who, perhaps through some misfortune beyond their control, have been reduced almost to penury, can have but one re-sult, and that for the good. "That some idea might be furnished

congress upon the question as to the time when these obligations were incurred which caused insolvency, an effort was made by this department to obtain this in-formation from the referces, but it has proved only partially successful. Suf-ficient data have been obtained, however, to show that a large percentage of those who are receiving discharges became in-solvent during the period of business depression which swept over this country several years since, and some for periods even anterior.

"As opposed to the criticism of the law, stands the declaration of the American Bar Association at its meeting in Buffalo during the past summer. The committee on commercial law of that association

ade the following report: peneficial legislation; (b) that the general eatures of the present bankrupt law should have the approval and support of the bar and commercial community; (c) that whatever amendments are made to the provisions of the law relating to vol-untary bankruptcy should be in the line of a better protection to the creditor against fraud in the bankruptcy proceedings; (d) that the amendments to the provisions of the law relating to involuntary bankruptcy should be along the lines of a better remedy for the creditor for fraud, actual or contemplated, on the part of the debtor previous to the institution of bankruptcy proceedings."

'In line with the foregoing is the declaration of the Commercial Law League of America, at its convention at Asbury Park luring the past summer, when it placed itself on record as favoring 'a national bankruptcy law and approves of the gen-

eral features of the act of 1898." "This and like favorable comment at other conventions presents the view generally taken with reference to the qu of the existence of a permanent federal bankruptcy law."

DALY'S EXPENSIVE HOME.

Pamous Montana Stock Farm in the Eitter Root Valley.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 26.—(Special to the Chicago Record.)—While the world of speculators is occupied in guessing as to the future movement of Marcus Daly, his family and friends know that in a very short time he will retire to the magnifi-cent estate he has created in the Bitter Root valley, the famous Bitter Root slock farm. This immense ranch comprises in the ranch proper more than 17,000 acres. with over 30,000 acres of mountain lands, tate, and even now in the dead of winter it is full of interest. One reason so lit-tle is read of it is that it is quite a distance from the beaten track. Up to a little more than a decade ago nearly the whole ranch consisted of barren, arid sench lands, but when Mr. Daly acquired the land he made it blossom like the ros The bottom lands were partially watered by a tiny creek, water being a scarce ar-ticle; and Mr. Daly immediately inaugurated a system of irrigation at a cost of \$350,000. There are numerous large ditches which divert the waters of Skalkaho and Gird's creeks which supply water enough all the time, but to guard against every possibility a large canal over 10 miles long has recently been completed, which s connected with the river.

Expense Not Considered, dwelling-house is a model of modern architecture, and not a convenience known to man, no matter how costly, has been omitted. The furniture is very handsome, suitable for a mansion on Fifth avenue, New York. The house stands in the middle of grounds that are parklike and is located about a mile from the railway station. Running in front of the house is a wide driveway, or boulevard, to north, over six miles in length, and which has at intervals other similar driveways bisecting it and running transverse ly. These driveways are shaded on eithe side by Balm of Gilead trees and Califor-nia poplars. Scattered about are wooded parks, where wild animals abound. In the isy seasons over 500 men are employe and in all the year around over 200 make their home on the ranch. To house these men and their families hundreds of cottages have been erected with more pre entious residences for the superintendents

Taking a birdseye view at the center of the ranch, all the homes, the immense barns, lofty paddocks, scattered here and and full of life. The magnitude of opera tions may be guessed at when the monthly pay roll is never less than \$7500, in the off seasons. Over 5000 cattle of the che cest breeds supply the finest cream and butter nuch of it being consumed in Butte. While he has about 15,000 acres devoted to agriculture and 500 acres in fruits, Mr. Daly es not allow his products to in any way interfere with the markets of the farmers in the Bitter Root valley. Much of it is shipped to Butte and retailed in the big Hennessey store, now the property of the Amalgamated combine. The balance finds its way to other mining centers controlled by Mr. Daly, affording better vegetables milk, cream, butter, meat, etc., than the general market affords. Only cream is hipped to Butte from the dairy: no milk The cream retails for 50 cents a wart. The ranch is so strictly up to date that every building from the mansion and cottages down to the smallest barn is lighted with electricity, and water from Skalkaho creek has been piped to every

Only Specialists Employed. Mr. Daly for his head men employs only opecialists. W. H. Pierce has charge of a reamery, where the milk of 300 cows I nanufactured by the huge separators in gilt-edged butter, Swan Johnson ha charge of the hotticulture I department; th agricultural section is so large it is d vided into six departments, under the charge of William Brody, Elmer Krouse Tom McCourt, W. H. Steele, Fred Lillie) all competent foremen. Joe Ray has charge of the stock cattle. The trotters are in charge of David Peel, while Joseph Ray rains them. The veterinary section, which retain such class of officers as are required to properly execute the law and protect the interests of all concerned.

The services required of referees and

trustees are extremely exacting, and in business lines, and not a single item es

which, born and bred on this ranch, have carried away the honors on every racetrack of note. This is Marcus Daly's one hobby-horses and racing. His open and covered circular tracks, his vast training inclosures, are the admiration of ever-racing man. Mr. Da'y went into the bust ness systematically; he first visited the most celebrated stock farms and stables of this country; from each he purchased the choicest get, the fastest strains of racing blood; then he sent to England. France, Persian and Arabin, where no horse was too high-priced for him to se-cure for this Bliter Foot ranch in the wilds of Montana; this blending of the blood of centuries, of the most Liustrious voluntary feature of the law and the wilds of Montana; this blending of the great contrast between the magnitude of blood of centuries, of the most flustrious the Habilitles as compared with the assets. Hneage, has brought forth equine wonders has caused unfavorable criticism on the whose achievements have amused the respect of some, but a thoughtful considering world. No matter where there princes ation of the conditions demonstrates the land princesses have been reared they can find no fault with their quarters her

Over 700 acres sown with blue grass are devoted to the stud paddocks and to the brood mares and their colts. Nearly 1500 acres have been set aside for the thoroughbreds, and for this purpose it has been cut up into hundreds of high-ferred paddocks. Near by is the residence of Sam Lucas, the genial Kentleckian, the famous expert breeder, in charge of the thoroughbreds; grouped around are mussive barns, cottages, orchards and gar-dens. Everywhere are shade trees and driveways, running water, making a verftable equine paradise.

A Horse Palace. In the center of this thoroughbred de-partment is the pride of Dely's heart, the famous "Tammany castle," located on a plateau which rises gently fully 199 feet designed the custle, and will show the favored ones over it with a good deal of pride. It is a one-story brick building, fire-proof in every detail. In it are only six stalls and an office. These stalls are feet square, and have a brick cetting 12 inches in thickness. Each stall is no only plastered, but wainscoted and fin-ished in solid onk, with ventilation at the bottom, brought from the roof. A perfectly equable temperature is main-tained the year round.

At the rear of the barn is the immense

granary of solid stone. A macadamized walk runs all around the cratle, and this is all roofed over, founding attractive verandum; these verandum are literally enneshed in summer with the choicest of vines and flowers. In the front is ove an acre of green velvet lawn; all about are beds of flowers. In the front is over an acre of glittering sand, while foun-tains are playing in every available epot, In this department are kept the finest stallions; Hamburg, valued at \$75,000; Tammany, Ogden, Bathampton and In-verness, costing Marcus Daly over \$26,000 but which no sum could purchase from him now. All are well known as roya stallions and winners of the largest prize ever offered. Hamburg won the Brighton cup in 1898; Tammany won the Regiliza-tion in 1895; Ogden was the Futurity winner in 1897, while Bathampton and Caver ness were the greatest stallions England stables ever produced. Other celebrated stallons are Montana, the winner of the Suburban in 1.92; Sam Lucas, Primress, The Pepper and many others. Here are also quartered the cream of the broad mares—over 200 in all, together with foals. to whom the racing men of America look for world-beaters. It will be remembered that Sam Lucas was for years in the empley of August Belmont, handling his thoroughbreds, before coming to Mon-

The standard-bred or trotting depart

ment is located in the lower lands, and over 1000 acres is devoted to it. Like the thoroughbred department, everything is in the most elaborate and convenient form. Paddocks, barns, all built with an eye to the greatest convenience, but still pleas-ing to look at, both outside and inside. There are about 100 brood manes, and the foals there. The chief of the stallions is Prodigal, son of John Nolan; Ponce de Leon and Milrot are also kept in this Prodigal, son of John Nolan: Ponce de Leon and Milrot are also kept in this department. It is an interesting sight to see Joe Rae training the green coits, of MACRUM. W. S. Sec. Green Camera Chin. 216 whom he has charge as far as training MAXWELL DR W. E. Phys. 36 Surg. 751-713. used solely for pasturage. In summer the goes. David Peel, who was also for years place has all the charms of a feudal es- with Belmorat, has general charge of the with Belmont, has general charge of the trotters. The entire ranch, every department, is connected by telephone with the stock-farm office, which is in Hamilton, Another thing for which the ranch is famous is its dog kennels, which are all grouped around Tummany castle. The different strains and breeds are well known to dog fanciers. One can almost pick out the dogs in Butte which have come from Daly's kennels, so superior are they. Another sight well worth see-ing are the hatcheries and fowl coverts. lso situated on the plateau. Every kind of pigeon is no be seen here; every of pigeon is to be seen here; every kind of game cock flourishes, and English and China pheasands abound. The pea fowls add a picturesque touch. As for domestic fowls, not a breed can be named which is not here represented. A peculiar thing is the hundreds of quali in the fields all over the ranch. Mr. Daly imported them from California, and they are multiplying

beyond his most sanguine hopes. From a very brief description som of the magnitude of operations on Daiy's ranch may be gained. But no one can arrive at an idea of the beauty of the place unless he visits it. Weeks could be pleasantly spent visiting the different de-partments. It has so far, stock and all, eartments. It has so far, stock and all, cost Mr. Daly over \$4,000,000, but it will wpay him a thousand-fold, although that art he does not care about.

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