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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers, with west-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

Taylor was elected Governor of Kentucky, was inaugurated Governor, but was turned out of the office by a partican Legislature, for no reason except the general one that the majority of the Legislature wanted the state to have a nocratic Governor, and was resolved that it should not have a Republican one. Goebel, the principal in this business, perished in his undertaking as a esult of his crime against the rights of electors and the principles of democratic - republican government. One great crime always begets others. But Goebel's crime was greater than that

The troubles in St. Louis had a political origin. Missouri is a Bryan state, devoted to the Chicago platform. But St. Louis is a Republican city. The Legislature took all power out of the ands of the Mayor. It deprived him of police control. He could do nothing. The strikers and the mob, falling back on the principle of free riot invited by Bryanism, carried things with a high hand; and the free-riot Governor refused to act, till at last he was compelled by the stress to give notice that If the outrages did not cease, he would call out the militia. This has produced full in the riotous proceedings; but the mob can't understand why it should not be allowed to indulge in free riot and destruction of property in accord with the Bryan platform.

The Philadelphia Times takes a novel view of the Oregon election. It says it will result in the election of Bryan since it will scare the Democrats into dropping 16 to 1, which is highly imag-

Of course the Philadelphia convention will take strong ground in favor of the civil service. It will doubtless point with pride to the record of the Adistration in that important matter. The platform of 1896 was:

The civil service law was placed on the stat pte book by the Republican party, which has Dwgve sustained it, and we renew our repeated

In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Mc-Kinley indorsed this plank, and promised that he would take no "backward But how many forward steps were taken? The sweeping exemption order and the partisan control of the census bureau were not exactly in the line of progress. We suppose we should be content with the fact that civil some form is here to stay, and interpret platform promises to mean that it will not be "monkeyed with" any more than an amiable regard for the demands of the politicians re-

Full reports of the inquisition into the Van Wyck entanglement with the loe trust are at hand, and they serve to confirm previous belief that Mayor and his brother acquired the ock for no money consideration, and were to render value received in official influence. The Mayor made a humiliating spectacle on the witnessstand; and his testimony was flatly ulars by other witnesses allied with him in the transaction. His pretense at ignorance of the trust's proposed operations was something astonishing Here is a specimen:

Q.—Ild you know the city was a large con-numer of fee? A.—I never gave it a thought. Q.—Didn't you know that the American Ice Company had a practical monopoly in this city? A.—No sir. I have read in the papers it the Independent Company had forced the perions Ice Company to reduce the price. Q.—But you don't know anything about a re-fraction of the price personally? A.—Nothing

-You know there has been a violent agity tion over such a monopoly? A .- No.

-And would the fact that the Mayor of the city held a large block of stock in such a mo-nopoly affect his chirathons in any way? A.-Oh, I have nothing to do with the management of the American Ice Company in any way. But he apparently took care of the iterests of the monopoly in every way, where they were concerned with the

city corporation. On the whole the Mayor's testimony was a most unconncing endeavor to show that he was ot criminal, but simply stupid.

The confession of the Democratic nvention of Kentucky that the Goebel law is wrong and ought to be "modled" is a sufficient vindication of the otest of the Republicans and antisebel Democrats against it. But how an the unfortunate man whose name is infamous law bears be regarded as a saint, entitled to canonization?

The Evans delegation from Tennesse iso invited to make itself at home where in Philadelphia outside the wention. The Federal Brigade mid seem this year to have lost all ive honor-and their salaries

Wimberly custom-house ie representations of the Howellmoth faction that they had borne hout recognition the brunt of camigns in their state appear to have accepted as correct. Certain it that, under the leadership of profesnal place-hunters, like Wimberly, the epublican party has accomplished

nothing. His greatest activity was displayed in getting the offices for himself and his friends, and in keeping them away from persons outside his little lique. Louisiana ought not to be altogether hopeless to the Republicans. There is deep dissatisfaction among Democrats with Bryan, and a wholesome distrust of his principles. Witness the courageous stand against the sliver heresy, and also for the sugar industry, by Senator Caffery, his voluntary retirement, and the Republican candidacy of his son for Governor. With the accession of such respectable persons as these, who have an important following, the promises of Howell-Warmoth leaders that they can organize a formidable party in

CHANGES AND THEIR PORTENTS.

Formerly the great bulk of the immigration into the United States came from Germany, the British Islands and Scandinavian countries. Russia con-tributed but limited numbers. Southern Europe's quotas were small. But during recent years the source of the tide has changed. We are receiving increasing proportions from Russia and from countries of Southern Europe, while the falling off from the countries which formerly sent the greatest num bers is very marked.

The United States Commissioner of Immigration at New York reports that the totals this year will certainly be much larger than last. For the calendar year of 1899 the totals for the entire country were 311.715. Thus far this year the increase is so considerable as to indicate the probability of a larger immigration than that of any year since 1893, when the total was 502,917.

The Commissioner gives some figures

for comparison on race or nationality which are highly interesting. The greatest immigration that ever poured into the United States was that of 1882. Of the tetal, nearly 800,000, who came that year, about 80 per cent were from the British Empire, Germany and the Scandinavian countries, while less than 20 per cent came from Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy and other countries together. But now the "mother" countries send only 25 per cent. "From Italy," says the Commissioner, "during the present year we shall receive 100,000 souls, of whom six-sevenths are from Southern Italy, and from Austria-Hungary as many more." During the last calendar year (1899) the leaders were: Italy, 77,419; Austria-Hungary, 62,491; and Russia, 60,982. During March last the United Kingdom's quota was 2994 Sweden's 1956, Germany's 1532, Norway's 1368, Denmark's 560. The total from all these countries was 8410, which was less than the contribution from either Italy, Austria-Hungary or Rus sia. Proportions not greatly dissimilar are seen from month to month. In March, Austria-Hungary's lead was clear, with a total of 14,920, against 11,075 from Italy and 9296 from Russia

but in April, 15.805 Italians arrived at New York, putting Italy in the lead. So great a Nation as ours has an immense power of assimilation or absorption, and its general character is so firmly fixed or established that changes must be slow. Nevertheless, the rapid increase of population from sources from which we have not been much accustomed to receive additions hitherto, proves the growth of a force which may be expected to produce important changes whether for better or worse no one can tell: for the interac tion of race upon race, where people are intermingled together, at a distance from their native seats and in the presence of another powerful force that very largely controls or directs all, presents problems beyond the ken of political prophets. But it would be mere pessimism to believe that the result will

AN AIRSHIP ON TRIAL.

The question of aerial navigation may well be regarded a "flighty" one. Yet tific turn of mind, bordering upon the adventurous, have been wrestling for years. Enthusiasts in their line, and iterally hounded by the spirit of persistence, experimenters with flying machines have refused to be turned aside from their purpose by fallure, and one carefully devised scheme for navigating the air has followed another, each theoretically promising, but all more or less unsuccessful when tests were applied. Success has, indeed, many times seemed just within the graso of the inventor, and practical men have looked on amazed at the feats which airships have really accomplished-always, however, falling short of the builder's expectations, and of such achievement that would render them of use in the commercial world.

The latest device in this line of really scientific endeavor is Danilew-sky's dirigible balloon, especially constructed for military use. The conmarkable, and many tests have been made of its powers in aerial navigation and of its steerngable qualities, the results of which are regarded as wonderful. The inventor at the very outset recognized the fact that a man cannot lift himself from the earth by his bootstraps, no matter how great his strength. Mr. Danilewsky, admitting this, proceeds upon the hypothesis that, if a man cannot lift his weight from the earth by the exercise of his entire strength, he can rise if weight is eliminated from the proposition. In pursuance of this idea, he attaches a cigarshaped balloon to his flying machine capable of carrying enough hydrogen gas to bear a man's weight. The matter of weight disposed of, the man can

give his entire attention to the propuldon and direction of his airship. The machine, like all of its class, is ontrived with great Ingenuity, and the details of construction are carefully and minutely wrought out. Great wings protrude from the sides, like long series of kites, and, by means of a motor, the formidable-looking craft is navigated and maneuvered by the op erator. The ship can be maintained at any height desirable, and raised or lowered without the use of ballast, by changing the angle of the kite wings. A detailed description of this air craft would give little idea of its construction to the uninitiated. It is suf ficient here to say that the Government having had it carefully examined, con siders it of enough importance to an propriate \$25,000 for further testing the epublican National Committee that it invention, in the hope that the long-cided the Louisiana contest against sought airship for military use has been at last produced. The importance of the balloon in warfare has long been realized, but Dantlewsky's invention is the first to assume features of permanent value, and this because it can be accurately steered. Whether, if caught out in a storm, it can still be

made to answer the helm with a rea-

sonable degree of certainty, is a matter

that has not yet been decided by test, but, as an adjunct of military move ments in fair weather, the machine is regarded as truly formidable. Certainly a ship floating 200 feet in midair, able to drop the most destructive of explosives on armed camp or arm battle-ship, presents possibilities of procedure that, if realized, would change the entire methods of warfare.

IN LOVE WITH DESPAIR.

It is surprising how many times and in how many ways this country is going to be ruined, if the advice of those who "view with alarm" be not followed Yet though the advice be rejected, the country always pulls out and gets along all right and all the better. Now however, we encounter again the gloon of the Hillsboro Argus. It tells us that "the gravest menace of National histions, and this Fall's elections will tell us whether we are to be committed to a policy that will mean blight to our Nation, or whether we shall continue to grow in a National greatness that will distinguish us from all other pow ers." This, it explains, is the shade of "militarism" and "imperialism."

This "gravest menace" comes up in one form or another year after year. But recently, in the opinion of the esteemed Argus, it was the accursed gold standard. Yet now, as the result of es tablishing the gold standard beyond fear or dispute, the country is m prosperous than at any other period of its history. The precious metal, which was going to be hoarded by the plutocrats, is freely offered by banks to business men in exchange for paper, by the employers in exchange for labor, and by investors in every kind of property. The business transactions of the country exceed those of any other era of its history, and labor is more fully employed, at good wages, than ever be

But croaking prophecy now takes another direction. It predicts the most direful results from "imperialism" and "militarism." It must be troublesome to be forced to invent new reasons every year for despairing of the coun try. The mystery is how the esteemed Hillsboro Argus can enjoy that cave of gloom, year after year, through a life-

A STRANGE CAREER. The turning down of the Federal Brigade delegation from Louislana by the National committee was doubtless a judicious decision. The brains of this unseated delegation was William Pitt Kellogg, whose remarkable political career in Louisiana includes everything that decent men in the Republican party would be glad to forget. Kellogg was born in Vermont in 1821, went to Illinois, became a lawyer, was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1856 and 1860, and was Presidential Elector both of these years. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Chief Justice of Nebraska Territory. He became Colonel of the Seventh Illindis Cavalry, but resigned on the plea of ill health in 1862. In 1865 Kellogg was appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and was United States Senator from Louisiana from 1868 to 1871. He was elected the "curpet-bag" Governor of Louisiana in 1873, but two Legislatures were organized in January, 1873, known as the Kellogg Legislature and the McEnery Legislature. dent Grant, after United States Judge Durell had decided in favor of the carpet-bagger, recognized the Kellogg government of Louisiana. The McEnery faction appealed to arms and drove Kellogg to take refuge in the Custom-Order was restored United States troops, and the Kellogg government re-established. A Congressional investigation in 1875 ended in the recognition of Kellogg as Governor, and a compromise Legislature, but in February, 1876, Kellogg was impeached by the Lower House, The Senate dismissed the charges, and his term expired in January, 1877, when two state governments were again estab lished. Kellogg was elected United States Senator by the Republican Leg-Islature, and admitted to his seat November 30, 1877. The darkest page in the political history of President Hayes' Administration is the fact that he appointed to office a number of the worst members of the Kellogg and Packard

Republican machine in Louisiana. Kellogg was elected to Congress in 1882, and served until 1885, and is to this day clearly the leader of the Federal office-holders' ring in Louisiana. He is certainly a remarkable, though not an altogether untarnished "ring" Republican character. Few of the Republican leaders in the days of "carpet-bag governments" at the South were free from guile. Ex-Governor Warmoth delegation has been successful against that of Kellogg, was himself a 'carpet-bag" Republican in the days of reconstruction, but Warmoth had been a gallant Union officer, was a man of splendid personal presence, a man of fine business talents, and he never made politics the business of his life. He became a planter, and by his bustness talents, his conservative temper and his personal courage, soon became the leader of the respectable white Republicans of Louisiana. Kellogg is about 65 years of age, and has been at active politician since 1854, and he has always managed by hook or crook to be in office. Before he is 30 he is Chief Justice of Nebraska Territory. Then he is Colonel in the Army a year. Ther in April, 1865, he becomes Collector of the port of New Orleans. Within three years he is elected United States Senator. From this he becomes Governor for four years. Then he is United States Senator for six years, and then Congressman for two years. Since 1858 when he was 25 years of age, this man Kellogg has been a delegate to every Republican National Convention. Sometimes his victories have been hardly won, but, on the whole, for a man who has been in politics since he was 22 years of age, whether he was in Illinois, Nebraska or Louisiana, he has generally manged to be on the winning side, meaning by that, he has generally been in office. Even when out of office he has managed to be a vital power in local politics. His defeat today by the Warmoth faction is doubtless due to the influence of Henry C. Payne, of the Republican National Committee, who is thoroughly hostile to packing of Republican National delegations with piebald Southern Federal office-holders. who generally in the past have been a venal crew, selling their own votes in convention to the highest bidder. The sugar planter vote, led by ex-Gov ernor Warmoth, cast only 3717 votes for McKinley in 1896, while the regular Republican vote was over 18,000; but the Warmoth Republicans may

trusted not to degrade their position

Kellogg is a long-time survivor of

by selling their votes.

Republican "carpet-bag" politics, but he has at last been turned down to make room for men that stand for the rising hope of better things at the

The election being over, the distribu tion of the loaves and fishes will shortly begin. Many hands are outstretched to them, and, since there are not enough to go round, many an applicant will urge in wain the claim of hunger, backed by affidavits of personal service in the campaign. The pity of it is (setting aside the imposition which tax-payers suffer through a multiplicity of puties and assistants far beyond the needs of the public service) that so many young men, capable of making for themselves places in the ranks of legitimate business and of industry that has a future, are found among these political place-seekers. A life of ming, hounded by anxiety and beset by disappointment; a course that belittles personal independence and saps the springs of self-dependent manhood—this is what the young man who quits the safer ways of industry for the devious ways of municipal and county politics maps out for himself. A salary constantly subject to political to the pressure that may at any time be brought to bear upon his official superior; a steady growth toward idleness and away from legitimate endeavorthese are the certain accompaniment of petty political position and of the early association with the "venal crew that scheme and plan" to live off the proceeds of taxation. There is legitimate office-holding, of course, but the man who leaves the ways of manly industry and independence to become a hanger-on in politics is by no means sure of an introduction to it.

Don't kill the birds, the pretty birds That sing about our door, Soon as the smiling Spring has come And Whitey storms are o'er. The happy birds, how sweet they sing. Oh, let them Joyous live, And never seek to take a life

So ran in Mngle, if not in poetle strain, a verse familiar to school children of a generation ago, and which was embalmed as a "memory gen the little ones of the first grade in a grammar school of this city in more re cent years. The sentiment is excellent; never mind the poetry, but take it for the thought that It expresses and which cannot be too strongly impressed upor that is being made in this city to interest not only the children but grown persons in bird life cannot be too highly commended. The law of kindness too frequently disregarded in our dealings with animate Nature, is behind al such effort, and its enforcement through gentle means cannot fall to produce an effect sorely needed, as any one who lives near a schoolhouse wil allow, in the actions of children, espe cially of boys toward each other. It i not difficult, but quite the reverse, to arouse in the mind of childhood an interest in birds, and once a bird-lover

always a bird-lover. A day or two since the steamer News boy, from San Francisco, put into Se attle with twenty-six horses, bound for Nome. Two of the horses were dead the remainder badly bruised and ex hausted. The vessel had been out eight days, and had been obliged to call at Port Orford. It will take two more weeks to finish the journey, with a sin gle stop at Upalaska. What chance is there that the poor animals will survive the long journey? Nearly every northbound vessel has carried stock, and very few have taken adequate precaution for their safety, and none for their comfort. One barge carried below deck 200 head of cattle and sheep. If they reach Nome alive, it will be a miracle Whatever the gold discoveries at Nom are to men, they are a horrible tragedy for dumb beasts.

Through some unaccountable overght the Den ocratic State Convention of California did not indorse Hon. Willlam R. Hearst, the eminent fournalist. its gratitude that his great newspapershad ever been as a lamp unto Dem ocratic footsteps, shedding its yellow gleams over many a dark and gloomy Here is appreciation indee Now is the time to subscribe.

Boss Maloney, of Weshington, is delegate to Kansas City. In an interriew he says he favors Shively, of In diana, for Vice-President. This is strange talk for one who is harnesse to the charlot of Jim Ham Lewis. The explanation doubtless is that Lewis controls the Maloney vote, but not his tongue.

It's never too late to mend. William Pitt Kellogg, the Louisians carpet-bagger, had been in every Republican Na tional Convention since 1856. After forty years' feast, a famine is certainly

The Goebel law will not be repealed

this year. The Democrats of Kentucky have a Governor to elect. Some other Dewey can't get it; so he doesn't

want it. That must be comforting philsophy under the circumstances. So Brer Kincaid got in by one vote

Not his own, of course, VAN WYCK IN A BAD HOLE. Three Friends Contradict Flatly His

lee Trust Testimony. The press reports gave an inadequate nummary of Mayor Van Wyck's testimony relative to his connection with the ce trust. The day's proceedings in court last Saturday) are thus summarized by the New York Tribune:

Mayor Van Wyck made a painful spec-tacle of himself in his examination be-fore Justice Gaynor yesterday. Forced to admit that he owns 4200 shares of ice trust stock, he squirmed so in trying to explain how and why he ac-quired them that three of his best friends were obliged to contradict him flatly on

The Mayor swore that he did not know the American Ice Company intended to raise the price of ice or had secured con-trol of the New York market, but said troi of the New York market, but said he bought his stock, trusting to the ad-vice of John F. Carroll, C. W. Morse and President Geishenen, of the Garfie'd National Bank, who told him that it was a "good thing." Carroll, Morse and Geishenen swore that they did not give the Mayor any advice at all about buying ice trust stock. The Mayor acknowledged that he did not pay for his stock in a businessitie.

not pay for his stock in a businesslike way, but said he borrowed \$500,000 from the Garfield National Bank on time notes, giving the bank the stock certificates as

President Gelshenen swore that the bank never lent one cent to the Mayor. Mr. Van Wyck also confessed a lamentable ignorance of the doings of the men whom he has appointed to conduct the affairs of the city under his administra-

tion, and tried to convey the impression that he is as much in the dark about what every one else knows as Chief Devery, for instance, pretends to be concerning the misdeeds of his police captains.

Van Wyck's profession that he did not know the ice trust intended to sell ice in this city at all is worth just about as much as Mr. Carrol's statement that the subject of ice was not discussed when he and the Mayor and Mr. Morae were making their recent tour of inspection of the irust's lecknows in Maine.

President Morse made an important contribution to the science of political economy, and incidentally confessed that the price of ice has been reduced to so cents a hundred, though he has several times depled it, when he swore that the rise to 30 cents was caused solely by a short crop, and the cut to 40 by the competition of rivals.

J. Sergeant Cram, president of the Dock Board, confessed that his board has leased piers to the ice trust without putting them up at auction, though he at the time held ice trust stock.

Dock Commissioner Murphy, another stockholder, said he saw no impropriety

Dock Commissioner Murphy, another stockholder, said he saw no impropriety in his position.

AGUINALDO'S TREACHERY.

New Proofs That It Was His Plot That Brought on the War.

Chicago Tribuse.

Among the mass of insurgent documents Among the mass of insurgent documents discovered by General Function near San Isidro, in the Island of Luxon, is the original copy of Aguiraldo's plan for an uprising in Manila and for the massacre of all Americans. It is in his own bandwriting in the Tagalog language, is dated at Malolos, January 9, 1896, and is accompanied with a full Spanish translation. Of its genuineness there is no more doubt than of its treacherous and barbarous nature. This document alone is a complete anower to the anti-expansionist charge ture, I'ms document alone as congression answer to the anti-expansionist charge that the clash between the Americans and Filipinos on February 5, 1899, was due to American aggression. Here is undenlable proof in Aguinable's own handwriting that the Filipinos had for at least a month been preparing, under cover of friendly s, to make a murderous assault

aldo's order was addressed to his "valiant bolomen," who were to slay all American soldiers in Manila at a given signal. From the housetope they were to hurl down heavy furniture and iron implements heated red hot, and were to throw boiling oil and water from hamboo syringes. The bolomen were to run through the streets, slashing and killing Americans wherever they met them. They were warned to restrain themselves from

a cultured and civilized people.

That this savage plot was frustrated does not alter the significance of the evidence. The document shows conclusively that hostilities had been definitely determined upon by the armed Filipinos and could not be avoided. The treaty of peace with Spain had not yet been rati-fied, so that the presence of the Amori-can soldiers in the Philippine Islands was a necessary part of the campaign to free the Filipinos from the Spanish voke There the Filipinos from the Spanish yoke. There had been no time since the advent of Dewey's fleet when our troops could be withdrawn, and there has been no such time since the insurgents attacked their liberators. Mr. Bryan will find Aguinal-do's massacre order of January 9, 1839, peculiarly barren of materials for his anti-

WILL SENATOR PLATT RETIRE! Talk That He May Give Up Party Leadership in His State. New York Post.

When Senator Thomas C. Platt returned from Washington last Thursday after-noon, he went at once to his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and to all persons who sent cards to him he returned word that he was too tired after his journey to see callers. Neither the newspaper reporters nor the politicians who wanted to see the Senator expressed any surprise. They had become accustomed to this answer in the last six months. The had seen Mr. Platt, after his short jour neys from Washington, walk into the hotel with weary step and drawn feat-ures, and they had often made remarks bout his apparent feebleness. Thursday fternoon he appeared just a bit feebler that was all.

Senator Platt's friends say that he is not really ill; that he is merely showing the signs of advanced age, and that he is in better physical condition than most men who are fast approaching threescore and ten; still, wherever politicians gather these days, talk is heard about ship of the Republican party of the stat in the near future. Suggestions are heard too, that he may even give up his United States Senatorphip before the end of his term. Washington life has pelnily not agreed with him. Before he was elected o the Senate, it was his custom to wall to his office frequently from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and his appearance gave rise to many comments on the vigor of a man of his age. Within a year or two, all this has changed. He no longer walks; his former unfailing good humor has given place to queryloueness; and other sigplace to querulousness; and other sig nificant changes in him have been noted

The Idealist's Mistake.

Men like Senator Hoar estimate Agui naldo and his followers on a false principle. They judge them by their own high standard; when in fact they are nothin but an inferior, corrupt, vicious and halfsavage race. It may not, indeed, be wholly their fault, but it is truth none he less. They are a low race in nature and development, and Spain has only made them more victous and corrupt. Our offi ers in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillppines make this plain. A writer who has given attention to this subject says:

given attention to this subject says:

Wherever Spain planted a colony there she sowed the seeds of corruption. For hundreds of years her colonial system has been notorious for its thievery and official dishemesty. It came to pass in the colonies of Syain that no official was looked upon as honest; every last one of them was expected to feather his neat and supplement his malary by stealings. Very few of them indeed were there who did not grow wealthy in office. So flagrant and open grew wealthy in office, So flagrant and open grew the system of thievery by officers that the propie came to recognize it as a part of the government routine. They themselves were thus corrupted and their sensibilities were blunted, until, as General Oils says of the Filipinos are not shocked at official peculation, but attempt to share in it. They trust no one, not even each other; it is a constant plot and counterpiet system. The official robs the layman, the layman robs his curroner, the customer robs.

each other; it is a constant plot and counter-plot system. The official robs the layman, the layman robs his customer; the customer robs his servant, the servant robs his master; the friar extorts from his parish-loner, the parish-loner makes even by collecting tribute, money wherever and whenever he can, Such is the testimony of many careful observers in the Philippines. Philippines.

Chiongo Record. The comment of the press of the c

on the Oregon election is nearly all to th same effect. Even the Democratic capers same effect. Even the Democratic sapers for the most part concede that the expansion sentiment on the Pacific Coast is too strong to afford the Democrats much hope of success at the November election with opposition to the permanent retention of the Philippines as their chief issue. The expansion sentiment appears to be as strong in Washington which Bruse care. strong in Washington, which Bryan car ried in 1836, and in California, which was so close that Bryan secured one of the In 1808 the Republicans carried both Wash-ington and California by good-sized plur-alities. The residents of the Coast states think they will profit immensely from the permanent retention of the Philippines. The Republicans therefore are fairly sure to carry the Coast states in November, and even the states adjoining them, like Nevada, are sufficiently subject to the

bunces probably favoring the Repub-Since the election of 1896 the Republic lection indicate that the Democrats hav ciscion indicate that the Democrats have little prespect of recovering strength in the far West. They can only expect to win in November by securing the efectoral votes of states east of the Mississippi that were carried by McKinley in 1896. Strange as it may seem, political observers appear to think that Bryan has more chance of carrying New York than of increasing his strength in the

"POM-POMS" OF THE BOERS. What They Are-Origin and Development of the Machine Gun-

New York Sun. The guns of the Boers called familiarly "pom-poms," are one-pounder Maxim ma-chine guns, and are of interest in several respects. A clause in the St. Petersburg declaration of 1863 enjoined that no exlosive projectiles less than 14 ound reight should be used in civilized fare, and the Boer pom-poms have the narrowest margin to permit of being admitted by the nations, besides having the distinction of being the first of their kind ever used in the field.

ver used in the fleid. •
In order to make clear the full meaning of this statement, we must first explain certain technical terms. A machine-gun is one that is loaded and fired by machinery; a quick-firing gun is one that is loaded by hand, and fired either by hand by machinery. The former was in callibre until quite recently to that of small-arm ammunition.

The machine-gun dates from the primi-tive type of Gatling gun used in the Civil War. The first attempt to increase the calibre above that of small-arm ammuni-tion was made in the Hotchkiss revolving cannon of 1.5-inch calibre, throwing a onepound shell. This gun was adopted for the navy at one time, and one of our light batteries (which served in the Wounded Knee fight) was armed with it. Its range was about 5500 yards, and it could fire 30 rounds a minute. The objection to it

The next improvement was the Maxim 37-millimetre (1.45 inch), which is entirely automatic; that is, after firing the first shot it is necessary only to keep the finger on the trigger; the gun goes on loading and firing, and can discharge 300 one-pound shots per minute. The weight of this piece is proportionate to its calibre. This is the

is proportionate to its calibre. This is the so-called "pom-pom" of the Boers.

France has recently made a further improvement. This gun is made at the Government are not at Puteaux, its calibre is also it millimetres, and its projectife weighs one pound. It can fire 800 shots a minute, and is mounted for mountain artiflery, on a folding tripod carried on mules. back; for field artillery, on a wheeled carriage, and for ships or forts, on pillars. The United States has recently adopted the Driggs six-pounder, which is practically a machine-gun. It can fire 75 rounds per minute, which exceeds by 166 per cent the best record reached by any other gun of its calibre. The quick-firing gun is distinguished

from the ordinary gun by the fact that the recoil is absorbed and utilized to bring the piece back to the firing position. It was used for some years by the Navy against torpedo-boats, the armor of which it could just penetrate. For some time it was found impossible to construct a gun of field-gun calibre, the recoil of which could be absorbed by arrangements in the field carriage, and even as late as the Chi-cago exhibition no field guns of quick-firing type were exhibited. But in the last

five years quick-firing field guns throwing shells weighing from 12 to 15 pounds, at double the normal rate of battery fire per minute, have been produced by nearly Another Soldier's Experience. Captain Resce, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

writes from the Philippines to a friend in the following strain: besides being a "gold bug," I am now an ardent expansionist, although the latter ought ardent expansionist, although the latter ought to make me a better Democrat, as the Demo-cratic party has always been in favor of ex-pansion. On one expedition, I picked up, at different places, papers and ramphlets printed in Spanish and Tagalo, which were circuisted by the insurrecto leaders, containing parts of speeches made by Bryan, Host, Lentz et al., and companiing on the same. They as great speeches made by stryan, man, They go a great and commenting on the same. They go a great

New York Weekly. Housekeeper-That milk you left yes-terday was perfectly horrid. It tasted of Milkman-Milk is easily spoiled, mum

Had you been cookin' garlic'
"No, we haven't." "Been keepin' gazlie in the milk pans maybe?

'We never use it." "Queer, Maybe some o' th' neighbor has been cookin' garlio?"

"No, they haven't."
"Any visitors at your house yester-Not even a caller, except my daugh-

"Hm! Better drop French, mum."

Raltimore News, Dem. was little doubt before of the change that has taken place in Western g on the silver question since the Presidential campaign; what little there was is removed by the result in Oregon Nothing could better illustrate the foriorn condition of the Democratic grasp and to act upon this essential fact, which has been staring it in the face these two years or more.

Louisville Courier-Journal, mor Steunenberg seems to have ad things his own way in the Idaho cratic Convention. If this should Lentz to throw a fit that should and him outside the party it would be a piece of good luck for the Democrats to which they are not accustomed in these hoodoo times.

Boston Herald. The hunt of a Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois still goes on. It has now got as far as Adlai E. Stevenson, who may be recalled as a former Vice-President of the United States.

Saginaw (Mich.) News, Dem. Saginaw (Mich.) News, Dem.
While our Republican friends are telling
of the "great victory" in Gregon, it isn't
improper to call their attention to the fact
that the majority is not as large as usual.

Even Kansas Is Prospering. Topeka Journal. Everything is coming the farmer's way

Prices of his products are going up, while prices of almost all things else are com-Shocking Possibility.

Washington Post. Can it be possible that the Oregon Re-publicans took a mean advantage of the Fusionists and circulated Mr. Pettigrew's

fore 16 to I for Democrats. Pittsburg Telegraph.

Kansas City landlords indicate an inten-tion of charging \$16 for \$1 worth of ac-

And the Fusionists Down. Oregon started the good work early, and proposes to keep it up.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Why don't you buy a monument butten? Winter is here early, but it is unusa ally mild.

If you haven't been counted, tell the cen-

us man about it. The ceneus man is obliged to believe

all the roomers he hears." Yesterday was meeting day, even if it did come in the middle of the week.

The Sultan of Turkey appears to desire to go down to history for the things he never did.

David B. Hill has evidently given up hope. He is even willing to run for Vice-President.

Speaking of ice trusts, the voters of New York will in due time give Tammany the frozen face.

Eggs are \$4 a degen in Dawson City. and yet there are some actors haven't got the nerve to play there. Yesterday, by a slip in writing, "the

Umatilla country" was spoken of as the former seat of Chief Joseph and his Nes. Perces, instead of the Wallows country, as intended.

A conductor of a Chicago trolley car, finding the motorman was dead, rushed madly forward to the front platform and shut off the power. Why didn't he stay where he was and pull the troiley down?

A news report from Gardiner, Douglas, County, published two or three days ago, giving some account of the history of that place, stated that the site of the town, at an early day, was owned by A. C. Gibbs, once "Governor of Oregon Territory." Gibbs was not among the territorial Governors. He was second Governor of the state.

Fair June, when fickle Nature smiles onesday,

And eke to reup, When we who tourney gayly forth at dawn

In ice cream suits,
Return to put our mackintoshes on,
And subber boots;
Thou bright forerunner of the Summertims,
Whose changing breath
At noon brings perfume of some tropic clime At eve chill death; When in the splendor of the waking day

The sun bursts forth, And later hall storms swoop along from we. Up east by north. Then menth of roses and of wedding bells, And three-ring shows, When he who runs for office loudly tells

Us what he knows: The poets with their lays have o'er and o'er Thy beauties shown. We love thee for them, June, but never for Thyself alone.

Applicants for situations as teachers in the public schools are usually inclined to take a gloomy view of their chances when they find out what a small number of vacancies there are, and that a long list of persons are anxious to fill them. This year things have a more copeful appearance, as it is understood that there is to be an unusually large number of marriage. Three teachers in one school are reported to be slated for connubial felicity, and there are prospects for an epidemic of matrimony breaking out among the teachers, and raging like the bubonic plague in San Francisco, till no one can tell how many may be carried off. This will be all in favor of the new applicants for position, as the Board of Directors, it is understood, have decided that in future single women shall have the preference when teachers are to be selected. They are about crystalized on. school teacher he should support her and give some single woman, who has toprovide for herself, a chance to make a living. It is not deemed fitting or proper that a teacher should continue to work at her profession in order to support way toward proleuging the fighting, and, as you probably have heard, the Filipinos were told by their leaders that after Bryan was elected the soldiers would leave the islands. hoped that such action on the part of the Directors will not have a tendency to check matrimonial aspirations or intentions, which should be encouraged in the interests of the schools.

> PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Mr. Crabtree-Old Measley Curmudgeon died resterday, and his wife passed away two hours later. It makes no mention of selment. Mrs. Crahtree (who knew him)—She was probably "tickted to death."—Brooklyn Life.

Tagleigh-I see there is a melodrama con

Tagleigh—I see there is a melodrama coming out with real water and a real iceberg, with real polar bears. Wagleigh—I know of one that will be more realistic still. Tagleigh—What are they going to have in that? Wagleigh—Real actors.—Tit-Bits.

Fully Explained.—'Yes, Uncle Jim is going to take me to Paris.'' "But I thought you said your Uncle Jim was a poor man. "My Uncle Jim is a Kansas City hotelikeeper, and we are not going until after the Democratic Convention."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Sort Answer.—'Il don't think you will

The Soft Answer.—'I don't think you will find that the angels ever smoke," said she, with mild reproach in her voice. "I guess not," said he. "I am sure you never do. Run and get me a match, will you?" And the foolish the property of the match. Indigeneously Jour. weman went for the match.—Indianapolts Jour-nal. turns had been received. The Hon. Joshus Hayrick were an expression of great andness.

"What's the matter" they said to him. "Your election is conceded." "That's true, boys." he replied gloomily, "and nothing under heaven will keep the village band from serenading me."—Philadelphia Press.

Their Use.—Little Enoch—Paw, what are Their (se. Littis procedure, which are frosts good for, anythow? Farmer Flintrock-To teach us the results of blowin' into unloaded shotaums, buyin' gold bricks, gursin' patent medicines, lightin' the fire with coal oil, goin' up in bailoons, skattn' on thin ice, tryin' to at other people at their own games, indorsts

with grass widows, and so on and so my son -Puck. Bill Johnson's Opinions.

notes, thinkin' we know it all,

Lee County (Ga.) Journal. 've alius notissed, fellers, Hit's a risky thing to do To how things look to you. The man 't talks the nicest Don't help you uphill; The one 'at prays the loudest

Don't allus pay his bill. Sometimes the biggest fishes An' mighty ugly wimmin Can make the best o' mates

The amartest-lookin' feller May be a reg'lar fool; You're allus kicked the highest By the meckest-lookin' m

The Vanished Spring. Springfield Republican. Spring came and went; I did not see Her footprint on the grass; missed the tender minstrelsy

Spring came and went; I did not hear Her filmy garments stir. I only felt that she was near And grieved because of her,

For you and I have followed Spring And now-what matters anything fince you have gone away?