# The Oregonian.

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Weather indications for Portland and vicin : Increasing cloudiness, probably followed showers, cooler; winds becoming south-sterly.

#### PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 80

#### SUPPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser hails it as one of the triumphs of Senator Morgan's success in his contest before the people of his state for reelection, that the Nicaragua canal will have the continued support of this most earnest and able of its champions. Again, Senator Morgan is among those who insist on neutralization of the canal, as against those who would erect a system of fortifications upon it. On this point the Senate and House bills differ radically; but the House committee has agreed to an amendment of its bill striking out the provision for "fortification" and "defense" of the canal, and in view of this action of that committee it is given out from Washington that the House committee on rules has agreed to report a special rule providing for the consideration of the bill and amendment on May 1 and 2. Mr. Hepburn, of the House committee, is quoted as saying that the passage of the bill in this form is "unquestion-

It seems, therefore, to be certain that the bill will pass both houses this ses-sion. Moreover, through the new treaty negotiated by Secretary Hay the obstacles so long presented in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be taken out of the way. Neutralization of the canal will remove such objections as Mr. Cleveland urged, during his latest term, when he wrote: "Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit-a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition."

Senator Morgan has rendered a signal scrylce to the country in his earnest support of measures necessary to this great undertaking. It is part of his view of the conditions of National expansion, resulting from the war with Spain. He is an ardent advocate of the retention of the Philippine Islands, and his triumph over his opponents in his state goes far to show that in the South there are powerful forces within the Democratic party that are not in accord with the theories of our Little Americans. It may not be practicable to take Alabama away from Bryan, but Alabama will not favor that portion of the Bryan platform which calls for sbandonment of the Philippine Islands; and moreover, it will keep a delegation in Congress that will support the sentiment of the state on this important issue. Senator Pettus is in accord with Senator Morgan, and General Wheeler's influence is powerful throughou the state.

## A POPULAR DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Department of Agriculture is conceded on all hands to be painstaking and valuable. It is imposible, of course, for so stupendous a work as that undertaken by this department to be carried on entirely with out concession to the politicians. Whether correct or not, the belief is general that the amount spent in seed distribution is more in the nature of election expenses in the various Congressional districts than for the real benefit of farmers and agriculture, but the House of Representatives is so wedded to this scheme that it was found impossible to reduce the amount appropriated for that purpose from \$170,-000 to \$130,000, and gourd and pumpkin seeds, snap-dragon and flox, and simflar "new and rare varieties" of vegetable and flower seeds will continue to be scattered broadcast through the Postal Department under the M. C.

frank among the dear people. But this sum, though large, is wholly wasted, and, after all, it is but a small portion of the \$3,000,000 appropriation voted by the House for the work of the Agricultural Department. It is agreed upon all hands that the farmers' bulletins issued by the Department are among the most valuable publications of this kind ever gotten out, while the researches of agents resulting in the introduction of new plants suited to arid lands, statements based upon careful analysis in regard to soils, drainage, tide land, reclamation and seeding, are at least of great suggestive value, and there is every reason to believe they will be of permanent advantage. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the appropriation for the work of the Department of Agriculture meets the cheerful acquiescence of the people at large. The work is done intelligently and comprehensively if not economically. It reaches in one form and another a vast number of people of the class that forms the basis of the country's prosperity, encouraging them by its attention and helping them by

its suggestions. The agricultural industries of the en tire country have in late years taken an advanced grade. The hapharard in farming is no longer indulged by intelligent, progressive men, but its posibilities are being reached after, and the results are full of promise. How much of this is due to the interes taken in farming as a progressive inustry worthy of governmental ald long educational lines, it is, of course, sible to tell, but there is reas believe that this has been a potent nce. At all events it is conceded hat the Department of Agriculture is

doing excellent work; that this work, through carefully prepared bulletins, reaches a very large number of our people, and that appreciation of it is steadily growing.

#### NOT DATA, BUT ACTION.

The answer of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to Senator Simon, that he desired further data on the subject of the excessive duties collected in the Philippines, is simply a diplomatic way of saying the War Department is not yet ready to act in the matter. Data enough were presented long ago, and the only reason why there has been no reduction in the duties is the desire of the military government to make the income from local taxes and tariff levies bear a satisfactory relation to the expense of maintaining the government, aside from purely military expenditures.

The conditions in Manile commercial ly are creditable neither to our common business sense as a people nor to our often asserted purpose of making American control of the islands beneficial to the people who inhabit them. From a commercial standpoint we are acting foolishly. We are shutting out our own goods from a market that we might almost monopolize, and we are keeping the price of everything far above the ability of the people to pay, and all this because the military government will look only at the temporary revenue aspect of the matter. Setting ourselves before the world as the special advocates and sponsors of the open door policy in the Orient, we are giving a practical Illustration of our insincerity by maintaining at Manila the most exclusive tariff schedule ever invented to close the door of commerce to the world, and, with poetic justice, we ourselves suffer the most from our defenseless act. Never before in the history of Manila

have conditions been so bad there for the people as they are now, in this second year of the management of affairs by a nation which justifies its presence with the plea that it is there to benefit the people and give them better civil, commercial and industrial conditions than existed under the rule of Spain. Old residents estimate the advance in the cost of living at 300 per cent. Salaries and wages have not advanced in any such proportion. In-deed, the ability of the common people to pay is less now than ever before. Enforcement of the Spanish tariff, which was intended to be absolutely prohibitive against all classes of goods that Spain could supply, has raised the cost of everything enormously. some classes of canned goods the duties collected are from two to three times the original value of the articles in the United States. There was a differential in favor of Spain, which formerly kept down the cost, but that differential the Americans abolished. and everything now pays the prohibitive duties. Could anything be more absurd or more suicidal? Have we a right to add to the natural disturbance in commerce and increase of the cost of living resulting from the insurrection the weight of this exaction at the custom-house, imposed and maintained by the military government?

We are looking forward as a mercial people to the upbuilding of a great commerce with the Orient, in which our possession of the splendid port at Manila shall be an important factor, and yet for nearly two years we have willfully and needlessly kept that port practically closed to our own people. Folly could scarcely go farther. The War Department requires no more data than it already has. All that is needed is action,

DUPES. The well-known fact that it is impossible to protect a certain class of redulous, simple-minded folk against themselves, and so render them invulnerable to attack from rascals of the "get something for nothing" type, receives fresh proof almost every day in the year, somewhere. A recent example of the plausibility of manipulating rascals and of the folly of the credulous who take his bait, hook and ali, and become his ready victims, comes from Brooklyn, where a man. Miller by name, the head of a concern known as the Brooklyn Syndicate, was recently convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to ten years in the state's

This particular swindler made lying pretense of earning for his customers, in a sort of brokerage business, 520 per cent, and a small army of greedy gudgeons took the bait. Of course, he did not realize that or any other amount for them on the investment, but failed, full-handed, it is alleged, leaving them without recourse. He has been convicted of grand larceny, it is true, and given the maximum penalty, of which virtually one-third, under the New York prison system, is remitted for good behavior while under sentence. His "earnings" through his dishonest practices are conservatively estimated at \$200,000. This sum is carefully hidden away awaiting his release from prison, thus giving him something like \$30,000 a year for the seven years of his confinement, or \$20,000 a year in case he is so impolitic as not to make the record of the "model convict" during the first years of his incarceration.

This is pretty good pay for playing the rascal and confidence man, yet there is absolutely no way to block the game, because there is no way to protect credulous people, with a touch of dishonesty in their natures, from themselves. It seems incredible that any person of ordinary business sens should be taken in on a proposition promising a return in a few months of 520 per cent on a small investment, but it is a fact, nevertheless, as demonstrated by the expose of this Brooklyn Syndicate, that there are many such persons abroad in the world without the guardianship afforded by plair common sense and a quick conscience A question raised in connection with this case is whether the law in most states, our own included, is not too lenient in dealing with criminals who deliberately premeditate crimes of this character. There might be, and in the interest of justice should be, some provision made whereby the sentence of the convicted criminal in such cases might be doubled when he has it in hi power to make at least partial restitution to his dupes and refuses to do so. This would not operate to protect credulous people of the class to which ther dupes belong from themselves, but it might serve as a warning to other sim flarly disposed scoundrels of the Miller type. The line of demarcation between the fool and the knave is so slight in

the case of men who are swindled out

of their money on the promise of a re-

turn in a few months of 520 per cent

that the victims of this and similar "get rich quick" schemes do not receive unstinted sympathy. Nevertheless the master scoundrel should receive a term of imprisonment for his share in the transaction that would make even enormous gains seem of triffing importance

#### WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The observance of Confederate Memorial day at a distance of thirty-five years from the close of the Civil War suggests the thought of what might have been had it not been for the providential fact that Jefferson Davis, rather than a broader-minded man was president of the Southern Confederacy. The view that victory was not only possible to the South, but that the loss of that victory was due to Davis, is freshly presented not only by leneral Schofield in his "Forty-six Years in the Army," but by General Force's recently published life of Gen-eral Sherman. Both of these distinguished soldiers served under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and General Schofield really settled the fate of the Nashville campaign by his repulse of Hood's army at Franklin, November 30, 1864. General Schofield was a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a very able commander in the field. General Force was an able division commander during four years of war, and he was an able lawyer, who was Judge of the Superior Court of Cincin nati for a number of years. General Force was therefore, as a man of judicial quality and training, well fitted to form a calm, dispassionate judgment apon the question whether victory was possible for the South, had not Jefferson Davis, at the critical hour of the Atlanta campaign, removed Joe John-ston and replaced him with Hood, ordering Hood at the same time to take the offensive against Sherman.

General Schofield points out that to Sherman Grant said, in his letter of April 4, 1864: "You I propose to move against Johnston's army to break it up." Sherman did not accomplish the task assigned "to break it up" in the four months of almost constant fighting with Johnston's army. That army was not broken up until after Atlanta had been evacuated, and Hood, recklessly invading Tennessee, butted his head against our intrenched lines at Franklin, and then led the ragged remnant of his beaten army to Nashville, where Thomas had 55,000 troops mustered to attack 25,000 infantry, supplemented by not more than 10,000 mounted men under Forrest. Hood signalized his accession to the command by the boldest kind of aggressive tactics, amounting to utter rashness in the command of a force so inferior to that of his adversary. General Schofield says that Sherman and Johnston were so equally matched in skill that neither could gain any material advantage over the other. He holds that, if Davis had not removed Johnston, the rebellion would have been as far from an end in that part of the South, even if Atlanta had fallen, as it was by the 1st of May. 1864. "Johnston would have been there in front of Sherman, all the same, and at least one more campaign would have been required before the march to the sea could have been made."

General Schofield holds that the final "breaking up" of Hood's army in Tennessee was due largely to an accident which, in the ordinary course of military operations, ought not to have happened, and by which Hood was tempted to make at Franklin one of those furious assaults on intrenched lines that are almost always disastrous. This reckless assault "broke up" the Confederate Army of the Tennessee. Had Johnston been as reckless as Hood, quickly time and again between Resaca and Atlanta. General Johnston told Schofield after the war that, in his judgment, Sherman's operations in Hood's rear ought not to have caused the evacuation of Atlanta; that he, when in command, had anticipated such a movement, and intended to prepare to oppose it by constructing artillery redoubts at all suitable points in the rear of Atlanta, as well as in front. which redoubts could be very speedily onnected by infantry intrenchments whenever necessary; that he aimed to keep in Atlanta at all times supplies nough to last him longer than Sherman's army could subsist on the contents of their wagons and haversacks. Johnston further pointed out that Sherman could not possibly hold all the rail oads leading into Atlanta at the same time, nor destroy any one of them so thoroughly that it could not be repaired in time to replenish the supplies in At-

The judgment of General Schofield is that, but for the removal of Johnston, Atlanta would not have fallen; or, even f its evacuation had been forced, Sher man's march to the sea would have been out of the question, or the destruction of Johnston's army. In this event, Richmond would probably not have fallen in April, 1865, for Johnston could have withdrawn his army comparatively intact in the face of Sherman and retained command of the rail roads so completely that, if necessary he could have reinforced Lee before Grant could have reinforced Sherman Generals Schofield and Force believe that, but for the removal of Johnston the war would have lasted at least another year, and if it had, the South would have obtained peace and independence, for the financial shoe was pinching us so sharply that the people would have, in sheer weariness of war, nade peace. Davis' fatal policy of diffusion instead of concentration cost the South the loss of New Orleans, Fort Donelson, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksourg, Chattanooga and Atlanta. Haleck's same military policy of diffusion saved the Confederacy for three years from Davis' folly. When Grant began to apply the screws of concentration Davis and his Confederacy collapsed The Southern Confederacy really died of too much "Jeff Davis"

The name of Admiral Dewey, when mentioned in connection with the Presdency at the Vermont State Republic an convention last week, caused a great deal of amusement. That it was not the Admiral but the would-be politician who excited derision, however, was seen in the fact that references to his bray ery and achievement as a sailor elic ited enthusiastic applause. If the Admiral has not yet awakened to a sense of his awkward position before the American public, this attitude of a body of intelligent men of his own neighbor hood ought to arouse him from the strange condition into which he has

a heavy restraining hand upon his sud-den political aspirations. He is "The Admiral" still, with an honorable rec-ord behind him, even though, through overpersuasion, he has signified his willingness to assume a political role.

It has been the habit of various Nev York papers to print stories of disagreements between Senator Platt and Governor Roosevelt, and it is quite likely that some of them are correct. Roosevelt is not an amiable person under the dictates of any kind of bossship. Light on the relations between Platt and Roosevelt is contained in a recent New York Sun interview that is worth reproducing in part. Platt, having been asked about the Vice-Presidential nomination, said:

"Governor Roseeveit is a soldier and a good Republican, and if there is a unanimous call for him to serve his country as Vice-President or for any other place, he will obey the summons, but, in my opinion, no such exigency will arise, as the Governor's supporters in this state want him for Governor again."

"Then you think that Roseevelt will be renominated for Governor?" Senator Platt was next asked.

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"I do: certainly I do," replied Senator Platt,
"and furthermore I believe that if New York
State cannot agree upon a candidate for VicePresident, the nomination for that exalted ofice will go to the West."

All of which means that Roosevelt will not run for Vice-President, and Platt has found it out, and will support him for renomination. There is nothing else to do.

The persistent fight which the Boers are putting up against certain ultimate defeat challenges admiration for its loyalty while it is open to censure on the ground of humanity. The progress of the war and its outcome are based upon the staying qualities of the contestants. England's resources are practically inexhaustible, while those of the Transvaal will sooner or later reach their limit. In the meantime, England's casualty list has reached large proportions and is steadily growing, though Lord Roberts' movements are supposed to be governed to a great extent by his de-sire to save needless sacrifice of the lives of his men.

Citizens who find their letter-boxes crowded with speeches of Hon. John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, in the House of Representatives, on "The Boer War and the Duty of the United States Relative to the Same," are inclined to wish the franking privilege were abolished. Few of them care a bawbee about the Boer war, and none of them cares anything about what Mr. Shafroth says or thinks about it. The abuse of the franking privilege enables Congressmen to put themselves on a level with manufacturers of baking-powder, salad dressing, etc., in the way of inflicting seless printed matter on a suffering

The abolition of the Army canteen is, as pointed out by the Boston Transcript, urged by certain liquor-dealers as well as by certain clergymen. It is not unusual to witness the meeting of extremes in matters of this kind, nor s such meeting hard to understand. In this instance it is explained in the belief of the former that abolition of the canteen would give them opportunity to sell bad liquor at high profit to soldiers, and the assumption of the latter that without the canteen soldiers would not drink. The premises of the first are, unfortunately, better placed than those of the latter.

You who are not yet registered for the June and November elections would do well to register now, without further delay. There are but two weeks more and during the last days there will be a rush. Throughout the state one fourth of the voters are yet unregistered. There is barely time remaining for attention to this duty. If you were not born in the United States, take your papers with you. Remember also that it will give you trouble to vote in the Presidential election if you do not register now.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in Chicago the other day, said: "The territorial expansion of the last two years is not far so wide a deviation from older deas and methods as was the expansion when Florida or Louisiana was purchased. Especially the Louisiana purchase by Jefferson marked a great step forward." To the reporter's question, "But how about the effect on our life as a people?" Dr. Hale made anwer: "Oh, God knows that; we don't."

Judge O'Day and other Democratic statesmen are preparing a platform for the Citizens Legislative ticket. The Democratic convention and the Citizens mass meeting which produced this groesque ticket thoughtfully left the small matter of platform to O'Day. That man of might has a choice assortment of principles, which he gladly furnishes on application.

Sioux Falls, the home town of Senator Pettigrew, has just gone Republican by an unprecedented majority. Is it possible that the South Dakota Senator, in his zeal to be heard, has een unwise enough to bombard his fellow townsmen with free copies of his recent speeches? It looks like it, certainly.

Talk of intervention by the United States between Briton and Boer in South Africa is pure foolery. It is plain that the contest is such that there can be no intervention save by force. If we are not ready to declare war on Great Britain we may better mind our own usiness.

Conservative Democrats might as rell give it up. The Kansas City platform will declare for silver and the other isms of the revolutionary Chicago document. There will be no Missour ompromise this year.

Evidently the Congressional exposur knocked the wind out of the pneumatic tube business.

## Immigration and the New Censu

Boston Globe, population of the United States 1780 was 7.220,881; in 1830, 12,896,030; in 1830, 23,191,576; in 1870, 28,558,371; in 1880, 50,155,781 and in 1890, 62,622,250. Can we safely judge of the present population by these data, or have another set of conditions begur

to operate.
It is certain that other lands are hold ing out great attractions to im There is a heavy tide sweeping towards South America, and especially the Ar-gentine Republic. In fact, immigration is remarkably active in the southern confailen or permitted himself to be pushed. His fellow citizens are not likely to forget the service he rendered his country in the vocation to which he had been trained, even while they lay powerful magnet, and both the British and French are looking to a vast empire when two great railways shall bleect the Dark Continent from north to south

What the natural attractions and promises of other countries have done to divert the tide of immigration we have assisted the tide of immigration we have assisted through direct restrictions upon it. In short, all things seem to operate to divert the great European stream, and the results will doubtless be manifest in the coming census. Many have come to the conclusion that our accretions have been in jate years too rapid, and that it is high time to look after the quality as well as the quantity of the grist that is dumped into the immigration hopper. It would not be surprising if our population in coming years did not increase as rapidly as from 1830 to 1850.

#### WHAT'S THIS, WHAT'S THIST De Pachmann, Evidently, Would Not Be Missed by This Tribe.

New York Times, April 20. M. Vladmir de Pachmann, the Russian plano virtuoso, gave a recital at Carnegio Hall, yesterday afternoon. It was set forth that this was to be his farewell to the American public, though he has yet to ap-pear at a benefit entertainment. As a formal adieu the recital was less to M. de Pachmann's credit than almost any other he has given in the entire season. His programme was composed of compositions by Chopin, whose especial interpreter he has been named by hysterical persons not at all acquainted with the at all acquainted with the written text of Chopin's music, and therefore not able to detect the gross impositions practiced by this technical trickster.

M. de Pachmann was heard yesterday

M de Pachmann was heard yesterday by a large audience, which received his distortions of the immortal Pole's music with demonstrations of joy. The spectacle was not an encouraging one to those who hope to see a real and wide musical culture in this metropolis. The audience, however, was in no sense representative of the musical taste of New York. Even so erratic a creature as de Pachmann knows when and where he may indulge in his most inexcusable extravagances. He was pleased yesterday to play tricks He was pleased yesterday to play tricks with the rhythms, and in some instances, as in one of the mazurkas, even with the as in one of the mazurkas, even with the written notes of the music. He began his recital in a sensible mood, but he did not remain in it, and the performance came to a close with a reading of the familiar A flat valse, Opus 42, which was simply wicked. The distinctly written theme in dual time, which the composer so beautifully works against the triple rhythm of the composition, M de Pachmann transformed into a lilting six-eighth movement, and he played pranks with

movement, and he played pranks with bass notes not intended to be emphasized. The second theme of the A flat ballade, The second theme of the A flat ballade, which was also on his programme, he played in a similar manner, making it sound like an extract from a set of language only numbers which he played clers. The only numbers which he played in a manner in any respect pleasing to a friend of Chopin, were some of the pre-ludes and etudes. If M. de Pachmann is anything at all, he is a Chopin technician. He excels in those pieces in which his suavity of style and his mellow tone are well placed. He played the set of prewell placed. He played the set of pre-ludes well, especially the No. 23. In the ctudes of Opus 16 he was at his best in Nos. 3 and 4. The echo effects in No. 9 were well read, but the grandeur, the pas-sion, the elemental force of tumultuous rhythm in the great C minor etude were utterly buried under a mawkish and pul-ing effeminacy, which was an insult to the

memory of Chopin and the intelligence of the audience. The voice parts in the Opus 25, No. 3. were obscured by bad pedaling. The No. 7 of this opus was sickly enough to please the most morbid of feminine Cho but the "Butterfly" was performed with a nimble lightness of touch wholly suitable to its character and much to be preferred to the lrate manner in which some plan-ists attack it. The C sharp minor valse was near the end of the programme, and as the planist had by the time he reached it flown to the extremity of his vagaries, it was literally slaughtered, its contours blurred, and its harmonic scheme transformed into chaos. And yet there are persons who call this man the greatest of Chopin interpreters!

## A SOCIALISTIC FAILURE.

Mayor Jones Has Found Out That All Men Are Not Equal.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, has, it is reported, given up the socialistic scheme no inaugurated in his business a few months. o. It is explained that he found that ne of the men employed in the estabago. lishment were not as willing to work as others, and decided that they should not therefore, have the same compensation or profits that went to the industrion employes Mayor Jones ought to have known before he made his experiment that be alike. There are big men and little men, wise men and dull men, and slow men, willing men and lazy men, and there always will be, as there always

have been.

But it is something to Jones' credit that he has been willing to acknowledge his error. He started out some time ago as the champion of labor, and when a poli-tician geto headed in that direction it is hard, as a rule, to induce him to listen to reason. Possibly Jones would have been more obstinate if his pocketbook had not been so intimately concerned in the fransaction. Let us assume, however, that his socialistic plan was given up, not for selfish reasons, but in justice to all concerned. The lesson remains just the

Only a plumbers' or a brickleyers' unio can make every workman worth just as much as every other, no matter what his temperament, physical or otherwise, may be. Only a trades union, with an author-ized walking delegate, can level the places that were made uneven by Nature, and be excused by officers of the law for de stroying the property of the man wh declines to submit to its ruling. It looks as if Jones regards commo sense and reasonable profits as being eve

and reasonable profits as being even enduring and attractive than the

## COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Good Work of New York Business New York Tribune.

New York Tribune.

It is gratifying to learn that the Chamber of Commerce and Columbia University have devised a pian whereby the young men of the city, the state and the country will have an opportunity to fit themselves thoroughly for the duties of Government service and business life. This is one of the good resulting of the conditions. the good results of our present policy of nsion. European countries have long tince seen the necessity of of establish facilities for higher commercial education and the movement is now spreading ray and the movement is now spreading rap-idly in this country as well. The business men, the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of various cities are lending their support to the educational scheme, and it is probable that within a year or two commercial courses will be offered in all the large universities.

Having foreseen the necessity some time ago, New York will probably be the first in the field. A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce presented last year an exhaustive report on commercial edu-cation and offered a number of valuable suggestions toward putting the plan int practice. The Chamber also suggested the advisability of establishing a collegiate course in commerce in connection with Columbia University, where so much has already been done in economic and polit-ical education by the School of Political Science. The plan has met with a ready response from members of the Chambe and others interested in Commercial edu ation. A subscription list has been ed for raising the necessary fund, headed by the President of the Chamber; a num ber of names have already been added, and it is hoped that arrangements can be

#### GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 24.-The Agricultural Department is highly pleased with the success that has accompanied the ef-forts to introduce into the arid and semtarid sections of the Northwest and Pa-cific Northwest the beardless or smooth brome grass, where it has taken the place of and given much promise as a pasture and meadow grass. The experi-ments that have so far been made show that it will succeed under conditions that that it will succeed under conditions that prove fatal to timothy, orchard grass or alfaifa. There has been a great demand for this grass from Oregon, and in tha state the results have been very success ful. A strong point in favor of the smooth brome is that from 80 to 90 per cent of the seed germinates, and in some instances with especially high-grade seed as high as 26 per cent has been known

The department recommends that from The department recommends that from 15 to 20 pounds of this seed be sown to the acre, although in some cases it has been found advisable to sow as much as 40 pounds to the acre. At least 15 pounds of pure and germinable seed are needed for an acre. Experience has shown that to obtain the heat results this. to obtain the best results this seed should be broadcasted, and be harrowed in or covered in some way, rather than being drilled in. A covering to a depth of two inches has been found to give the best results, but whether that is followed or not it is recommended that all brome grass seed should be covered, because of its light weight, and likelihood of being blown away. It is quite evident that this variety of seed is to be quite a factor in maintaining pasture lands in Eastern Or-egon, and the department is quite ready to supply this seed to persons who are anxious to give it a test. There has been a considerable demand for alfalfa seed, as well, but this seems to have been exhausted, and, as the brome is more sat-isfactory and more hardy, it is recom-mended for Oregon planting.

#### Hill Again Taking Notice.

As the Presidential election comes around we begin to hear something about David B. Hill. Hill's first prominent appearance in National affairs was at Chicago in 1884, when he, as a delegate from New York, in the most forceful manner nominated Grover Cleveland. Cleveland at that time was Governor of New York. at that time was Governor of New York, and bid fair to remain in that position for some time. Hill was Lleutenant-Governor, and wanted to succeed to the place. He became Governor and practically boss of the Democratic party and of the State of New York.

Then he came to the Senate, because no other Democrat could unite the party, and he was necessary although he program of the was necessary although he program of the senate he present the party.

no other Democrat could unite the party, and he was necessary, although he pre-ferred state politics as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. It was while he was a member of the Senate that he became a candidate for President in 1882, holding a snap state convention long in advance of any other state convention. The New York delegation was tied up solidly and in-structed for him. But it was a Cleveland year, and in spite of all that Hill could do, Cleveland's friends swept the convention, much to the discomfiture of Hill. In 1896 Hill was the leader of the New York delegation at the Chicago conven-tion. With all the skill and power that he was able to muster, he opposed free silver and the populist ideas which were put into the Democratic platform. After the platform had been adopted over his protest, he held the entire New York delegation out from taking further part in the convention, and from that time for-ward the voice of New York was silent. Hill went back to New York and re-mained silent through the entire cam-paign, although he went to the polls and voiced. How he voted nobody here. voted. How he voted nobody knew. For four years he has been a political reciuse. Even his best friend, ex-Senator Murphy, felt compelled to go back on him, and Croker has somewhat ignored him, ai-though he has feared him at the same

### What Is His Game?

Now another Presidential election approaches, and people begin to talk about Hill. He seems to have taken an interest in political proceedings. He has not is sued any statement, nor been quoted in any direction. But he is even talked of possibly the temporary chairman of the Kansas City convention. Of course he would never be allowed to take that position, unless there was an understanding beforehand that he would make a sitver and a Bryan speech. All the poliselves, "What is his game?" As a matter of fact, they do not know that he is

playing any game.

But it would be interesting if Hill should oin the Bryan Democracy and take prominent part in a convention which he practically repudiated four years ago. prominent part in a convention which he practically repudiated four years ago. There is a bare possibility that Hill may see in the gathering shadows a chance for himself this year, as a compromise candidate. The Democracy, in desperate straits, might turn to him as a man who straits, might turn to him as a man who could carry the Eastern States, and yet who is not offensive to the South, here might be a possibility of the nommation of Hill. But, from this point of view, it would be hard to see how there s any such political possibility.

A Rosy View From Seattle. The following interview, published the Washington Post, was given by N. Wakeley, of Scattle. It shows with absurd statements are being made absurd statements are being made regarding the gold topic at Cape Nome an the Klondike. Such stories as this prob-ably tend to increase the flood of visitors to the Klondike, and possibly many will go through Scattle, but those that go go through Seattle, but those that go and get left will forever curse the me who put forth such statements as this There are so many men that cannot un-derstand that this is worse than a Monte Cristo tale:

"I should judge that the gold outpu from Cape Nome alone this season will b at least \$50,000,000, and that from the Klondike proper will be at least \$20,000,000 Still, everybody is leaving the Klondike for the Cape, and before I left home I heard that the miners had been migrating at the rate of 100 each day. This has made the Canadian government come down from its high horse, and it is now treating American miners as though they were men. The exodus does not mean that the placers have given out, but that there is a belief that there is more dusme, and that it is easier to get. It is funny that a man is never satisfied Now, if some one comes along with a story that gold has been discovered at the North Pole, and the men at Nome hear o will all make a rush for the pote and kill one another in their anxiety to get there first. Still, Nome is nearer civ-ilization and is a better place than the

# Senatorial Stultification.

Chicago Times-Herald, Rep. There were no less than 10 Republican Senators who voted against scating Sen-ator Corbett from Oregon who stultified themselves by voting to seat Quay, whose claim to his seat was without half as

The defeat of Quay is a National victory over the most odious and unscrupulous attempt ever made to break into the United States Senate by a fraudulent title rough appeals to every influence known to a desperate and powerful politic

## Test of Dewey's Democracy.

The test of Dewey's Democracy ha been applied. The people of Paducah, Ky., have invited the Admiral and his wife to visit their city next month, and the invitation was sent in a casket containing a dozen bottles of 20-year-old Bourbon. If the Admiral declines the

## Cleopatra's Adder. Chicago News. Beautiful Cleopatra gazed moodily ou

"Oh, great queen," faltered the slave,
"know thou the number of days thou
hast yet to spend here?"
"No," responded Cleopatra; "bring me "No," responded Cleopatra; "bring an adder and let me figure it out."

#### NOTE AND COMMENT

Yes, thank you, it was; quite ho

Of course, Mrs. Dewey will be Queen of the May tomorrow.

If the present weather continues, this will be a hot campaign.

Probably the Paris washerwoman did not strike when the iron was hot, What do all these professions of friend-

ship from Germany mean? Is she going to have an exposition? Isn't it time some one was starting a

Fourth of July movement? There will be patriotism to burn this year.

Now that McKinley has bluffed the Sublime Porte, Mr. Hanna ought to get him to take a crack at Philadelphia. A contemporaneous head-line writer re-

fers to a "Blaze of Blood" in the Phillppines. Of course, it was caused by hot firing.

Lord Roberts, he is Irish The fashion's Irish, too. The snobs all eat
Boiled spuds and meat,
And that is Irish stew.

A citizen who has just returned from a visit to the East says he made the trip in two sleeping care-that is, part of the way in each. One was named "Absol" and the other "Azmus." He is anxious to know who invented such names and what they mean, if they have any meaning. The proper place to seek this information would be at the works where the cars were built or at the office of the genius who named them. The words have no meaning or sense to ordinary people. Perhaps the names were made by joining the first syllables of the names of two or more persons, as were the names of some railroad towns in the Northwest. For instance, there is "Shanko." Can any one tell what a name like that means or why it was invented? The poet has said, "What's in a name," and these names go to prove that ne was right.

"This world is all a fleeting show, for man's delusion given"; at least, so says the psaimist, or some one, and the in-terest taken by the public in all sorts of delusions seems to hear out the statement. Many people have worried themselves endeavoring to understand the little puzzle of wires twined in a spiral, and have twirled the wires round and round without being able to find out why they remained always the same. It is found that where the two wires are entwined they are fastened together immovably, and that their apparent revolutions are all an optical delusion arising from the spiral shape of the wires. Crowds throng around & show window to see a living head without a body attached. They all know it is an illusion produced by the aid of mirrors, but they like to stand and see how easy it is to be "illusioned." Some time ago an arrangement of small mirrors, by which one was enabled to see through a brick or a box of cigars, was placed in a cigar store window, and mystified hundreds visitors.

> Me one Mel'can-bo'n Chinee; Me heap sabee votum; see? Makum holla, Ketchum dolla-Wha's a maila

One time like lun lot'ly game, o could lunnum; much Now I calles Up heap galles; Lunnum alles

Me no flaid policeeman; one voting Melican. To his facee Teilum chases To bad places Can.

Maybe me to Congless get-Makum heap good law, you bet. Open gates Nited States, Let.

Me one Mel'can-bo'n Chinee; seap sabee votum; see? Makum holla. Ketchum dolla-

The girl elected to be "Queen of the May, mother" usually has her throat swathed in flannels and linament and a mild vestcatory, in the form of a slice of salt pork, on her feet when she makes her request to be wakened early, but weather conditions appear more favorable this season, and if she has escaped the grip during the late cold snap, she ought to be able to turn in this evening without so much as greasing the end of her nose with mutton tailow. Not the least of her delights in gonnection with celebrating May day will be that she can probably walk a block or two without danger of being knocked into the middle of next week or, perhaps, to next May day by some scorching hoodlum, for May day is the glad day when scorchers are no longer allowed to prowl along the sidewalks seeking whom they may devour or disable. As they have taken advantage of the law to the limit, notwithstanding that the streets were dry, it is expected that they will now obey the law and keep off the sidewalks, but they do so appear to enjoy riding on the sidewalks that it is hardly possible that they will quit it until some of them have made the acquaintance of Chief of Police McLauchlan.

## The "Dear Old Farm."

The "Dear Old Farm."

They write about the "dear old farm" in yards and yards of verse;

I know of not a subject now that could be any worse.

What is this "dear old farm," pray tell, which poets e'er embrace.

This wayback, lifeless, out-of-date, old-fash-loned humdrum place?

The "dear old farm," they sing and sing in ballads full of fire:

The "dear old farm," the echo comes from off Parnassas lyre:

The "dear old farm," the dreamer sighs, and every day is writ.

A thousand lines of tender verse in loving praise of it.

I've lived upon the "dear old farm," and I can hardly see

Why poets should be lauding it to such a
high degree.

There's nothing there but miles of woods
where birds sing all the day.

And pastures on the sunny slopes where little
lambkins play;

There's nothing there but miles of space where

breezes sweet and mild Ploat over from the meadow lands with flowers growing wild: There's nothing but a river there, reflecting
Nature's face,
A winding stream of no account, a gleam of
liquid space.

There's nothing there but fields of corn, and rye and rolling wheat.

With music of the droning bees who sip the homey sweet;
There's nothing there but orchards full of fruit trees bending low,
And lanes where lovers seek the shade till evening's afterglow;
There's nothing there but rest and peace, where old age looks behind,
Across the years of honest toll with well-contented mind.

And so I cannot understand what poets see to charm
Them into writing yards of verse about the "deer old farm."

"Jee Cone in Puck.