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WEATHER TODAY-Monday, cloudy, with

PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 29.

SOURCES OF INDUSTRIAL SUPREM-ACY.

From a Portland reader we have received this letter of inquiry;

Will you very kindly explain what the chief factors are which go to make it possible for the American manufacturer to market his goods not only in countries naturally tributary to England and Germany, but even in those committee themselves, when we are told that the mechanic and laborer are paid better wages in this country than elsewhere? Will those saves are recovered recovering to. tose same agencies remain in force and ens ble our foreign trade to grow in the future in the same ratio that it has in the past decade?

To answer these questions comprehensively would require a series of magazine articles and several books. The aim of the reply, therefore, is not to attempt a complete exposition of the topic, but merely to throw out a few suggestions from which the correspondent can make up a conclusion for him-

The British think our manufacturing supremacy is due to the superiority of our industrial methods. Their experts make studies of Continental and American competition from time to time, and their conclusions deal with practical considerations of manufacture. They say the secret of German excellence is the good work done by the German schoolmaster and scientist in cans, on the other hand, excel in en terprise. Our skilled labor is more efficient than the European, and our capitalists are more courageous in throwing away old plants and installing new So-called cheap labor is generally the most costly. The American mechanic earning \$7 a day, with the very latest machine tools, will underbid in total cost the European workman at \$4 a day, because he will turn off newer and better products, and do it at a more rapid rate. Locomotives and bridges meeded in Europe frequently have to be bought in this country, because our factories will deliver them months ear-Her than they can be furnished by the European firms.

A powerful element in our manufacturing eminence, perhaps the most powerful of all, is cheap and plentiful coal and iron. Iron is the basis of manufactures and coal is the basis of manufacture. Cheap coal and iron, other things being equal, are simply impregnable in the industrial world,

As to the turiff, its effect, good or bad, is probably overestimated in nearly all current discussion. The steel trust has protection, and its wares go everywhere. But the Standard Oil trust has no protection, and its wares also go everywhere. It makes up in discriminating railroad rates what, it lacks in tariffs. The truth concerning these vast industrial managements doubtless is that gentus is resourceful, and, if it cannot help itself in one way, it will in another. The sugar trust and tobacco trust, for example, are entrenched behind high duties; but it would be rash to predict that if the duties were struck away, these immense aggregations of brains, money and muscle would suffer any serious of long-continued reversal. We have long been accustomed to the mysterious movements of wool and woolens, which baffle the controversialist who would explain them in terms of high or low tariffs. So it is to be, apparently, with other things that we are exporting and that we used to import. Tin-plate, once accounted a victory for the tariff on tin, is now known to be an iron proposition substantially. Germany, with her high tariff wall against our manufactures, complains culte as bitterly against our competition as free-trade England does. Here is the merchant marine, getting on its feet with just about the same agility it would have shown if the subsidy bill had passed. The Government taxes tea 10 cents a pound and lets coffee in free. but after the first setback ten received, the imports of tea have gone on increasing, while those of coffee have steadily declined. Our prostration of 1892 was not due to tariffs, real or threatened, but to iniquitous silver legislation. It is probable that our tar- are cut. By far the most valuable wood iffs have had but small part in promotion of our manufactures. It is certain that if they were now withdrawn our factories could and would continue to hold their own, unaffected by the

withdrawal. There is therefore no immediate pros pect of a cessation of the agencies that have contributed to our manufacturing eminence. We are not likely to fall to the costly conservatism of Europe or

such tariff reductions as we make will be of no great disadvantage. Now, there are two important considerations that should give us advantages not hitherto possessed. These two are cheap money and cheaper raw materials from abroad. Cheap money is a great desideratum in any business investment. Interest rates, if they are high, will discourage shipping and the East, manufactures, and if they are low they will promote them. Our accumulations of wealth are beginning to tell in our favor in the field of international finance. Great Britain now offers consols at 2% per cent, liable to reduction 2½ per cent in 1903, at 94½, but United States 2 per cent bonds are selling at 106%, and \$50,000,000 of the new British loan has been taken by American capital. Not perfectly trustworthy, but very suggestive, is the growing excess of our exports, thus:

\$ 102,882 264 288,263,144 615,482,676 529,874,813 544,541,808 

Much of this trade balance has been offset in various ways, but much of it is still to our credit and will insure us abundant capital for every need at low rates of interest. Our manufacturers, moreover, are beginning to clamor for reduction of duties on raw materials they buy abroad. Every victory they win along this line will be a help to our production,

#### COMMERCIAL MUSEUM FOR PORT-LAND.

Following the lead of Philadelphia, a

number of cities in various parts of the country are making efforts to establish commercial museums. San Francisco started a movement over a year ago, but as it was mainly supported by college professors without practical business experience it did not commend itself to the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast. Encouraged by the prestige it will receive from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the prospect of becoming one of the world's first focal points in industry and the arts, St. Louis is taking steps for the establishment of a commercial museum. A like opportunity is in sight in Portland. Many articles will be brought here for the exposition of 1905, and many buildings will be erected for their proper display. From this great show some permanent feature ought to be evolved. Nothing would be so helpful to the growing importance of Portland in the world's business as a commercial museum. A commercial museum is defined by

the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as a "sort

of perpetual industrial exposition adjusted to the needs of the productive business man, whether he be a capitalist or worker with his hands. It is a place where the natural and artificial products of the world are exhibited by sample, and where business men may study, from the standpoint of the known globe, any particular line of activity." Such institutions, to accomplish the greatest amount of good, should have departments of raw materials and manufactures, together with a library and reading-room. Manufacturers, artisans, miners, jobbers and laboring men, by going to a commercial museum, can investigate new fields for the sale of goods; acquaint themselves with methods of production in other countries, and even in other states of our own country; learn the relative value of utilities, and in a general way keep informed of industrial progress in perfecting processes and training ap- all parts of the world. The advantages prentices. They say that we Ameri- of systematic study of industry and nerce are illust vantages under which the Pacific Coast has labored in the first three years of trade extension in the Orient. It rushed headlong into the Philippines when Manila fell, only to find that its merchants did not have the remotest idea of packing food articles to make them attractive to the Oriental. No material loss resulted, as the introductory trade was not conducted on a large scale, but all engaged in the enterprise gained the lesson from experience that the goods that sell must be made into tasty packages, and not thrown at the consumer.

Some city on the North Pacific Coast is destined to be the chief port for commercial interchange between the United States and the Orient. The O. R. & N. Co, has just given a practical demonstration of its confidence in Portland's ability to become that port by establishing a line of steamers between the Columbia River and Asia, at a cost which will not be far from \$500,000 a year. There are many ways in which Portland can show its appreciation of this vast undertaking and help it to be successful. One of these is to start a commercial museum and attract at tention to Portland as a mart for Oriental and American goods. Much assistance in this effort will be given by the exhibitors who will come to the 1905 fair. As a rule, exhibitors are glad to find a permanent repository for the specimens they prepare for a transient occasion like an exposition. The producers, manufacturers and exporters of cents. the Pacific Northwest should not be compelled to go to San Francisco to examine into the bearings and details of industry, nor to St. Louis, nor Philadelphia. Portland is their center,

# IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL PROB-

A highly significant feature of the present building season, which is now several weeks old, is the marked demand for hardwood interiors. Last season this demand was greater by 50 per cent than it had ever been before in our local history, and the indication It is significant that is that the demand this year will at least keep pace with it. We are importing Eastern wood for this purpose because we are told our architects cannot find anything in the home markets that will suit their needs. With the most magnificent forests of which the world can boast growing at our very doors, we must send 2000 miles for oak

with which to build a staircase or fash-

lon a lintel. Now, this is a very odd state of affairs, and one well worth investigating. Does the fault lie in our forests? No. rather with the lack of scientific handling of our native woods after they we have for interiors and cabinet purposes is the Oregon fir. A fortune undoubtedly awaits the man who can discover some process for hardening its surface, when finished, so that it will not be so easily marred as now by physical contact with overcareless hu manity. It is an exceedingly beautiful wood, both in color and in grain, but peculiar in this respect-that in the

to lose our cheap coal and iron, and soft as cork, which is light in color, alongside a grain quite dark and as hard as horn. The riddle is to find a filler that will act upon the soft grain to harden it without impairing the beauty of the wood as a whole. Intelligent Portland workers in wood are now quietly studying this problem, and when it is solved there will no longer be any need to import hard woods from

Apart from this phase of the question comes another that is even more pressing in importance. Most of our houses are being constructed of wood that has not been properly seasoned. The fault lies with the contractors and the owners rather than with the millmen. The process is hurrled through, with the result that the wood is not left in the kiln long enough to dry it thoroughly. Ill-fitting joints, splitting timbers, warped doors and shrunken windov jambs result. The city is full of these, for it is customary to give much less time to the seasoning process here than is commonly given in the older communities of the East, where the spirit of haste and slipshod methods do not so largely prevail.

THE LUCK THAT FAILED. The Cape Nome mining boom, which reached high-water mark last year, has shriveled away to very small proportions. The first steamers leaving Puget Sound this Spring went out with light passenger lists, and in order to secure even the few who were taken, a secret cut in rates was made. Now comes the announcement of an open cut in rates, and the opportunities for securing a fortune in the far north present such slight allurements that they must be supplemented by an insignificant fare in order to attract travel.

This is in a manner a repetition of the Klondike experience of a year or two ago, and serves to show on what uncertain foundation rests the commercial edifice builded on a mining boom. The circulation of extravagant and misleading tales of great wealth to be secured with the smallest possible effort attracted big crowds to the far north for a year or two, and the city which secured the unenviable reputation of being the chief promoter and beneficiary of these falsehoods waxed great for a time. Luck was with the boomers, and the impetus given the business by the first big discoveries in the Klondike carried it along for a year or two before the ebb tide began leaving hundreds of financial and physical wrecks stranded along the route. Then came a shifting of scenes, and the waning interest in the Klondike, which promised to "beach" certain Puget Sound cities along with the other wrecks which they had helped to bring about, was supplanted by the

Cape Nome craze. The Nome craze differed but little from that of the Klondike. The transportation companies' press agents were as active and unscrupulous as they had ever been, and the conditions for creating a sudden boom were even more favorable than they were in the Klondike. As a result, no such rush to a mining district has ever been witnessed on the Pacific Coast, not even in the days of '49 or in the Fraser River excitement. A single season however, served to puncture the Cape Nome bubble, and the transportation companies cannot succeed in working up such a stampede as they turned in the direction of Alaska in the past

Unfortunately for those restless spir its who find the more thickly settled portions of the United States too crowded for their comfort, Alaska offers peing disappointed in his quest for gold miner, he could turn his attention to gold discoveries that California was settled and developed so much earlier than Oregon and Washington. The same Washington, where there are plenty of mines as good as are to be found anywhere.

A cheap fare may attract some travel to the far north, but the luck which made a few men rich and thousands poor has falled, and never again will Alaska mines attract the attention that they have commanded in the past. Meanwhile there is increasing activity in the mines in this state and in Washington, and a yearly output greater than ever came out of the Klondike and Cape Nome is not at all improbable within the next few years.

# WHOLE HOG OR NONE.

If street signs are to be given up for advertising purposes, why not go a little further into the business and acquire revenue? Portland will need money for the improvement of streets for years to come. No doubt an arrangement can be made with this advertising company to tack soap "ads." on the trees in the park blocks for, say, 25 cents per tree per year, or maybe 121/2

This plan would be in harmony with the idea of "ads," on street corners, and ought to pay immensely. Then, too, the privileges of the City Hall could be leased for a handsome sum to soap men and other enterprising manufacturers. Inside and out, there is room for a great deal of business. And there is the Municipal Court room. Fine place for liquor "ads." The Fire Department apparatus offers a field for insurance companies to exploit themselves, while the engine-houses are ideal places for the

general advertiser. Let not the City Park be overlooked The largest trees in the best locations ought to yield at least \$1 a tree a year. Perhaps some scheme can be arranged between the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners for letting the four bridges across the Willamette to

the advertising company, While the Council is in the humor. why not lease the sidewalks in the business district for posters? Theaters would be glad to pay for one day's priv lleges a week. By all means, if the city is going into this business, let it put money in its purse. Local pride be hanged!

The modest shaft of Oregon granite that has stood on Taylor street, near Third, in this city, for the past few days, and has now been taken to Champoeg to mark a historic event, bears names that will recall with solemn pride lives of men, lived quietly and unostentatiously among us for years, which are now but a memory. How many even among the present generation will recall as this list, given ger and Loomis. It is impossible to to granite, is scanned, the face of W. same board is to be found a grain as | H. Gray, with its frost rime of age; | tlemen themselves.

of Joseph Gale, bronzed with many sea sons of active outdoor life; of Rev. Harvey Clark, with its scholarly repose; of Rev. J. L. Parrish, lined with the earnestness of the peaceful gospel that he preached; of Rev. J. S. Griffin, furrowed deeply by the plowshare of time; of Amos Cook, placid with the content born of industry and rectitude; of Francis Fletcher, beaming with hospitality and friendliness; of Medorem Crawford, eager with political purpose; of Rev. Gustavus Hines, strong in the courage of his severe convictions. Not one name in the list but will recall to some mind an honored friend of other days, while the entire list, set in granite, will tell to future generations the names by which our state-builders were known. Gone to eternal silence are all the men. save one, whose names appear upon this list, but they belong to those who, being dead, yet speak to us.

The chief cause of "flush times" is that gold is "easy." We have rejected the folly of debased money, and people no longer keep gold, but pay it out freely. This gives confidence in business affairs. A great deal of gold now comes into the Treasury in payment of duties on imports and other taxes. Formerly all who had gold or could get it laid it by, and paid out paper and silver dollars, because gold was the one form of money which they could trust to retain its value. This hampered all operations; and, moreover, the fear that the gold basis would be lost produced general distrust and paralyzed business. Anybody can see now what confidence in the stability of money will do. It is amazing that so great a proportion of the American people should have been so misguided. To those who understood the subject, it was amazing at the time, and well calculated to provoke indignation and disgust.

Here is a very just thing about Agulnaldo, from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"The grandlloquent but abject address of the captive Filipino leader," says an Aunty contemporary, "goes far to confirm the low opinion of his character hitherto expressed by his enemies." Already our Aunties are say-ing of the Washington of the Philippinos near-ly, if not quite, as hard things as they have been saying of their own countrymen. Equally pointed is this, from the Phil-

adelphia Record: Aguinaldo's proclamation, just issued, against further persistence in rebellion should

mark the termination of organized resistance to Federal authority in the Philippines. Reshould validate his oath of allegiance, insure him against deportation and vastly increase his chances for a public career under the new insular administration. Few professional trad-ers in patriotism have more successfully marketed their wares.

"A pioneer of 1845 and a veteran of the Civil War" inquires the date of the official close of the Civil War, and when the first regular United States troops arrived in the Territory of Oregon. The official date of the close of the Civil War is August 20, 1866, as fixed by the second section of the act of March 2, 1867. The first regular United States troops-Companies L and M, First Artillery, Major John F. Hathaway commanding-arrived in Oregon May 8, 1849, at which time they entered the mouth of the Columbia. They arrived at Fort Vancouver May 15 of the same year. Major Theodore J. Eckerson, United States Army, retired, who has long been a resident of Portland, was an officer in this detachment

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, has 'struck ile" at Beaumont, in that state, He has a great "gusher," he has organized a company, and has started in but few inducements which would to build a pipe line and a refinery. But cause a man to locate there after when Mr. Hogg was Governor, the Legislature of Texas, moved thereto by hi In the California rush, when the yel- opposition to monopolies and trusts, low metal eluded the search of the passed an act that stands in the way of the great industrial and commercial unagricultural pursuits, and it is through | dertaking that he now wants to prothe big immigration attracted by the mote. He therefore asks the Attorney-General of the state if there is not some way by which he can. "get around" the restrictions of the law. It is sad to conditions prevail in this state and in find a champion of the toiling masses like Governor Hogg desiring to become a bloated bondholder and millionaire,

> The superintendent of the City & Suburban Railway tells the Common Council that the experience on Morri son street proves that asphalt is not satisfactory, though the street was repaired by the company last year and the year before. That is because the ties were laid on the mud, when a solid foundation should have been put under them. Nothing could be more stupid than to put in a track in this way, and then pave the street with asphalt. The ties go down into the mud, the track is always on a "teeter," and the street will be broken up, of course.

The application for pardon to Governor Geer of a man convicted of a criminal assault upon a woman, upon the ground that he had been "of exemplary habits and was industrious," is about on a par with the recent recommendation of the Alabama Advisory Pardoning Board of a murderer to mercy because "he is a descendant of long line of ancestors, and, so far as we have been able to learn, after tracing his history back to his grandfather. not one member of his family has ever shown the slightest tendency to criminality."

The names of the streets are not so much matter, after all, as the numbers of houses. Nearly all the confusion of which complaint is made would be obviated if the streets running north and south were numbered consecutively throughout. When we dropped the 'south" numbers out beyond Jackson street, we did well, but only half the job. The only way to keep letters belonging at 108 North Twelfth from getting to 108 Twelfth is to have but one 108 on the street.

The Chinese gamblers do not object to paying one set of officials for the privilege of running, but when a second outfit swoops down on them for another contribution, their sense of justice is outraged. What is needed, evidently, is a trust promoter, to gather our various official establishments into one grand

The cable tells us that Americans are buying up all the good lands in the Philippines. The charge that the Hoar amendment to the Spooner bill would keep our predatory lumbermen out of the archipelago seems to have been a base calumny.

The Administration is highly pleased with the distinguished services of Condoubt it, as we have it from the gen-

### BLAINE AND CONKLING.

#### The Speech That Lost Blaine the Presidency.

James G. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling served in Congress together, and at no time manifested any love for each other. The ill feeling culminated in 1886, in a brief but ill-natured controversy and a testy characterization of the New York statesman by the gentieman from Maine, which was never forgiven. The two men never even pretended to be friends after that day in the House, and in November. 1884, the Republican vote of Oneida Coun-ty, Conkling's home, fell off more than enough to defeat Blaine. With a normal vote in that county he would have car-ried the State of New York and have

won the Presidency.
On the occasion referred to Mr. Conkling was speaking and Mr. Blaine asked him to yield the floor for a moment. Conkling replied, hotly: "No, sir; I do not wish to have anything to do with the member from Maine, not even as much as to yield him the floor." With some asperity of manner Blaine rattled off this stinging rejoinder:

"As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so wilting; his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering, turkey gobbler strut, has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House, that I know it was an act of the greatest to merity for me to venture upon a contro-versy with him. But, sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that within the last five weeks, as members of the House will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's hear-ing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters published in that paper embraced, with many serious state-ments, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen up-on the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut an additional pomposity. he resemblance is great. It is striking. Hyperion to a stayr, Thersites to Her-cules, mud to marble, dunghill to a dianond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. of the mighty Davis! Forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!"

#### Give the Canteen a Fair Show. Chicago Tribune,

Before the public can be expected to give much weight to an investigation, it must be assured that the men who are conducting it are fair and unprejudiced. If, for instance, a man should start to investigate the subject of vaccination after publicly expressing his conviction that vaccination is a curse to mankind his conclusions would be discounted be-fore they were announced. The Methodist minister at the head of a committee ap pointed to investigate the results of cling the canteens at the regular Ar posts, says in an interview his belief is that there is a conspiracy on foot to create public sentiment in favor of the repeal of the anti-canteen law. "Whether this conspiracy has been planned by the men back of the liquor interests or by the Army officers I do not know," he says, "but it certainly seems to exist." No investigation which starts out in this way can accomplish anything. The minister must admit that at least some of the men who are in favor of repealing the anti canteen law are as honest and as earnes as he is. He will hardly go so far as to charge that Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, or Bishop Potter, of New York, is a member of a conspiracy to increase drunkenness and crime. His insinuation that the officers of the United States Army are banded together in such a conspiracy does small credit to his good judgment and less to his Christian charity. If the ministers wish to find out exactly what effect the closing of the canteens has had on the private soldiers of the Army they can do it if they will upproach the subject in a fair and ju-licial way. Let them first get the figures dicial way. Let them first get the figures which will show how many men have been absent without leave immediately following the pay days since the canteens were closed and compare them with similar figures taken during the time the canteens were open. Let them visit the towns close to Fort Sheridan and other Army police court statistics. First of all, let them make up their minds to face the facts as they find them and not begin an investigation with their minds made up

# Bright Thoughts on Anarchists.

New York Evening Post. Another Italian anarchist and would-be regicide, whose name ends in I! If this suspected Romagnoli, now in the toils at Berlin, had succeeded in his alleged purose of assassinating the Kaiser, the ophecy of Victor Hugo in his "Cromwould have had one more fulfillment:

Philippi, Mancini, Torti, Mazarini! Satan pour intriguer dolt prendre un nom en i!"

And of course the poet's list has wonderfully lengthened since. To say nothing of Orsini and his bomb, there is Golli, who illed Canovas in 1897, and Bresci, who slew King Humbert last year-all names of the fatal termination. But then, Italian names in I of geniuses and saints come easily to mind in such numbers as to confirm the old saying that Italy produces the best as well as the most vicious men in the world. Nor are instances wanting of assassins whose patronymics are of right gutteral German or sibilant Russian Of no Italian monarch could it have been written, as a witty lady once wrote from St. Petersburg at the time of the coro-nation of the Czar: "The Emperor en-tered the church preceded by the assassins of his grandfather, surrounded by the assassins of his father, and followed by his

# Are They Protected?

New York Tribune There have been unpleasant reports of late of cheating at cards in the smoking-rooms of ocean steamships, and well-known detectives who are responsible for their utterances say frankly that certain professional gamblers make a practice of voyaging back and forth over the Atlantic for the express purpose of fleec-ing simple-minded passengers. Are the great corporations which control the ferry lines between Europe and America blame-less concerning these freebooters of the marine roadways? Are they not as clearly bound to protect their passengers from such depredations as the great trunk lines of railroad are to keep shellgame swindlers and the three-card thleves out of their trains? The steamship lines, by taking reasonable precautions can make it impossible for professional gamblers to plunder their patrons, and it is not easy to excuse their laxity in this matter.

# Appropriate Title.

Dalles Times-Mountaineer. Oregon's world fair to be held in Port-land in 1905 has been named at last, and a very appropriate name it is. The title will be: "Where Rolls the Oregon. The Lewis and Clark Centennial and Ameri-can Pacific Exposition." This name was selected at a meeting of the Oregon and Washington commissioners, at a given by Hon. H. W. Corbett last The name is all right, and now let all Oregonians and Washingtonians combine to make it the biggest and best world's fair ever held.

Louisville Courier-Journal, Speaking of Aguinaldo's expressions

good faith since taking the oath of alle good taith since taking the oath of alle-giance, a Manila correspondent telegraphs that "those who have been his constant companions since his capture say that he is sincere." It is very easy for people of Aguinaldo's race to be entirely sincere one way today and just as sincere some other way tomorrow.

### AMUSEMENTS.

If all the plays in the repertoire of the Belasco & Thall Company prove as ac-ceptable to the audiences at Cordray's as did "Sapho," which was given as the opening bill last night, the success o the two weeks' engagement is assured The fame-or perhaps notoriety is the word-gained by the play in the East served to attract even a larger crowd than the usual Sunday night house, and whatever might have been the opinions of the spectators as to the morality or immorality of the drama, they certainly appeared to find it entertaining.

The dramatization of Daudet's nove

liminates much that is better eliminated

but as the plot turns on the struggles of an unfortunate woman to lead an hone life, the play certainly cannot be placed in the "Old Homestead" and Acres" class. Opening at a Paris ball, where Fanny Le Grand (Sapho) meets and falls in love with Jean Gaussin, the first frank and honest man (as she be deves) she has ever known, the story tells of her efforts to become part of his life, of her life with him in the cottage where they retreat from the world, and of the wreck of his prospects and fortunes because he listened to her plea to take her from her former career. The devotion of Flamont, the girl's former lover, who goes to prison because of a forgery committed to save her, and when she is deserted by Jean, returns to her with an offer to make her his wife, assists in covering her scarlet mantle with a cloak of sympathy, and her choice, in the end. Flamont sends her out into the world in possession of the name she has so long striven for that of "wife play while a trifle rambling holds the interest to the end, and furnishes many situations which are really dramatic. Roberts, who heads the company, had an opportunity to prove herself an excellent motional actress, which she did not fail to improve. In the later acts she was particularly effective, throwing

feeling into her part that could not fall to compel sympathy. Her acting is nat-ural, free from affectation and at all times in perfect control. The part is one which might easily be made coarse and thereby instantly lose its audience, and the fact that Miss Roberts never failed to elicit the sympathy she sought for the character is a sufficient compliment to the manner in which she

Lucius Henderson as Jean made a good foll to Miss Roberts, and while at times he became rather too violent, the fault was one which was difficult to avoid, inasmuch as he was expected to storm and rage a good deal. Carlyle Moore had little to do in the character of Flamont, but that little he did well. George Webster as Uncle Cesaire was easy and natural, and his comedy was provocative of much good humor. Miss Marie Howe was funny as Madam Hettema; Miss Lillian Armsby was a pleasing Francine, and little Ollie Cooper, a rather clever youngster, was an amusing Joseph.

The scenery and costumes are the most elaborate seen at Cordray's this season. The first act, a ballroom scene, was especially good, and created a sensation when the curtain rose on it. The audience seemed thoroughly appreciative, applaud-ing through each act, while curtain calls were numerous. "Sapho" will be the bill until Friday

night.

#### "The Evil Eye."

"The Evil Eye" proved so acceptable on its last visit to this city to the patrons of the Marquam Grand that it will receive the same hearty approval next Tuesday and Wednesday nights, April 30 and May I, with a bargain matinee Wednesday afternoon at 2:15. Everything new is what Charles H. Yale promises this apult, and other odd examples of trick scenery. Electricity is a factor in many of its effects. In one dance each dancer is aglow with electric buibs of all colors. You should not miss this opportunity, as it will be the only visit to this city this biscuits."

Pretty girls, catchy music, intricate mechanical effects, the electrical ballet, and Charles A. Loder are among the features of the ever-we posts and make a similar comparison of The sale of seats opened Saturday morn-police court statistics. First of all, let ing and crowded houses will prevail for the entire engagement.

#### Chicago's Great Publisher. Chicago Record-Herald. By the death of General A. C. McClurg

at St. Augustine Chicago loses not only one of its most admirable citizens, but a man who achieved unique distinction in both military and civil life. Looking at General McClurg as he has appeared to his fellow citizens any time during the past 20 years—a man of slight frame, rather under the average American stature, with delicate features and almost ultra-refined manners—it seemed difficult to realize that he was practically the first man to scale Missionary Ridge and had a glorious record with Sherman in that spectacular sweep to the sea. But as his career in the Army, and subsequently in organizing the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, proved, his was another instance of the born leader of men in the mold of a boy. A boy in size he went into the war; a General by brevet for distinguished services he came out of it.

A boy, too, forbidden by poor health to pursue the arduous study of the law, he entered as a clerk in the book business in Chicago, which as a man he was to develop into one of the great publishing houses of America. His career as a soldier intervened but did not stop his success in his chosen vocation. He began as a bookseller, and it was as the organizer of the greatest retail and wholesale book store on the continent that he achieved his most remarkable success. To his wonderful talent for direction and supervision Chicago owes the fact that the book store of A. C. McClurg & Co. is today without a peer in the country and without the semblance of a rival in this city. His success as soldier and citizen came from knowing the value of discipline. He had an amazing capacity for details, for which undoubtedly he paid the penalty in the overwork that came from refusing to delegate authority over the minutiae of business to his lieuten-ants. In all relations of life General McClurg was a citizen who reflected honor upon Chicago.

# A "Slippery Cuss."

Washington Star.
As for Aguinaldo, he is in good, safe hands, and it would be best to keep a key turned on him for a little longer. His oath of allegiance was a trifle prompt, and his address to his countrymen is rather smooth. If he lived in Arkansus he would be described as a "slippery cuss."

Robert W. Butters in Chambers's Journal. As seamen from a distant land Lean silent on a vessel's side, Shading their eyes with sunburnt hand As slowly drifting with the tide, Turn soft-eyed as they dimly trace

The smoke rise from the roofs of home; Whilst sheer across the ocean waste The sinking sun lit up the foam; When dropped the dark, uprose the breeze And they their fitful duties plied;

When morning dawned, the curling seas Had rolled them to the harbor side; So, oft in life a vision falls,

Falls down the dark of mind distrest:

Dream-born athwart the ways of men,

Of Summer lands and golden halls

Transcendant in their beauty-then

Yet vaguely trust they in the hope That, through the doom of darkness blest, They with their omens ill may cope;

When morrow's dawning comes, they find All golden is the land around. Darkness had fallen; but night's wind Wafted them to their Dreamlasfc's ground.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hon. Charles A. Towne is now at the ead of a trust of his own, and he looks at things differently,

The report that certain Eastern railonds want to get into Tacoma is a pretty

evere reflection on their intelligence. There is one good thing about Minister Wu. As he was born in China, he can never be President of the United States.

There is a lull in burglary. Probably the gentleman who operated in town last night got all the money he needed for a week or two.

Coffins are now being made of paper. The idea of constructing them of ashestos will probably be developed by some inventor of the next century. They will deal lightly in Chicago with

that man who has 50 wives. Such a promoter of population cannot fail to be a hero in that progressive city.

In a few weeks people who are not large enough to tell their enemies what they think of them, will derive much satisfaction from "sassing" the umpires.

It is hardly to be credited that King Edward is waiting for the end of the Boer war before pulling off his coronation. His majesty has some very accurate knowledge of the long wait business, which he got at first hands.

And after the rain, when with never a stain The pavilion of Heaven is bare, And you start to go out for a walk rous

To inhale a few breaths of ours air. The flying rain clouds come thronging in crowds,
And you look for the blue sky in vain,

And breathing a terse but appropr You hasten back homeward again. The origin of the word "budget," mean-

ing an estimate of government revenues and expenses, is thus explained: Almost from time immemorial it was the custom in England to put the estimates of receipts and expenditures presented to Par-Hament in a leather bag, the word budget being thus borrowed from the old Norman word bougette, which signifies a leather purse. Curiously enough, the word has passed back again into France from England.

The project of a "National Rough Rider Military Encampment" in Colorado, of which something was said last year, now takes shape as a school for riding in a track in the heart of the Big Horn Basin, In Wyoming, 25 miles from the Yellowstone Park, with Colonel William F. Cody as president; Colonel Schuyler V. Crosby, of New York, former Governor of Montana, who served on Sheridan's staff, as first vice-president, and another incorporator, Brigadier-General E. V. Summer, U. S. A., (retired), commanding general and treasurer.

An Eastern man who has just returned from Cuba, was impressed by two things during his stay in Havana-the strength of the coffee that is served and the vast quantities of soda biscuits of American manufacture consumed by the natives, "It took me some time to get accustomed to the coffee," he said. "At first I used to water it, but gradually I fell into the Cubans' way of drinking it, and learned to like the strong, aromatic flavor. Our own coffee now tastes weak and insipid season. It is a fantastic spectacle into which mechanical devices are introduced to me. The poorer class of Cubans will in quantity. There are disappearing make a meal of coffee and soda biscuits rooms, a drawbridge, which is also a cat-I learned that more of these biscuits are sold in Havana than in any of even the largest American cities. Key West, although comparatively a small comm ty, comes next in the consumption of the

A dapper little English waiter, Edward Lederer by name, who is suing Sherry, the great Phasey troupe, Mayme Mayo, the noted New York caterer, for \$2000 worth of tips at the rate of \$100 a week, ent all day in the for a chance to tell a jury how he was deprived of his income after Sherry's dumbwaiter fell on his head. Lederer was very angry because the secret of his tip getting had got into print. "It is awful," said he, mournfully. "It will just ruin the business." Then Lederer's sion pride conquered and he admitted that for seven months in the year-from September to April-a smart waiter could make \$100 a week in tips at the Waldorf-Astoria, Sherry's, or any first-class places, The regular wages paid waiters not employed on the tip basis are: Waldorf-Astoria, \$32 a month; Sherry's, \$30; Savaria, \$28; Delmonico's, \$25. Sometimes the waiters make \$20 a day extra.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Realism Lacking.—"Is Dauber a realist in his work?" "No, indeed. He devotes his enhim work?" tire time to portraits of women."-Harper's

More Up-to-Date.—"Maxie has a graceful carriage, hasn't she?" "Yes; but better still, her beau has a splendid automobile."—Philadelphia Evening Hulletin. No Telling.-Miss Prettygiri-Ferdy is Sirely a fool I simply can't hear him: 'If' I should tell

him to stay away-why, he is such a fool I'm afraid be might.-Judge. Ambition's Frail Fabric.-"Jack, did your new art magazine do as well as you exp ed?" "Oh, yes; we got out one number fore we went into the receiver's hands."-cago Record-Herald.

Low-Down Meanness,—Casey—Thot was a mean thrick th' hose played on th' boya! Cas-siday—Phwat was thot? Casey—Whin they sthruck he raised their pay before they even hod tolme to go out and get a dhrink.-Puck.

Evils of Economy. "Overdit? I suppose so. I was saving up for my Spring clothes, and I made six far-apart calls yesterday afternoon and went on foot to save cab-hire, and now I spoil it all by having a doctor, and I sha'n't have anything fit to wear."—Life. City and Suburban .- Miss Tooting Beck (Sub

urban)-Ob, Mr. Dash, what horse is that they are all looking at? Mr. Dush (city)-That's the favorite, Miss Beck. Miss Tooting Beck-Really! What a wonderful creature! It seems to have run in every race I've heard off-Punch.

#### The Old Familiar Phrases. London Chronicle, The old familiar phrases are to go,

(So rumor says)-it is the worst of cases for journalese will lose the charms we know And minor poetry its saving graces. Alack! they'll "come to an untimely end." (So will that phrase) and leave naught life to

There soon shall be no "traffic" to "suspend" And no "certificate" that is "unbeaten. Soon shall "retiring into private life"

Forbidden be as "with the truth to palter," And Chloe shall be made her Strephon's wife, Not "led unto the hymeneal altar."

Twill cease "transpiring" in a little while, And no "performance" we shall find "com-No malefactors "He in durance vile"

And nowhere rise "commodious residen "Considerable altitude" shall be A term whose use the purists put a tax on, and "the immediate vicinity". Be superseded by the curtest faxon.

Nor markets have "a healthler tone prevail-

And "powers of limited extent" shall be Among the powers that we class as falling. Last we shall lose, and losing. I'll give praise, (This I, as drapers say, should have commenced with):

'Declined with thanks," for this familiar

And all its synonyms may be "dispensed