## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1968.

## SUNDRY CONDUCTURES.

Fully three-fourths of the voters of a state, as it appears, have registored as Republicans, it seems to mean one or two things, or both one and two: namely, that large numbers Democrate buye' registered as Republicans, or that the new immirration, which has been very heavy, has is partial truth, doubtless, in both sup-

calculated and concerted purpose, it is farm. where and indeed it is well known register as Republicans, that nations which might best serve to cresuch though in fact you member of unother, is regarded as respective of his party name. arried on by members of one party or

A great many new voters have come into the state, undoubtedly. The gain in Multnoman County alone is 10,000 n two years. It can scarcely be supposed that all of them are Republihaps one of the surprises of the elecuced by the new voters. If they are preponderantly Republican they may spect many calculations based on past conditions. For they may know little and care less about the old contentions and quarrels Serween factions in this state, and very generally may vote their party ticket whatever it may be,

Of course these things are merely fact that party lines now are so extremely loose that calculations based on former results are good for nothfear sweep, and yet may elect very few of their candidates. From the primary to the election the "knifing" will be the most spectacular thing the kind tver seen in Oregon. About years ago Republicans in great numbers, in this state, began to abandon their party and "ply the knife." Through indignation, resentment, disgost and scare of injury the example has spread, till mighty few now, of those who have participated in this excan be depended on to "stand by the A question is whether the newcomers will be a leading factor take. It never will be known till the yous are counted.

The American typewriting machine made its way in foreign countries at an astonishing rate in the decade from 1897 to 1907. Ten years ago, having Ten years ago, having made their way slowly for ten years previously, the value of these 0000 Tast year It was \$6,250,000. remarkable feature of this demand is

Briefly stated by the Bureau of Statistics, the entire value of typewriting machines of American manufacture exported to the English-speaking countries in 1897 was \$561,216, and in 1987 \$2,217,450. To other parts of the world in which languages other than English are spoken, the increase was from \$731,901 in 1857 to \$2,956. 959 In 1987. These figures show that the American typewriting machine has become a factor of rapidly increasing calue in the business transactions of the civilized world. The showing pays dartering tribute to the inventive gentles of Americans and to the energy and sagnelty of American manufactur-2236

## VENUEURIA:

Wishing doubtless to escape a reonbibility, the Senate's committee on erolen affairs has turned over to the rely will be cautious in his processiigs; for though strenuous, he is no nully, and Venezuela is among weak

Our complaint of violation of the entle of the United States at a Venereinn postoffice is well founded. metro has replied by what they call law confession and avoldance. He admits the outrage, but says it was te the persons were Venganelan offi also and their irresponsibility, therere, it is hardly necessary to plead.

Heretofore we have prevented other attons from snuffing this dirty, an-Prohistic little state out; and now we mustn't smuff it out ourselves. If we can find any way to avoid it. 1895 President Cleveland entered so a protest against action Venezuela, undertaken by rear Britain on a boundary dispute tween Venezuela and British Guithat the matter was settled by arwithout prejudice to the Spanish-American brangarts, whose urid rhetoric, not less than their proeasity to commit outrages on foreignes, is a marked feature of their own character, and perfectly illustrative of their method of diplomatic dealing comble we may bring the little revo urionary and robber state up with a ound turn, as we did Colombia in the Panama business, but we shall hardly think it worth while, for the game isn't worth the candle

## CYNTCAL NONSENSE.

The following extraordinary state-cht was issued by Schator Ackroyd, 'New York, whose constituents anyed him with petitions to support evernor Hughes' bill against race-

a would suggest to the people who are excess to guide me to the path of right not rightershiese that this is a throublican teasure gaked for by a Sepublican Gov-enor, and there are in this Senate thirtyrs. Republican Senators, and it takes only twenty-six voice to pass the bit! Their hys-terical misvement had better be directed to-

If the doctrine of this statement is sound, then the minerity in a legislative body is free from all responsibility for legislation and owes no duty whatever to its constituents. It has no duties, no responsibilities, no obligations. What, then, is the use of keep ing the minority in the Legislature brought only Republican voters. There As soon as it is ascertained which party has the majority, the minority ostitions. may as well go home. There it would On the part of large numbers of the at least be out of mischlef and might of the state there has been get some useful work done on the

Since according to Senator Ackroyd the minority is entirely useless, why hereby they might more readily join should its members receive pay? If one or another of the Republican facsens in the primaries, and force nond- no remuneration. It might quicken mittons which might best serve to cre- their sense of duty to the public and in the Republican lead them to discover that they are party, and thus open a way to some not wholly exempt from responsibility degree of success for their own. This if the moment one of them professes not true any more than it is true that is the "game," unquestionably. It is the Ackroyd philosophy his salary Mr. Roosevelt has divided the Repubeard with the workings of were made to cease. The truth is that istration office and swear that you are senis his constituents and is under ob- opinion has arisen among their re-a member of one party and register ligations to do what he can to help spective members. This difference of are a on good laws and hinder bad ones. Ir- opinion goes to the roots of political very excusable perfury. Certainly no people do not as a rule send men to ment. In either party we have on one process against such practice, whether thest egislature to make party capital, side a faction which believes that govvery excusable perjury. Certainly no people do not as a rule send men to but to enact measures for the general another, and no dominiciation of it, can welfare. Members who ignore this truth are traitors to their constituents. It is seldem one's privilege to read a more conical bit of nonsense than

## PORTLAND STILL LEADS

Suilding permits and postoffice re-sipts continue to break all existing records in Portland, and business has fur regained the ground lost during the panic of last Fall that bank clearings are rapidly approaching the rec-ord figures of last year. The latest lation of bank clearings by the New York Financial and Commercial Thronicle gives the figures for the last week in March, for the month of March and for the three months end-In all three of these ing with March. periods Portland makes a far better showing than either Seattie, San Francisco or Los Angeles. The statisics are especially interesting, showing as they do that while for the first quarer of the year the average decrease in learings throughout the United States alone 35 per cent, Portland's decrease was but 17 per cent, compared with 28.9 per cent decrease in Seattle, 20.9

cent in San Francisco. March was still more (avorable pro-portionately, for, while Portland clear-ments since the beginning of the seangs decreased but 16 per cent, those and 23.4 per cent, respectively. The in the preceding season, and yet the improved showing was progressive, for increase in American shipments for in the last week in March Portland's that period has been 50,000,000 bushdecrease was but 13.4 per cent, while els and from the Argentine there has that of Senttle was 21.8 per cent, and been an increase of 20,000,000 bushels decreases of 26.2 per cent and 38.7 per two countries alone, while Russia, Austo be slower in recovery than any of gate exceeding the gains of the two the other cities, for the clearings for largest wheat producers in the world, the three months show a decrease of

centers in particular, and the entire els have been shipped. It seems hardly that it has been more rapid in those country in general, there seems to be possible that this enormous average of countries, using a language other a more hopeful feeling and there are weekly shipments can be maintained than our own than in the English- many signs that the turn of the fide much longer, and it will be surprising spraking countries. In the Spanish-has set in. One of the surprising feat-if there is not a sudden decrease in American countries, for example, the ures of the "aftermath" of the rich the shipments from the big country traine of these exportations increased man's panic is the statement of failfrom \$70,000 in 1897 to \$789,000 in ures for the first quarter of 1898, ments \$0,000,000 bushels greater than 1997, while in Brazil, where the Portuguess language is used, the value of asters with aggregate liabilities of ceding season, and with the assurance typewriters sent from the United \$75,765,191, and is a record for the lof the Government figures that the ball team!

records made in 1903, when the Insur-ance exposures set the financial world after. Faftured for the second quarter of 1903 reached the record total of wheat bins. utire.

liabilities of the courter just closed. by the one from which we are now re- lower prices. artier, it is reasonable to expect an even more rapid recovery. In any vent, Portland is making a better wheat, financial showing than any other cits the United States, and is or long odds the best city on the Paolthe Connat

## THE OPPOSITION TO MR. BRYAN.

There are half a dozen Democratic apera in New York whose persistentbitter opposition to Mr. te of the most entertaining features | current politics. The list of them cludes the Brooklyn Bagle, the limes, the World, the Evening Post, and a few others. These papers make a mistake in dealing with Mr. Bryan popularity of the man whom they to defeat. The Times, for exnake them," meaning that he is a sudicate only for the money there is madness. In the measures which genuine, clack had judgment, but he is, we tives base. Again, the Times remarks that "the unexplained and unexplain able thing is how reasonably intelligent mon can listen to his tiresome pratings and his transparent misrepresentations of current events." language shows a strange obliquity of mind in the person who wrote These metropolitan papers underes

mate the popularity of Mr. Bryan To follow them one must believe that Democratic musses accent cadership with extreme reluctance. It The Times remarks, to quote another sentence, that "the Democrats of the South do not want him; they will accept and support him only be-cause somebody must be supported and he is at present the only man very Why Mr. Bryan happens to be the "only man at present very much in view" the Times disrectly refrains from explaining. That he is not the only Democrat who would accept Presidential honors if he could get them is clear enough Indeed, the Times mentions Johnson, Gray, Harmon, as among those who are willing and who are Mr. Bryan's superiors in every quality that constiutes fitness for high political office." which is so weary of Mr. Bryan's leadership, does not discover the superiative fitness of some of these men. Is because the masses of the party are eretrievably stupid? Is it because hey do not know what they want Or, after all, is the solution of the mystery the much simpler fact that the New York papers do not know what they are talking about, that the Democratic voters see in Mr. Bryan qualities which no other man of their arty exhibits." To what other politiclan in recent times has such unswerv ing fidelity been shown as to Mr. Bryan? Is it a reproach to him or a real rebute that his followers cling to him in evil fortune more loyally than

those of other men in victory? Finally, the frequent reproach tha Mr. Bryan has divided his party is because an irreconcliable difference of The philosophy and the science of governernment exists to maintain the privileges of a class. On the other, a facexists to promote the common good by abolishing privilege and making men equal before the law. Between t factions there is no hope of real reconciliation in either party

## SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN WHEAT.

The Chicago wheat market day touched \$3 14 cents for the July option, the lowest figure of the season the continued weakness in the market is somewhat surprising, in the face of continued reports of light stocks throughout the United States. The American visible, despite a slight in-crease on Monday, is now under 40,-000,000 bushels, and, with two excepsponding date in the past ten years. at the market throughout the son has shown a surprising disregard wheat in the far Southwest only about thirty days in the future, there are at times signs of weakening in the tired holders of "long" wheat.

The situation presents some inter-

esting features whether it is regarded from a National or from a world-wide standpoint. The dependence of importing countries of the world on The showing for the month of the United States and the Argentine is son, last July. These shipments. of Seattle were 21.3 per cent less than April 4, have reached a total of 402, for March, 1907, and Los Angeles and 000,000 bushels, compared with 399, Francisco showed decreases of 27 000,000 bushels for the same period os Angeles and San Francisco had a gain of 70,000,000 bushels from these cent. New York, which was the first trails, the Danube and Austria-Hun-to feel the effects of the panic, seems gary all show decreases in the aggre-

The rapidity with which the Argenma- 15.4 per cent, and in March they de-500 - creased 42.5 per cent.

A Fortunately for the Eastern trade January 1 more than 75,000,000 bushments 50,000,000 bushels greater than

States grew from \$4000 in 1887 to period named, it falls for short of the 1807 American crop was 100,000,000 records made in 1803, when the insur-

\$121,000,000 implifies. For the third quarter they were \$32,500,000 and for the fourth quarter \$93,500,000, each of those quarters for exceeding the element had decided that there is a sufficient amount of old-crop wheat to Every one is familiar with the rapid list the country until the new crop is covery that was made from the 1983 available in July, and that the coming and, as the damage wrought of the new crop will be the signal for one from which we are now revering was in many respects lighter soning, from a theoretical standpoint. than that of its predecessor four years but theories have been known to be at fault, and there is still plenty of time for crop scares and high-priced July

The "coveds" of the University of Oregon desire, it is said, to become better acquainted with one another. and to this end will give an entertainment at the college gemnasium to morrow aight, from which young mon will be barred. Any logitimate device that will have a tendency to break up clannishness that results from provities in this or any other public educational institution abould be comed. Fraterattics and sererities, exclusive and snobbish in their nature a mistake in dealing with Mr. Bryan and extravagant in their fondencies, which all able strategists are careful are entirely out of place in any school. university or college that is main mate the character, intelligence and tained at the public expense, and finds as an argument for its existence and support the democratic principle equality based upon merit, and not natives are as plain as daylight can upon wealth. Beginning with the high schools and carried on through state universities, these societies destroy the Such a statement is little short feeling of friendly competition and all-around good-fellowship Mr. Bryan advocates he often exer- among students that the scheme of education at the public expense presupposed.

Senator Fancher, of New York, enertains the most lively acraples against gambling, but he takes a queer When Governor way to express them. Hughes' anti-gambling bill hung in the balance Mr. Fancher was at a wine supper, where he won \$2000 in a poker game, and for lack of his vote the bill was lost. He now declares he was "kidnaped." If Mr. Fancher is not a fool himself he must have reason to think that the people of New York are fools, or he would never tell such Brooklyn Eagle imagined that he had a silly story. He "don't often play cards," and yet he won \$2000 from his make people follow him against their kidnapers, and would have won more will. The Times remarks, to quote and if he had not lost his ginsses. Very emarkable. One is constrained to condole with Mr. Fancher over the loss of his glasses, for his vote was worth much more than \$2000 to the gambling interests, and no doubt the would have let him win \$10,000 the unhappy incident had not blinded him. By the way, how many glasses did Mr. Fancher lose before came blind?

The March parade of certain Stanord students who resented the intererence of the faculty of the university n their drinking bouts on the campus now a closed incident, with forts me undergraduates down and out, The flery champions of these rebellious students who planned to leave the uniersity and their laurels in a body if the unruly paraders were not reinstated have evidently taken counsel of discretion and decided to remain and ake the degree to which their credits ntitle them, since the public hears no ore of this proposed flaunt of defiance to duly constituted authority. This is well. It represents the first esson in good citizenship-obedience o rightful authority—early learned. The postponement of such a lesson to later period is very apt to be folewed by disagreeable and indeed serious consequences, as the number of cung men in states' prisons amply restifies.

organization of the first civil government in the Oregon country will be celebrated, as for several years past, v an excursion and suitable exercises at Champoeg, where the organization was effected. The anniversary occurs on May 2, and the names of the organtzers were given to a modest grante shaft and placed on the site eight years ago. There was then and still is one vacant place among the names thereon inscribed—a place reserved for the name of F. X. Matthieu, sole survivor of a patriotic band. The exursion by river and trolley is one of he most enjoyable of the year, and If the weather is favorable it will doubtless be well attended. The occasion is one upon which patriotism and pleasure join hands and make a day of it.

The death of Cornelius Beal at his ome on the East Side recalls an era Mr. Beal was a familiar factor. It was Portland the village-not Portland the city-with which Cornelius Beal was identified through his simple, unostentatious endeavor. Old citizens will recall his removal to what is now known as Council Crest many years ago, and his simple life there for a considerable time. He abandoned the hen lonely hilltop some years ago and ived in retirement at the home from which he passed but now at the age of 78 years.

The latest charge against the autonobile is that its wheel chains are rapid disseminators of germs of disease that are dust and air-borne. These chains, it is asserted, should be frequently disinfected, and legislation for that purpose is suggested. While they are about it, let us hope that a law will be passed requiring owners of automobiles to use perfumed gasoline.

While the foreign racing automobiles have had a taste of mountainous America, they will have to wait until make the Alaska leg before they really know what rough sledding is.

The Statement No. 1 people claim the next Legislature by the handsome majority of nine. They reserve the right, however, to revise their figures

A scandal in the French army is announced. This is not surprising. What, indeed, would the French army be without a scandal? An expectant and loyal constituency

domiciled on the Pacific Coast takes omfort in the thought that warships don't get rheumatism. Mayor Lane doesn't seem to relish

the annulment of his veroes by refer-

endum to the solid decem Back to Santa Barbara with that

WAS LINCOLN A DRINKING MANY tuteresting Sidelights on His Persons

Record From Debutes With Douglas. EUGENE, Or., April 8.-170 the or .- There has been considerable dis united in some of the newspapers of late as to whether or not Abraham Lincoln thred mroxicants, some asserting that he dever used them, and hat he was a good stout drinker. While int greatly interested in that question was still a dicy or two ago considerably some Douglas debares, that occurring at Ottown in August, 1858, he is spoken of me one who that a great capacity for liquer. I read the charge that Douglas made first, and then hastened to fine Lincoln's repty thinking that I might solve this question for those who deer it vital to his fame. Perhaps the charge and reply are worth reproducing, as they give considerable insight into the char-acter of those distinguished mon and their method in debate.

In his speech that day Douglas spoke of Linceln as follows:

I have known him for nearly 25 years.
There were many points of sympathy between us when we first got acquainted. We were both comparatively boys, and both struggling with poverty in a strange and I was a school teacher in the turn of Winebester, and he a flourishing grocery-keeper in the town of Salem. He ras more successful in his occupation ban I was in mine, and house more forwith admirable skill everything which they undertake I made as good a school thather as I could, and when a rabinet-maker I made a good bedstead and tables, although my old boss said I are-

indies, although my old boss said I areceeded better with bureaus and secretaries
than with anything else; but I believe
that Lincoln always was more successful
in business than I, for his business onablied him to get into the Legislature.
"I aget him the and had sympathy
with him because of the aphill strungly
we both had by life, I've was then had
as good at telling an anecdote us now.
He could beat any of the boys wrestling, or running a foot race. In pitching
motis, or tossing a copper; could rain ling or running a feet race in pitching mosts, or tossing a coppier; could rain more liquor than all of the boys of the town together, and in the disnity and imparisally with which he presided at a horse race of a flat fight excited the admiration and wee the praise of everybody that was present and participated.

Mr Lincoln served with me in the Logiclature in 1836, when we both retired, and he subsided or became submerged, and was less to sight as a public man for was lost to sight as a public man for some years. "In 1846, when the Wilmot introduced

his celebrated provise and the Abelition ternade everyt ever the country. Lincoln again turned up as a member of Congress from the Sangamon District. While in Congress, he distinguished binuell by his opposition to the Mexican War, tak-ing the side of the common enemy against his own country, and when he re-turned home he found that the indignation of the people followed him ever where, and he was again submerged obliged to retire into private life gotten by his former friends. He up again in 1854, just in time to make m. In company with Gliddings, Love Chase and Fred Dougles, for the Re

publican party to atand upon."

This would be very interesting, not only on the drink question, but as a summary of Limcolns life and political career prior to 1888, if it were reliable. In his reply immediately following. Mr. Lincoln When a man hears himself somewhat

nisrepresented. It provokes him at least, find it so with myself; but when misepresentation become very gross, it is more apt to amuse him. The first thing see fit to notice is the fact that Judge loughts sileges after curatus torough the history of the old Whig parties, that Judge Trumbull and myself made an arrangement by which I was to have the place of General Shields in the United States Senate. (Here Lincoln denies certain political charges which I have omitted from the speech of Douglaz. Coming finally to the personal charges he says.) Now I pass on to consider one or two more of these little follows. The lodge is weefully at fault about his early friend Lincoln being a 'grocery keeper.' I do not know that it would have been a great sin if I had been, but he is mistaken. Lincoln never keep a geocery anywhere in the world. It is true Lincoln did work the latter part of one coin did work the latter part of one Winter in a little stillhouse up at the head of a little hollow. And so I frink my friend the judge is equally at fault hen he charges me at the time when I was in Congress of having opposed our sobilers who were fighting in the Moxican War. The Judge did not make his charge very distinctly, but I will tell you what he can prove by referring to the records. You remember that I was an old Whig, and whenever the Democratic party tried to get me to vote that the war had been rightcously begun by the President. I would not do it. But whenever they asked money, or land warrants, or anything to pay the soldiers there during all that time I gave the same vote that Judge Douglas did. You can think as you please whether I was can think as you please whether I was consistent. Such is the truth, and the judge has the right to make all he can

ant of it."

And with this the great man goes back to a discussion of the great principles involved in the then pending controversy. It will be noticed that Mr. Lincoln took pains to deny that he had been in his early life the successful groceryman; his early life the successful groceryman; also to make it clear that he had voted funds for the Mexican War. But so far as these passages throw any light on the guestion of whether he used intoxicants. It is the problem of the lindy and the tiger. He might have omitted all reference to his ability as a drinker because he could not successfully deny the statement made. statement made. Again, he may have passed it over because it was so netoriously false as not to need denial. Anyway, I commend the passages to those who deem it a vital question whether he did or did not drink.

## Brynn's Eloquence.

Air

Lappencott's Magazine.

William Jennings Bryan was addressing a political meeting in lows on one occasion when, it is said, he fairly curried away his audience by the power of his oraiory, Among those most impressed by the Nebraskan's effort was a man known to be very deaf, but who nevertheless seemed to be listening with breathless attention to Bryan, and who apparently caught every word that fell from the aught every word that fell from the

caught every word that let from the speaker's lips.

Finally, when a particularly fervid pass-age had been delivered by the man'from Nobraska with the effect of cliciting a storm of applause from the audience, the deaf man, as if he could contain himself no longer, selled in the ear of the man next to him:

ext to him:

"Who is that speakin'?"

"William Jennings Bryan!" shouled the Who?' roared the deaf man, still-

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebras-

William Jounings Bryan, of Nebras-kal" came from the second man in a piercing shriek.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the deaf man, excitedly. "It don't make any difference, after all. I can't make out a word he or you are sayin't but, good gracious, don't he do the motions eplendid!"

Kansas City Journal.

"How long," asks the New York World, "would it take the shopping women of the country to revise the tariff if they had the chance!" That's a poser. As a woman can shop all the forenoon or afternoon or both without making a purchase, there seems to be no practical basis for a calculation.

DEMOCRACY IS HERE ON TRIAL Discreditable Plight into Which Itale University is New Pieced.

Indianapolis Star. The people of the State of Oregon hav to considerable lengths in the po-Arriention or democratization of gover-ness. They have invoked a popular volystem and referred to assembles of man submitted by the mass of voters for their xeleptional ability to deal with the proteins of state. All nominations for office, or example, are made by direct vote of the protein. The old consideration and lecialty by party councils, under party exponsibility, have been superceded by expending a merceded by responsibility. Bate been supercedure approximating more and to the situation of a pure democra. An important test of this democratic is to be madregion at the June election, when it is stating the June election, when it is statutes, proposed or already any will be passed upon by the people, he colebrated "imiliative and referent

the pathway from representati or the nathway from representative crimient, through direct nominations office, direct election of officers provide appointed or chosen by legislative rection, or complete rule by the cole the imbases. This test relates to a nomportant and essential problem for each ended to be the cole that hopes to be the test that the matter of potential the problem of the following the estimate the collection. The existence of the following the columnities. cinate itself than the matter of publ-ducation. The existence of the Sta-inversity is menucut through appeal i the monitor antipathy for texation, to projudice against the higher education, which is not confined to Oregon, and evidently to numerous local isolomies from institutions whose promoters feel that they may receive more if the State University should receive less.

ovestry should receive less.

Oregon was once proud as it had reason to be, of its Stain University, and its whole educational system. Members of the Legislature land a hesitation which isolated voters do not feel, to cripple the institution and the system. Yet under the pressure of the direct vote and its member, the support of the University has been preexcious and declining. portings, its lot is most discreditable among the states. One of its chancel-lors after another has been drawn to other fields. Sometimes its instructors have had to serve without pay, and now discondituable it is proposed that no engagements with their can safely be made for a longer period than one year. The institution is diving from hand to month. A referendant has been called for and ordered upon the appropriation made by the Legislatur last year. Its result is obviously it grave doubt, and upon its issue depends not only the faith of the state's masse not only the falls of the state a manager of popular intelligence and in the archer af orded a people in the superior windom and character of its exceptional and ruling infinds, but also, we should say, the bereflet manking will render upon the arcty with which grave policies and im-metant institutions like this can be transerred from representative custody to the

#### What is a Candle Power! It is very indeterminate. Pretty much

very one thinks he knows what a candle sower in the light given by a single undle, of course. As a matter of fact, andles differ as much in luminosity as Schihouses, oil imps or firefles, and a candle power is not one thing, but haif a hoxes, according to the country where the phrass is used. In Great Britain and Will the latter do?" the United States the standard light unit is the amount given by a "spermacett caudie, burning up at the rate of 129 grains an hour, with a flame 46 millimiters high," etc. In France the standard caudle to made of stearing, and Gerand candle is made of stearing, and terminary's candle was, until a few years ago, paraffin. Now the latter country uses the so-called Hefter unit of light, the amount given by a certain form of tamp burning acetate of amyl. Another lamp standard, called the carcet, was used in Press by the nurfind care and of Imp standard, called the carcel, was used in France. In this purified rape seed oil is burned. Because of this unsatisfactory international chaos, it is now proposed that our National Bureau of Standards at Washington take steps to establish a standard international candle, which would be acceptable to at least nice counties. The joint committee of mas and electrical engineers which is urging the standardisation declares that the change could be made with very little disturbance of most of the national standards now in existence.

## Senator Bourne Talks of the Devil.

Washington (D. C.) Herald. Schafor Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, made one of his frequent visits to the White House the other day. For the thousandth time he declared that Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated and elected for a second-elective term. "Taft can't be elected, and he won't be ominated," he said.

you expect to be a delegate-at-"I shall not refuse, if I am selected."

"Suppose the delegation should be in-structed for Taft?" never bid the devil good morning

## Newspaper Making.

From Life. Considered as a manufacturing is Considered as a manufacturing business, newspaper making is enormously hazardous and absurdly unremunerative. With other manufacturing concerns the rule lathat if they don't make profits they quit, but that is not the rule with newspapers. They slwsys have moral and political reasons for clinging to life long, long after there has censed to be any pecuniary warrant for it. A newspaper in these there has censed to be any pecuniary warrant for it. A newspaper in those days is about as likely to declars a dividend as a church is Competition between papers is intense, the price of nearly all of them is too low, the cost of white paper and manufacture too high, and they give a great deal too much for the price that most of them now sell for. and they give a great deal too much for the price that most of them now sell for.

## Getting Tired of "Jeff Davis."

Getting Tired of "Jeff Davis."
Arkannas Gazette
Hasn't "Jeff Davis learned his lesson
yet? Doesn't he know by this time that
the people are sick of his continual abuse,
numeated with his billingsante, weary
of his bancombe and halderdash, contemptuous of his insufferable vanity, and
revolted at the presumption that hey
must elect the candidates who represent
his views, that no man can hold office
whose candidacy "Jeff" Davis has vetoed, and that the state must be put in
the hollow of his hand, a hand that is
solled and besmirched by the abuse of
the power that the trusting people of this
stafe have confided to it, but yet insaliably grasps for more power? ably grasps for more power?

## A FEW SQUIBS.

Mrs. Haron-Don't rou think the phor traph is pitched too high? Mr. Baron-N litch it on the roof!- Yonkers Statesman Hewitt-I painted this picture to keep the oif from the door. Jewett-If you hand where the wolf can see it I guess you it succeed. Judge.

The Patient-But look here! How do I have all the times I'm getting absent treatent? The Healer-Don't worry. I'll send up an itemined bill-Life.

is ven bushand veracious in his appe-madam?" "I can't say as he is doctor, if eat everythink and everythink as long there's anythink to eat." Baltimore

'Janet has told me that you used a ughty word, today. Floaste." 'Janet ould be a little more definite in her aiges, manny."—Cleve-id Plain Dealer. Constable—Yes your sorship the is a most suspicious character. The indignantly—It's him that's age. Aw'm no suspectious o' onybody.

Punch.
"Cheer up, old man," said the consoling end, "You know love laughs at lock-liths." Yes, I know," replied the desired lover. "But her father aint a lock-lith; he's a bollermaker."—Detroit Free

# BOOKS &

A CURROUS incident illustrating the want of tast of the father of Lord Tennyson, has just been made public in a newly published book of English literature.

The story relates to the period when Mr. Tonnyson visited Lord St. Holens, the Reitish Ambanandor at St. Paters burg, Russia. Casr Paul had not with a violent death a short time proviously. Lord St. Hetens gave a dinner party in Sanor of Mr. Tennyson, and smong oth er guesta were several Russian officers. so did not give their names, the lat ter being supposed to be unpro able. Mr. Tourson insisted on tatking of what he termed the "murder" of the CERT Paul.

"Please do not discuss the matte advised the British Ambasander, burciedly. "Talk of something size.

"It's an open secret," affirmed Mr. Tennyam. "Aimost everybody in Kon-land knows that the Cear Paul was murdered; that Count Zobon knocked nurdered; that Count Zobod knocked him down and that Benningsen and Count Pahlen then strangled him.

"Mr. Tengyson, you will instancy leave the table, go to my private or fice and countder pourself a prisoner," stormed Lord St. Releas Mr. Teny-aou left, in high displeasure.

Ten minutes afterward, St. Heleis

for your life! The man who sail "Fly for your life. The man who are next to you at table is Count Fablen, and your other fellow-guest was Count Zoboff. My builer will attend you." Fast however Mr. Tennram to Odenne, and, disguised as a watter, he managed to reach England. nearly created an international

would naturally fancy that if fited author of "In Memorian" the gifted author of "to Memoriau" had occupied its father's place at the memorable dinner table, he would have chosen a safer subject for discussion

It was the personal belief of Maclarett, of 'Kallward and Bun Brier Bush' fame, that a sense of item is a hindrance to practical success in it 'Young men can congratulate thomselv if they lack this dangerous quality,' con-If they linck this dangerous quality," coun-selled the observing Scot, "but if they have it, they should hide it belief a su-tained and impenetrable solemnity until they arbieve a competence. Then, lices humer as a luxury for foolish old age. Who would, for instance, suspect human in the dignified composition of such a dis-tinguished. American preacher, orator in the dignified composition of such a dis-tinguished American preacher, orator, and author as Rishop Phillips Brooks, of Massachusetts? Once, Dr. Courtney, Bishop of Nova Scotia, asked Bishop Brooks to preach at a consecration serv-ice at a cathedral, and foing a great authority for splender of cremoulal, wrote his fellow hishop to be sure and bring "a red atole." Bishop Brooks ac-cepted the miliation to greach and advantaged. cepted the invitation to preach, and added

A young author in St. Paul. Minn. who had become weary of receiving unaccented manuscripts from polite magazine elitors, whose to one of the offenders the other day: "What I have been sending you does not seem to suit. I have de-termined, therefore, to proceed ou a new basic and have every condidence that the enclosed will not be returned as 'unsuit-able for publication.' I now beg to en-cione my check to pay for a year's sub-scription of your valued magazine."

In a little town in Wisconsin, one of the first residents, as you enter the suburbs, is a woman who recently engaged a new cook who really was a success in her vocation, but it was noticed that the new arrival could neither tread nor write, "Bridget, how can you cook so well"; asked her employer.

"Shure, mum. Of law it if nor hold."

"Shure, mum, Oi lay it I' not bein' able I' rade th' cook books."

"tdterary fame is not very highly re-sarded by some people," complains Wil-liam Dean Howells. "I remember when I was in San Remo seeing in a Fronch newspaper a notice that hears upon this question. It was a notice inserted by a rat-trap maker of Lyons, and it said. "To Whom it May Concern-M. Pierre Lott of Lyons, inventor of the automatic rat-trap, begs to state that he is not the same person, and that he has nothing is common with one Pierre

"Hypnotic Therapeuties," by John D. Quackenbos, which is permeated with the conviction that hypnotlem is the greatest regenerative force of the age, continues to be widely discussed. It is praised and ondemned, alternately

Another secret is "out," Elizabeth Bisland, the author of "Lafeadio Hearn's Life and Letters," now confesses to the authorship of "The Secret Life," a book which met with much favor here and in England and is to be published shortly in a new chitical. in a new edition.

Victor Herbert, the 'cellust and music composer, is a grandson of Saume) Lover, the Irish novellst.

When W. J. Bryan was in Indianapolis recently he met Meredith Nicholson, the novellet, at a small dinner party. Somewhere between soup and salad the author asked the outer if he could, and would, tell in a sentence the secret of successful speechmaking.

"Be sure of your facts and believe all you say," replied the Democratic ideal you say," replied the Democratic ideal you tell me, in a sentence, how you make successful fiction?

"Forget the facts and make the other

Forget the facts and make the other fellow believe all you say, prompfly replied Nicholson, whose "House of a Thousand Candles" and Rosalind at Red Gate" would seem to prove his epigram-matic receipt a good one.

More than a decade has elapsed since rhomas Hardy announced his determi-nition to write no more novels, a reso-ution which he has kept with a faithfulnotion which he has kept with a faithful-ness rare among other public entertain-ers given to "farewell" appearances. He will, however, break silence now and then with a little verse. That his au-dience as a novelist is constantly growing is shown by the fact that the Harpers find it necessary to continually reprint atories so wide apart in date of criginal publication as "Under the Greenward publication as Tree" and "Jude the Obscure.

Anne Warner was "doing accounts" the other night, and discovered that for each day spent on "Susan Clege and a Man in the House" she had received about \$200; whereas, if "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" runs successfully through a second season, at the ond of brough a second season, at the end that season she will have received in all about \$50 a day for the time she has spent on it.

The Century Company amounces April 15 as the date of insue of "Lyrics and Landscapes," by Harrison S. Morris, and of two new novels, "My Lost Duchess," by Jesse Lynch Williams, and "The Cheerful Smugglers," by Ellis Parker

Butler. \* \* \*

smiths "res I know, replied the dejected lover. But her father ain't a lock sorible, he's a bollermaker."—Detroit Free Pross.

Why do they refer to Government office as pie? Because, answered Senator Sergiam. It's something that nearly everybody these himself, although he thinks it's had for nearly everybody else."—Weshing-son Sens.