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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1902

STATEMENT AND APPEAL.

The basis of political conditions in Multnomah Conuty two years ago was wholly different from the basis that exists now. One faction two years ago held its primary alone. There was no opposition. Republicans not in accord with the purposes of this faction made no appearance at the primary polls. Since the others had all the party machinery, all the judges and clerks, all the police and other official forces at their command, with power to cast and to count the vote without check or supervision, the opponents of the machine did not molest them, but stayed away, making no appearance either at the primaries or in the convention.

A citizens' ticket was the outcome of this situation two years ago. Many Republicane participated in the movement, Strictly, however, they were not bolters, for they had taken no part whatever in the Republican primaries or convention. They knew they would have no chance whatever in the primaries, for that was before the primary election law was enacted, and the manipulation was wholly in the hands of their opponents.

This time, however, it was different, The primary law, enacted by the Legislature of 1901, gave opportunity to organize and vote against the machine, and to have the vote counted. Everything was done under the close superthough in possession of all the machinery of party organization and working official authority, with the municipal and county departments, to the very extremity of energy and abuse, were beaten in the primary and lost the con vention. There was about forty majority in the convention against them, which was increased as the affair unfolded and the results became well understood. On the first day the minority entered the convention and took part in the proceedings. The convention then adjourned for one week. When it reassembled the minority, with ten or twelve exceptions, refused to appear and issued their "bolters' manifesto."

During that week Mr. Simon and his friends had been very busy with the Democrats, as they have been busy ever since. A programme was laid out, which is to be followed as nearly as they can make it go. The Simon machine is to get, through fusion, a number, perhaps a majority, of the nominees for the Legislature and some of the city and county offices. Mr., Chamberlain is to have their support for Governor, and the machine in Portland is to be worked with desperate energy to elect him and to put a body of members into the Legislature from this county who will do Mr. Simon's bidding. Reinforcement for these members is to be sought in different parts of the state, and effort will be made to get Demo cratic co-operation in the Legislature, through the assistance of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. If Mr. Chamberlain could be elected Governor and the power of that office could be turned into the combine, the Simon machine could again be placed on its feet. It could put any check it pleased upon legislation; it could defeat the new charter; it could continue the present regime in Portland and hold ground on which it might hope for complete re-establishment of

its power.

bolt; for a bolt it is. The parallel it attempts with the citizens' movement of two years since is an untrue one, for this is a bolt and that was not. The Republicans who took part in the citizens' movement two years ago had participated in no Republican primary, had entered no Republican convention; and they violated no moral obligation or party usage when they joined that undertaking. On the other hand, the present withdrawal is a proceeding taken by men who had participated in the course of party action, and who, if they had won, would have felt that they had a right to demand acceptance of kind of "a man on horseback" he holds the results by others who had taken a warm place in the hearts of the peopart in the primary and convention. they not? Are there any principles or has to play the part of "the man on purposes which are to be sustained, or publican party? Or is it a delusion that the Republican party is or can be usethe other? The Oregonian doesn't ap- eral Miles. The President is Comprove all the methods or all the details tion; but never mind them. The abuse was infinitely less than that practiced here during a score of years by these protesters. The question is, Are Repub-

This is the general plan of the Simor

the fortunes of a faction which assumes an air of injured innocence and pleads the baby act when at last, after many years of absolute rule, it loses its hold on the party?

DEGENERACY A MYTH.

They who are troubled at the reputed degeneracy of British and American soclety will find food for salutary reflection in an article contributed to the Popular Science Monthly for April by Professor J. J. Stevenson, of New York University. Mr. Stevenson is a thorough-going optimist, and lays on the brush without much regard to background or perspective. There are no shadows on his landscape, and the cheerful air with which he discards the somber tints of commercialism, trusts. municipal corruption, vast fortunes, etc., is at once refreshing and unique, Yet he makes out a case withal which most healthy-minded persone will accept as much nearer the truth than the contention of dyspeptic and reminiscent philosophy.

Professor Stevenson welcomes "con mercialism" with "the glad hand." It is doing something, he says, for man on his physical, social and moral side, and does not concern itself solely, as did the creative genius ancient and Elizabethan which we mourn, with his esthetic side. A certain distant century, it is true, produced a Shakespeare; but there was only one, so we are at least equally culpable with many other divisions of time. Creative minds are as great and as numerous today, but their energies are claimed by concerns much nearer and more vital to human needs. Newton stood out pre-eminent; but there are half a dozen. Newtons in America today, made common by very numbers; while Howards and Shaftesburys, instead of being a nine days wonder, blossom around us so plentifully that we take them as a matter of

The strongest and most interesting part of Mr. Stevenson's paper is his treatment of man's material lot, and the showing made is impressive. He has gathered up the progress of humane civilization, working through steam, chemistry, invention and accumulated wealth, to cheapen creature comforts, multiply the individual's earning power, prevent war, settle labor troubles and put education within reach of every child. Instruction is far more practical than formerly, he contends. It aids the needy in capacity for earning, and fits the masses for freer and brighter lives. Nor has this been done at the expense of culture of the old sort; for classical students he finds to be far larger in percentage of the whole population than formerly. Culture in the old sense has increased, and practical education has been added

The virtues of a commercial civilization have been arrayed with consummate skill by no less a philosopher than Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, and it is these virtues and no others which Professor Stevenson finds in healthy state of advance in this money-making age. A necessary corrective of his optimism is the recollection also of the vices of the commercial civilization and the vacant spaces where the virtues of other civilizations would shine with credit and profit. Trading and manufactures pronote honesty and cobriety, undoubtedly, and in the long run a superficial sort of happiness. But reverence and plety and self-sacrifice, all the religious and domestic and some of the patriotic virtues, are not as signally displayed as in parts of Europe and Asia, where material progress gives little cause to boast The increase in the commercial virtues for which Mr. Stevenson contends must be conceded. But there are other fields from which excursions,

AN OLD SPOOK

The attempt to prejudice the Ameriean people against President Roosevelt as the coming "man on horse-back" is a very old bit of political stage property, a very ancient ghost that does not now walk for the first "The man on horseback" was what Henry Clay and the New England partisans of John Quincy Adams prefigured as General Andrew Jackson's statesmanship should he become Pres-The people, however, remembered with pride that Jackson was the victorious "man on horseback" at the battle of New Orleans, elected him President, re-elected him, and were anxious to give him a third term. made a most peace-loving President, and never wrote a message as full of implied warlike intent as President Cleveland's Venezuela message. General Taylor, who was our victorious 'man on horseback" at Buena Vista, was a most conservative and peaceful

President. When General Grant was nominated for President, General Francis P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, bitterly denounced the hero of Vicksburg as the coming "man on horseback," but Grant was a most peace-loving man. He kept the peace firmly with England when Charles Sumner did his best to break it; he kept the peace with Spain under the very strong provocation of the Virginius massacre his last official act was to urge the withdrawal of bayonet government from the South. The historical testimony is overpowering that from Wash-ington down to Grant our military Presidents have been most pacific in their foreign policy and most delicate in their strict regard for the sanctity of the civil law. Generals Sherman and Hancock, in their correspondence over the possible outcome of the disputed Hayes-Tilden election, showed the strongest desire to avoid all appearance of irreverence for or indifference to the supremacy of the civil law in time of peace. Sherman more than once said: "Soldiers do not favor wars; they hate wars, for they know their terrible cost in blood and treasure, in political viclence and social corruption; politicians make wars and then soldiers have to

fight them." President Roosevelt was "the man on horseback" at San Juan Hill, just as President Hayes was at Cedar Creek, just as President Harrison was at Reeaca; just as President McKinley was at Kernstown, and because he was this All the power and opportunity Are men to be Republicans, or are that any President of the United States horseback" is imposed upon him by the can best be sustained, through the Re- Federal Constitution. The War Department's Army bill adde nothing to the ful to the country-more useful than the present functions the law gives Genmander-in-Chief by the Constitution, of the action of the Republican conven- No law can abridge his orders. The general in command has only the authority the President grants. The President's orders are his powers; the similar position.

powers. Lincoln lifted McClellan to the top and then removed him at his will; so he did Burnside, Buell, Hooker, Fremont, Rosecrans. To the President's enormous powers as Commander-in-Chief, in peace or war, the present bill adds nothing. It simply proposes to add the system of the general staff to our Army to increase the practical efficiency of its administration. Moltke was chief of staff under the German Emperor as Commander-In-Chief. Our American President by our Constitution practically occupies the same supreme military position as the German Emperor, and there is no reason why the general staff should not be easily adapted to our American military conditions It no more Germanizes the American Army to adopt valuable military reforms from Europe than it Americanizes an English or German Army to borrow from the United States our training of cavalrymen to fight on foot and the use of rapidly extemporized field intrenchments. And yet General Miles has the folly to assert that under the new Army bill an "autocrat" or "military despot" could be created, and Hepry Watterson predicts the approach

of "the man on horseback." In his speech on retiring from political life, Macaulay said that "the sovereignty of the mob leads by no long or circuitous path to the sovereignty of the sword." This means that out of the chaos of anarchy marches "the man on horseback" The mob is not sovereign in our country, or likely to be. Anarchy does not threaten us, and until it does we need not fear that our bronche buster will suddenly become "the man on horseback." Soldier Presidents do not make revolutions, but civic revolutions sometimes breed Bonapartes.

TWO KINDS OF IMMIGRATION.

It is a remarkable fact that while the opposition to Chinese exclusion has crumbled away like a house of cards, the most strenuous efforts of immigration reformers at the East fail utterly to arouse the old enthusiasm for shut ting out Europeans. Loosely conceived references to "the foreign element" as responsible for sporadic exhibits in vice, pauperism and crime in our great cities, may still be met with frequently. But they are as disconnected and impotent as the phenomena of which they complain. The dregs of foreign immigration accumulate in our cities, especially in New York, where they are held in subjection if not in spoliation and terror; but the main stream flows on to the farms, mines and factories of the Interior and the Pacific Coast, where it does useful work and adds to our National wealth.

The census indicates a subsidence of the acute stage of the immigration scare. Although nearly 4,000,000 persons from all other lands came to the United States in the decade ending with 1900 the total increase in the foreign-born population was only 1,151,000 over the figures for 1890. In the meantime the native-born inhabitants of the Republic had increased by more than 12,000, 000. The truth is that the period embracing the last ten years of the nineteenth century shows a marked falling off in immigration as compared with the preceding decade. In 1882 alone 788,000 newcomers arrived in the United States. The highest number reaching our shores in any twelvemonth of the stretch from 1890 to 1900 was 623,000, and the general average was much lower,

The European immigrant is assimflated with our American civilization, if not in his lifetime, in the succeeding generation. There is a limit, certainly, to the volume we can comfortably absorb, and possibly industrial conditions will enforce that limit with reasonable would not bring home so pleasing spoils. accuracy without recourse to drastic legislation. Unquestionably paupers criminals and diseased persons should be excluded, but the old fear of the foreign blood that was to pollute the stream of American life has been allayed. The reason is that the children of our foreign-born are American. Even the adults come with more friendship for our free institutions than for those they leave behind. In every walk of life the boys of immigrant fathers and mothers, and often those who came here in youth ernament our citizenship and strengthen the National vigor in peace and war.

It/is the baneful difference from all this that stamps our Asiatic immigrants with danger. The Chinaman comes here as an alien, whose farthest thought is to take up the burdens of citizenship and raise up children for the support and defense of his adopted country. Undoubtedly American-born children of Chinese parents would be American in sentiment and habit if brought up in American schools and surroundings and filled from infancy with the thoughts and ideals imbedded in the English tongue. Much as the Caucasian brain differs from the Mongolian, it does not prevent assimilation along these lines. We have young Chinamen among us that prove it. But the conditions that make Americans of the German or the Italian child are absent and rejected by the Chinese. They come here not in families, but as sofourners, foreign in every purpose and habit, and, so far as suffered, actually maintain for themselves a sort of extra-territoriality. even to the taking of life, liberty and property. Foreign communities of this character are objectionable and dangerous in any country. Its resources and its protection are for those who give it their allegiance.

AN IMPOSSIBLE PRECEDENT.

In South Carolina and Arkansas long custom within the Democratic party makes possible the choice of United States Senators through primaries, Thie is an entirely different thing from the primary plan now on trial in Illinois, or the convention plan proposed by statute in Oregon. None of these expedients has any healthy prospect of permanent adoption. Probably no makeshift for Constitutional change in the method of electing Senators can ever

attain general usage The Senatorial office is one which sually attracts a number of aspirants, and it is only when one or at most two in a party aspire to its candidacy that selection by primaries or conventions is practicable. So long as the Constitution lodges the responsibility of Senatorial elections with the members of the Legislature, any attempt to anticipate that action will only draw upon itself the combined opposition of all aspirants other than the one in whose interest the attempt is made. The Republicans President's power and reduces nothing of Yamhill County the other day instructed their delegates to the state convention to oppose the nomination of this sum will turn out. a Senator at Portland this week. This action very likely reflects the desires of some Senatorial candidate. Friends of other candidates will doubtless take a

President can select from the Generals | On a larger scale an exact duplicate Beans to adhere to their party or follow of the Army the man to exercise those of this phenomenon is now on view in will win out.

the State of Illinois. There the plan has been entered upon of naming the United States Senator through primarles and subsequent nomination at the state convention. The primaries are now being held throughout the various counties of the state, and Representative Hopkins is reported to have secured 266 of the 390 delegates thus far chosen, His good fortune in this respect has naturally aroused alarm among other candidates, Mason, Dawes, Sherman, etc. The Republican state central committee met last week to formulate the call for the state convention; fixed May 8 as the date, but did not, as it was expected to do, include in the outlined objects for the convention's attention the nomination of a candidate for Senator. The omission was brought about by the opponents of Mr. Hopkins. The Tribune thinks this marks the end of the Hopkins undertaking. The state convention will not nominate, and the election will be thrown into the Legislature, as usual.

Such popular contests of state con vention or otherwise generally accepted party candidates for United States Senator as have occurred in Northern States have been so unique in their circumstances as to render them inoperatve as precedente. In Illinois in 1858 the pre-eminence of Lincoln and Douglas pitted them together naturally. In 1858 General Palmer was nominated in state convention by the Democrats of lilinois because he was practically the unanimous choice of the party. He was the only Democratic aspirant before the state convention, he was the only Democrat considered by the Legislature, The Republicans in that year made no nomination, because they were divided, and in that division between Farwell. Oglesby and others they made General Palmer's election possible. In 1894 John M. Thurston and W. J. Bryan made a joint canvass of Nebraska for the Sena-

torship, Mr. Thurston winning. These, so far as we can recoilect, are the only experiments with this device in Northern States. They grew naturally, as we have said, out of the exceptional circumstances which gave on man a fortuitous selection for the race. No general rule can be based upon a combination of circumstances so rare. It is not in human nature for candidates for the Senate to give up their fight till the last court of appeal has been reached. That court is the Legislature The state convention is not and cannot be final. The convention binds nobody The Legislature's action is definitive. Neither members of the Legislature nor candidates will contentedly abrogate the responsibility and privilege conferred upon them by the Constitution. Nominations for popular election of Sen. ators will be potent when the popular election elects.

President Roosevelt has not gotten ver the habit which distinguished him as Governor of New York of saying what he means and meaning what he says. He is not, in the crafty sense of the term, a politician, but his habit of "getting there," as demonstrated by the events of recent years, is only matched by his determination to stand by his opinions. To fight the President is most unprofitable but his critice and the opponents of this policy find great advantage in the fact that they are not compelled to follow any blind trails in the effort to find fault with the Administration. His habit is to "speak but," whether in bringing the Lieutenant-General of the Army up to the snubbing-post or declining, in distinct terms, in the ante-room of the White House, to interfere in the local political affairs of a city or state. This "over and above board" policy of dealing with men and measures is valuable, since it enables ery aspirant for Presidential favor to realize at once "where he is at."

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria performed the traditional ceremony on Good Friday of washing the feet of twelve aged men at the Hoffberg. The aggregate age of these recipients of imperial favor was 1010 years. Twelve women, whose aggregate age was 1182 years, received imperial gifts. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of the diplomatic corps, and were quaintly symbolical of humility and charity. To the extent that it represents these graces in all sincerity this practice is entitled to as respectful consideration as other Christian rites that are more universally observed.

The number of persons made happy by the Easter legend increases from year to year. With music, flowers and Spring millinery as features of Easter observance, this sustained and increasing popularity is not strange. Nor is it reprehensible. On the contrary, it tends to the development and cultivation of a love for the beautiful and is at once gratifying and commendable. No one can sit for an hour in the delicately scented atmosphere of a flower-decorated church and listen to Easter music and sermon without the subtle benefit that follows the touch of refining influences.

It is very gratifying to Portland citizens to know that outside capitalists have sufficient faith in the future of the Pacific Coast and the Northwest to be ready to make such investments as those now proposed by the Portland Railway Company. It would seem that all reasonable encouragement should be given through the support of its citizens to enterprises of this kind, which disburse so much money at present, and must of necessity depend upon the future entirely for the return of the investment.

Every American who witnesses Mexican or Spanish bullfight wishes to see the tortured animal gore his tormenters. The enthusiasm, therefore, of the Americans who witnessed the scene at Juarez, Mexico (opposite El Paso), on Sunday, was as creditable as it was natural. The race to which we have the honor to belong instinctively hates cruelty.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," continues at four-score and three years to keep death at bay. He has been critically ill for many days, and of course the contest can have but one result. This result, true sympathy would fain hasten, and not for even an hour delay.

The Iowa Legislature has appropriated \$150,000 for monuments to Iowa soldiers in Vicksburg Military Park. One shudders to think of the number of metal caricatures of patriotism which

The question as to whether the Grand Army or the Administration dictates the policy of the Nation in pension matters is again up to the President. From present indications, the Grand Army

CAIRO TO THE CAPE.

The death of Cecil Rhodes calls to mind he great project cast into abeyance by the Boer War, by which he planned to bind together the British territories in Africa and to make British influence dominant throughout the continent. We refer, of course, to the Cairo-Cape railway project. This gigantic conception has been the basis of British African policy for the past five or six years, and it contributed largely though indirectly to the causes which led up to the Transvaal conflict. Nothing has been heard of it, of late, but there has been reason for this, and it must not be assumed that it has been forgotten or ahandoned. All the motives which supported it prior to the war still exist, and, in relation to recent events and present conditions, they operate with increased force to urge it upon the British people.

A little study of the map of Africa will vastly aid comprehension of the Cairo-Cape project., England, it will be found, practically controls a chain of countries extending from the Mediterranean Sea in the north to the Indian Ocean at the south. There is missing from this chain a link or two, but with the conquest of the Transvaal, no serious barrier in the form of foreign territory remains to be overcome. Egypt, now a British dependency, extends from the mouth of the Nile to the 20th parallel; on the south it joins the Soudan, which in turn joins the little territory of Fashoda, now also under the British dominion. The next country in line toward the south is British East Africa, which carries the chain of direct British ownership to Victoria Nyanza on the line of the equator. At this point there is a break of some four or five hundred miles, with German East Africa on the east and the Kongo Free State at the west. Passing this foreign territory, thè chain of British dominion is taken up at the ninth parallel (south) and, following through British Central Africa, Rhodesia, British South Africa, the Transvaal, the Orange Republic and Cape Colony, to the cape. One who thus looks down the map with the Cairo-Cape project in mind is likely to get through nere force of geographical information new light upon the Fashoda incident, the struggle for Khartum, the efforts of England to gain and hold control of the Transvaal and the Orange State, and in studying the relative position of Rhodesia and other territories brought under the British dominion by the enterprises of Mr. Rhodes one gets a new conception of the breadth and purpose of a man who is truly entitled to be styled an empire builder.

One by one the non-British jurisdictions which intervene between Cairo and the Cape-German East Africa alone excepted-have been shouldered out of the way and recent diplomatic movements give color to the suggestion that the rights of England over the whole line of the projected railway will be made complete through arrangement with Germany on one hand or with the Kongo State on the other, Even under the stress of war it has not been forgotten that the national purpose back of this war and of the events which preceded the war is to so establish British authority in Africa as to bring that continent chiefly in a political sense and wholly in a commercial sense under the English dominion.

The Cairo-Cape railway project is perhaps the most daring conception in all the history of material development, It far surpasses the Siberian rallway project, which in some sort it resembles, both as to the vast amount of capital involved and as to its immediate political and commercial significance. Already while it is as yet a project only-a mere dream-it has won for England the Empire of Africa. To carry it out according to Mr. Rhodes' plan will make of Africa a be had worked so arduously and long that country second only in its pewer to create wealth to the American Continent, More tion believed him to be a much older man. than this, if it be done promptly, it will restore the prestige which England has lost of late years and extend it. Africa under the influence of this great work will do for England more than India has ever done. It will provide an outlet for her energy, return a profit upon her surplus capital, afford a market for her manufactures; it will, in short, give her all of the advantages which follow a great national effort put forth under circumstances which arouse the spirit and stimulate the native force of a people. It will, furthermore, command the admira. tion of the world and be a sign among the nations attesting the unbroken power and the continuing intrepidity of the British race.

Watterson's Ignorance.

New York Times. The bill in question is simply a bill to promote the reorganization of the Army on modern lines. General Miles appears to think that process equivalent to the "Russianization" or "Germanization" of the Army. But we believe it is admitted that Russia and Germany have efficient armies. More than that, so far from be-ing, as it has been misrepresented to be, a bill for intrenching a staff "ring," the object of the measure, with other measures proposed by the department, is precisely to prevent the formation of such a ring by securing a continual interchange between line and staff, the continual aeration of the staff, and the keeping of offi-cers on the active list of the Army who are either not good enough or yet too good to serve with troops in the field. Instead of intrenching the Tite Barnaeles of the staff departments, the object of the secretary has been to dislodge and "detach" them. And they are all perfectly aware of the fact. If Colonel Watterson had read the bill, or had taken the opinion upon it of the progressive officers of the Army who are not in possession of the "soft things" of staff appointments, he could not be so absurd as to represent it as a bill to make the President, he he "statesman" or "rough rider," a mill-

Conscience Money for a Hotel. Boston Horald,

The other day a priest presented himself to the cashier of the Parker House and handed him \$50, for which he asked a recelpt. When asked to whose account the money should be credited, the priest replied that the money came from one of his flock, who had requested him to hand it to the Parker House cashier, and to have it credited to the conscience fund, without revealing the identity of the person for whom he was acting. The money was credited as directed. It may be thought that this is an extraordinary ocdurrence, but the hotel's conscience fund is augmented by frequent contributions from anonymous sources. Nor is the experience of this hotel exceptional. It obtains in a great many establishments having extensive dealings with the public.

Baby Act in Politics, Albany Democrat.

In Oregon politics have begun to simmer; down in Portland they have done more. They have bolted decidedly-enough so that a faction of delegates refused to go into the convention. Matters are pretty serious whenever a body of men get so much disturbed as to refuse to finish the work for which they were elected. Men who will not ablde by the majority in a convention these days are not deserving of a place in a convention.

OUR AMERICAN MONTENEGRO.

Philadelphia Builctin, When a dispatch from Paris the other day announced that "King Achille I of Patagonia and Araucania" was dead, and that the designated help to his "throne" was an infant nephew, the eyes of 99700 of the reading public, at least in America, opened wide and questions beginning with "Who-?" "What-?" or "Where-?" were on everybody's lips. Both the wond and the implied ignorance are excusable. Of the many petty royalties in world, Achille I was not the most scure, perhaps, since a great part of his existence was devoted to diligent selfadvertisement; but he was certainly the least seriously regarded. Hence, except for the lightest mention, usually by way of ridicule or satire, neither he nor his "kingdom" was ever heard of. In the strict sense, his kingship was indeed a myth, and he possessed only a colorable claim to political authority. is replete with suggestion for the comic opera Ebrettiat.

Araucania is a considerable region on the west slope of the Andes, near the geo-graphical middle of the territory of Chile, and is inhabited by an indigenous who ethnologically rank highest, perhaps of any in South America that have retained a distinct existence. In character and customs they differ from the gonians proper, who are nomads of a primitive type. The Araucanians have been described as possessing many vir-tues, among them humanity, generosity, courtesy, benevolence, great courage and intense love of liberty. They showed for hundreds of years remarkable aptitud in war, compelling the Spaniards to quit their land, and maintaining against Chile, as did the Yanuis against Mexico, a vir tual independence, which they have but recently relinquished. Their ideas of economic and social polity resemble in some degree those that Bacon attributed to the citizens of his Atlantis. Their country is rich in many metals, particularly gold, which the Spaniards sought eagerly to exploit. Had it been in their power they would no doubt have sacrificed the Araucanians as they did the subjects of the Incas and the gentle islanders of the Caribbean to their unending greed. But the Araucanians, after they had expelled the would-be conquerors, closed their gold mines, recognizing in the yellow metal the root of the gravest of all the politicar evils that had threatened them. It is not wholly clear how the French man, who, in 1861, took the title of Aptine I, King of Araucania, obtained the chieftainship on which he based his claim to sovereignty. He was succeeded in 1878 by his cousin, Achille Laviarde, No power has ever recognized the existence of the Kingdom of Araucania, and Achille passed nearly all his time in affording amusement to the easily amused Parisians. He was more lavish of empty titles and tinsel decorations than was

Soulouque, the Haytian Emperor, imitator of Napoleon III. But behind his spectacular performances was the ever-present de-sire to barter the natural resources of his "kingdom" for money. In this he did not succeed. Andrew Carnegle was one of the last, to refuse to embark in a plausible scheme for realizing on the mineral deposits of Araucania. No capitallis was ever found who was willing to the risk of defying the territorial authority of Chile, and thus putting himself on the footing of a pirate and the protection of international law.

No Wonder He Died. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Andrew E. Watrous, chief editorial writer on the New York Press, committed suicide the other day. Perhaps some clew to the cause of his act may be found in this paragraph from the New York World

Mr. Watrous had suffered more than two years from pervous prostration and incomnta, caused by his self-sacrificing devotion to his profession. He thought deeply, with strong conviction, and wrote daily—often 4000 or 5000 words a day—on the widest range of editorial subjects, that carried appeal to readers of intelligent, wholesome minds. He never in his whole life wrote an unworthy line. His mind was almost as universal in its store of knowlodge as his heart was universal in its sym-

mine the strongest constitution and san-est mind. Mr. Watrous, who was a very versatile writer, was only 45 years old, yet

The Poison of the Lily of the Valley. Pittsburg Dispatch.

A German botanist has discovered that the pretty flower known as the lily of the valley contains a polson of the most dendly kind. Not only the flower itself, but also the stem as well, contains an appreciable quantity of prussic acid. While injecting a decoction of lily of the valley into the ear of a guinea pig, he noticed the animal succumb immediately. with all the symptoms of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid. Chemical analysis of the little plant has disclosed, however, the presence of this poisonous constitu-ent, to which-strange to say-scientists attribute precisely the penetrating perfume of the illy of the valley. The atten-tion of the German botanist has been drawn by the fact that one of his gardeners has felt himself seized with dizzi-ness and vomiting, after having raised inadvertently a bunch of lilles of the valey to his mouth, the lips of which were cracked.

Outlandish Hendgenr.

Philadelphia Record. The monstrosities that are now seen on the heads of young girls and even of middle-aged women, who ought to know better, are a disgrace to any civilized country. The headgear of savages is ar-tistic by comparison. Feathers, flowers, fur and lace, all jumbled into one shapeless and bewildering mass, sometimes al-most the size of a bushel basket, are stuck on the head and turned up at the jecting far over the face, hiding all but the chin. This is the spectacle seen on the streets and in the churches and theaters at the present time. Some of the gowns worn deserve almost as severe

Good Reason for Going Slow. A negro was driving a wagon and in going through a street ran against a funeral. With the superstition of his race he thought it would be bad luck to cross behind the funeral, so he tried to cross ahead of it, but the driver of the hearse whipped up his horse and the two went neck and neck for a time, until finally the darkey sang out: "Say, dah, pull up youah hoss! Mah boss is in a hurry

an' yuah's isn't!" Love's Philosophy.

The fountains mingle with the river And the rivers with the ocean The winds of heaven mix for ever With a sweet emotion; Nothing in the world is single, All things by a law divine Why not I with thine?

See the mountains kiss high heaven, And the waves clasp one another; No stater-flower would be forgiven If it disdain it its brother; And the sunlight clasps the earth And the moonbeams kiss the sec What are all these kissings worth, If thou kiss not me? —Percy Bysshe Shelley,

Can You Unveil the Muse? Columbia University Jes A man hired by John Smith & Co. Loudly declared that he'd tho. Man that he saw Dumping dirt near the store,

The drivers, therefore, didn't do.

Walter Savage Landor. Death stands above me, whispering low I know not what into my ear; Of his strange language all I know Is, there is not a word of fear.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Pass the pie.

See that fly on the wall:

March went out like the Queen of the day.

Lightning is apparently no respector of mildings.

Let's see what kind of a ticket Mr ohen will name.

Why doesn't General Miles make his offer to the Boers?

Mr. Hanna is more formidable as a manager than a candidate.

This is a fickle month, and is therefore

lighly suitable for conventions. Strange how hard the men who are sure

of victory keep right on working. The cyclone has already begun the work

of stimulating emigration to Oregon. This is the day when the practical joker laims the privilege of remaining un-

hanged. The Mayor of Topeka has been horsewhipped. Fame is often costly, but some

people cannot do without it. How is Santos Dumont's airship going to fly around St. Louis without being punc-

tured by Marconi's aerograms? The Sultan has forbidden his subjects to gamble. He must have been sitting in a

game with some of the wise ones. In Louisville 4000 barrels of whisky were involved in one transaction. What Louisville needs is a whisky clearing-house.

If the delegates do not all buy new hats

before they leave Portland, it will be be-

cause they are either deaf or immune to finttery. A Colorado man offers to trrigate Nebraska for \$1600 a year. He would hardly

make the same offer with reference to Kentucky. The brewers' strike is robbed of its terror, now that Prince Henry has gone home and the Spring supply of book is already in

the vats. J. P. Morgan had better not buy Chile in the hope of selling it to Uncle Sam, if the Danish agent's estimate of the cost

of Congressmen is anywhere near correct, Colonel John Mosby, the leader of one of the most important Confederate cavalry commands during the Civil War, is in Government service in Colorado, charged with preventing the private inclosure of public lands.

A new violet has been discovered and by a young woman, Miss Lillie Angell, on Orange Mountain, N. J. She sent plants to the Smithsonian Institution, and the curator, Charles L. Pollard, has named the species Viola Angeliae. The flower is large and violet purple, and the leaves large and glossy.

General T. M. Buffington, the Governor of the Cherokee Nation, measures 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings and weighs 275 pounds, and is not overburdened with superfluous flesh. He wears a No. 8 hat, No. 12 shoe, and dresses after the most approved business fashion. His oneeighth Cherokee blood gives him the ruddy appearance characteristic of the race of which he is so proud.

Geronimo, the famous Indian chief, now m years old, has petitioned the authorities at Washington to release him from eaptiv-Such a daily gried as that might under- ity. Although nominally he, has been for the last 10 years a military prisoner at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, he has had, as a matter of fact, a large of liberty for severni years, and not only is allowed to cultivate a small farm, but receives pay of \$35 a month as a "Gov-

> Honors have been easy for some time between Representative Eddy, of Minne. sota, and Representative Cushman, of Washington, as to which is the homeller man. The partisans of Cushman tell this story to prove that Cushman wins: Once in his district in Minnesota, when Eddy was making a canvass for election, he dropped into a hotel in a little country town where some friends lived. The man who ran the hotel was the big politician of the district. A very old man living in the hotel came into the room where Eddy and his friends were sitting, and looked Eddy over carefully. "I swow!" said the old man, "that's the homeliest man I ever did see. Who is he?" Hush!" cautioned the man who ran the hotel, "that's Mr. Eddy; he's the candidate for Congress in this district." "Well," squeaked the old man, "I knew he was too good-looking to be a Democrat,"

A Philadelphia preacher tells a story of a young man who took his best girl to church, and when the time for "collection" came round, rather ostentatiously displayed a \$5 gold piece. Presuming upon the engagement to marry that had been made by her, the young woman placed a restraining hand upon the arm of her side, so as to make the wearer appear flance. "Why, don't be so extravagant, a veritable scarecrow. Occasionally the massive topping is tilted forward, proing "be replied: "I always give 35 when I ing," he replied; "I siways give \$5 when I go to a strange church." Just then the deacon came with the plate, and George dropped a coin. Everything seemed favorable, and the young man beamed with a sense of generosity. Then the minister made the announcements for the week, and concluded with the wholly unexpected announcement of the day's collection. 'The collection today," said he, "was \$3 75." George hadn't much to say all the way to his flancee's home.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

La Monti-Here is a periodical devoted to air navigation. La Moyne-Ah, it must be a flypaper.-Philadelphia Record. Why, Indeed?-The Husband-Why is it that

women always say, "Til he ready in two sec-onis"? The Wife-Humph! and why is it that men always say, "Oh! I'm ready now"?— Brooklyn Life. Satisfactory Substitute.—Mrs. Odd—Mary, where is the whisk broom? Mary—Why, mem, we were all out o' breakfast food and I had to chop it up for Mr. Odd's breakfast.—Chicage

Daily News.

His Lordship-Prisoner, you have the right of challenging any of the jury, if you desire to do so. Prisoner-Right y'are, guy'nor. Fill fight that little black whistered bloke at the end, if he'll step outside.—Tit-Blis. A Case of H-Treatment.—"He calls his po-cus 'the children of his brain." "Dear ms, then I should think the horrid critics ought to

he taken in hand by the Society for the Pre vention of Cruelty to Children."-Philade Evening Bulletin.

The Unusual.—"Did you say you saw my hoy Josh laborin' under great excitement?" said Farmer Corntossei. "Yes." "Well, I don't wonder, If Josh was laborin' at all, he must have have been seen as

wonder, if year was inform at all, he must have been purty surprised an generally flustered."—Washington Star.

The Promoters—"Let us make the capital stock \$1,000,000,000," and the first promoter. "All right," said the second, who was proparing the prospectus on the typewriter. "Will it be hard to increase that capital?" asked the first. "No, indeed, All I have to do is to hit this 0 key a few more times." Identification of the promoters of the said to her a few more times." this 6 key a few more times,"-Baltimore