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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy and threaten YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to

PORTLAND, SATERDAY, FEB. 1, 1902

SPRINGER OF BRIDE

#### TWO OR THREE FACTS.

Let us have done with argument for the nonce, and put the case flatly as

All the great protected trusts of the fron and steel and allied lines, includleg machinery, locomotives and imple ments, are exporting largely. They sell abroad cheaper than at home, They pay freight and insurance, tariffs into France, Germany and Russia, and beat the foreigner on his own ground. Yet at home they demand protection from this same foreigner. They can't abate a tot of their exactions from the home

Cuba has been taken possession of, We want her markets for our iron and steel, locomotives, implements and machinery, yet she must pay full Dingley rates on her sugar and tobacco. Congress turns a deaf car to Cuba, and makes no account of our own consumers. The predected trusts must have concessions abroad but they must not be interfered with at home.

The Philippine Islands have been taken possession of. We expect to control their affairs, exploit their resources. sell them from and sicel, locomotives, machinery and implements. But in spite of our desire and need to allay their discontent and care their confidence, no concessions shall be made on their sales to us, no facilities afforded them to do business here that are obnoxious to the protected trusts. What their labor carns or what our consumers pay for their sugar and tobacco Con gress cares nothing about. It will care

for the protected trusts. the war revenue taxes, which are not burdensome, are relected for reduction. though the customs revenues which Congress must care for the protected

These are the facts. They need no amplification. They point their own moral. How long are they to continue?

are fastened to the body, the proper some particular buyer. mode of inflicting the death penalty.

The death penalty is inflicted by law hangings were abolished in England vored shippers will henceforth obey the More significant still, as illustrating the executions were performed at Tyburn law. in the presence often of more than 20,000 in their arms so they could see the con-

Similar scenes took place in this counfor murder of his wife, more than 20,000

of them came from a considerable dis-tance, traveling two days or more to see havior. The Supreme Court has dethe prison yard at Windsor. Public executions not only made hanging less shocking to the people, but made the moment. The deterrent force of the punishment was weakened, both for the ople and the convict.

Italy does not inflict capital punishment for murder, but she does worse, onment so inhuman that the assansin is fairy tortured into insanity, as was Bresel, the assassin of King Humbert.

#### A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

When our Oregon Democrats, in convention assembled, look out over the troubled sea of politics, they heave a sigh and shake their heads. We have been wrong, they say; we must reverse ourselves. We must stand for PHINCI-PLES! There has been too much dallying with fusion and other vain de-

It is one of the charming and altogether commendable things about your past will find some way to climinate a true Democrat that he reveres his new judicial authority. The Springfield so thoroughly that he thinks all that is to the duty of the Government to comneeded is for them to be presented to a For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., candid world. Then they will win out mon carriers rather than special carlost in the rendition of a shuddering for sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 in their own strength. He always riers for the power and profit of special tale. One was innocent of crime, and thinks his failure has been due to some departure from principle and some war- | says: dering after false gods. He is like the deeply religious woman who, when anything happens to her, thinks it is a punishment for some sin of her own and rejoices in being found worthy of chas-

But our Oregon Democrats do them selves injustice. Their memory is short. Now, the fact is that for some six years principles have been their whole coneern. The head of the party, one W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, has been a "principle" man without guile. He has been for principle day and night, rain or shine, in foy or sorrow, for better or for worse. He has preferred suicide to surrender, death to dishonor. And he has got it. And the Oregon Democrats have gone unwaveringly down the line.

The trouble wasn't lack of princi They had principles to burn. But the principles were wrong. They can't he any more loyal to principles than they have been. But they need a new outfit of principles, and incidentally

some new principals. The Democrats are for principles on ceneral principles, but every man is for fusion in his own county. He applauds principles in platform and peroration o the echo; he urges them upon his impatriots in every corner of the state. But as for his own county, he wants to win. He wants the offices, Hence he favors fusion.

Let us not be hard upon the Dem erat, with one hand swearing fidelity to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson and with the other reaching out for votes. Nature has so constructed our politics that the only way we can achieve the vindication of eternal principles is by getting the boys out to the polls and by getting our crowd into the offices. Even Republican statesmen have been known who spent more tim looking after appointments than they did in aid of the gold standard or the sacred doctrine of protection. Few Oregon Senators have left for Washington in hot haste to look after a more important public matter than the menace of an unwelcome applicant for the Oregen City Land Office.

## ALARMED BY EXPOSURE.

The annual report of the Interstate tions appears to have brought the offending railroads to their knees in an bine is after big game, and it is using its attitude of at least transient submission to the laws of the country. The harass trade and tax the many for the favored shippers are also willing "to be benefit of the few must not be touched. good" for the future. It seems to be a case of rogues who feared that Congress would make the halter draw in order to enforce a better obedience to the law. The railroad managers and the favored shippers have not taken the alarm a moment too soon, for the indictment of their audacious violation of the law by the Interstate Commerce Com-The death penalty is now inflicted in mission has already excited the indig-New York and Ohio by electricity, and nation of the influential press of the Massachusetts is likely to adopt it be- whole country. The report of the Infore many years. In New York electro- terstate Commerce Commission cites cution is performed at the great state specific instances in which the pubperitentiaries of Auburn, Sieg Sing and lished traffic rates on meats are regu-Dannemora. When electrocution was larly cut, contrary to law, in the infirst adopted it was ignorantly objected terests of four or five large packing to by some sentimental humanitarians concerns. Published tariffs are violated upon the ground that it tortured the in the grain traffic, contrary to law. erimical; but scientific observation and To cover these crimical proceedings testimony have dispersed this delusion vouchers are destroyed and records aland electrocution is likely slowly but tered. The effect of these lawless acts surely to take the place of the rope. It is to build up a monopoly of the mentis a quicker mode of sure disputch. It packing business in the hands of a few requires no senfold. The condensed, concerns and crush out small competible his trade, but he feels the pressure of is strapped upon a chair like a sur- tors, and to turn the grain business illegitimate competition most grievousgeon's reclining count; the electrodes upon each railroad into the hands of ly. In spite of repeated seasons of no

connections made, a powerful current. The wrong wrought is widespread in is turned on, and the man is dead. In its injurious influence. The farmer many ways electrocation is preferable loses, the consumer loses and the small sides he is slowly letting go of the forto the rope. Sheriff Frazier was able shipper is obliterated. Grain and grain eigh trade of which he has held the moto execute his prisoners without acci- products move to the scaboard upon dent, but sometimes very revolting secret rates, and the profit on this secret tean competition, while the last, is by scores have been witnessed at execu- rate is divided with the officers of the tions. The rope has broken, the con- line over which the shipments are made, demned has fallen to the ground and This is a crime, a ponitentiary offense, has been obliged to wait until the rope but under existing law it cannot be supwas renewed. Sometimes the neck has pressed. A mere "agreed" rate lower not been broken and the condemned has than the published tariff cannot be slowly strangled to death. Compared punished unless the failure of some spewith electrocution, hanging is a clumsy cific shipper to get this rate is proved. Individuals only can be indicted. They escape. When the law fines corporaall the states save Rhode Island, tions, juries will convict. This, briefly a situation gloomy enough from the Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin. It stated, is the argument of the indictwas abolished in Iowa in 1872 and re- ment of the offending railway managers stored in 1878. It was also abolished by the Interstate Commerce Commis-Colorado, but was restored in 1901. sion, which desires the power to make In Kansas the signature of the Gov- rates directly and to enforce them, and and pig iron than the United States. ernor is necessary to an execution, and the commission asks laws to punish the In 1895 the production of the two coun the refusal of the Governor to do his crime that the rallway managers have duty in this respect has left a number | been committing, for they have violated of convicted murderers still unhung in the law requiring an adherence to pub- this country has been growing by leaps Kansus, In Great Britain capital pun-lished tariffs; the law against secret and bounds, until in 1990 the pig iron ishment is inflicted within the prison rebates and discriminations, and the law production reached 14,099,870 metric tons walls, with nobody present in the room against concerted traffic combinations, save the governor of the prison, the and they have just confessed their guilt necessary legal officials and the proper by publicly announcing that their connumber of witnesses. Before public federacy of railway managers and fa- of 4,800,000 tons by the United Kingdom.

The startling thing about all this industry, are the figures published curpersons, who treated the occasion as a business is that the men who form this rently in the English trade journals holiday. Mothers held up their children guilty confederacy to defy and outwit relative to exports and imports. In the law are railroad magnates on the three years the exports of manufacdemned swinging from the scaffold; one hand and millionaire meat and tured iron have fallen by nearly \$15,liquor was passed from hand to hand; grain monopolists on the other, men of | 000,000, while imports mounted from fights were numerous, and the whole the highest intelligence and ability, who \$25,000,000 in 1899 to \$36,500,000 in 1991. affair was a brutal, drunken frolic do not hesitate to break the law to swell an increase of aimost 50 per cent. among the depraved persons of both their ill-gotten wealth. The cardinal It is in connection with conditions alobjects of the interstate commerce act ready badly demoralized, as these figare "publicity of rates, uniformity of ures show, that the American steel com-When Archibald Bates was pub- rates and moderation of rates." That bine is now operating in the English hanged at Bennington, Vt., in 1830, these objects have never been enforced market. It is enabled without loss to upon the carriers is now confessed by liself to make panic prices to English

The Supreme Court has dethe spectacle. The scenes at this public clared that under the law all the comexecution were so officus that the Leg- mission can do when it finds rules and finds in the illegitimate facilities and islature at its next session passed a regulations unreasonable is so to de-law making all executions private in clare and to order the carrier to cease tariff a tremendous backing for the douand desist from charging such rates or | ble game of grab at home and of open enforcing such regulations. The com- piracy abroad, mission cannot fix rates or regulations desperate murderer always disposed to or enforce charges which would bring play "the grandstand act" at the last them into conformity with the law. The commission can enforce its rulings only by application through the commission or the person or company injured for a writ of injunction in a Federal Circuit Court, which means the indefinite postfor she makes her cellular life impris- ponement of the enforcement of the rulings of the commission. The leading papers of the country urge as a measure of reform that the commission by its own mandate, and that its deions should become immediately effective when rendered, to continue k force until they have been overruled by the courts upon appeal by the carriers This is the view of the New York Evening Post.

The Philadelphia Press says Congress will not give the commission the power vices. Principles shall hereafter be our to make rates directly and to enforce them, and, even if Congress gave it, the Pederal courts in the future as in the pel an operation of the roads as comclasses in the industrial community.

If pooling is demanded by the roads as the only remedy, let pooling be permitted, but on the sole condition that the Government sit at the head of the council table of the pool and ercise a strong regulative control on behalf the public. If this is not possible or agreeble to the roads, then we must co

#### A GRAB AT HOME-PIRACY ABROAD.

By way of explaining the slow move nent of rallway construction in this few days back that the steel combine holds the price of steel rails to its American customers at a price practieally prohibitive of railroad construction in new districts, while at the same time it makes to its foreign cusomers a price less than the American price by about one-third. Upon superficial view there would seem no rational motive in this most extraordinary disrimination, for it is unquestionable that if the whole product of the milis were offered to American buyers at a price that would in the aggregate equal the sum now secured from all sources, it would promptly be taken. such policy the price would be some what lower than the present American price, and, therefore, it would stimulate railroad construction to a degree that would more than take up that part of the product which now goes to foreign buyers. If the only motive of the steelmakers was to sell their goods, and if, as might reasonably be presumed, it were a consideration with them to onduct their business upon policies elpful to- American Interests, there could seem no reason why they should not do this thing.

But in truth the steel combine ha ther purposes then to sell its goods; and it is plain that it cares not at all that its policies should establish conditions favorable to American interests. The policy under which the combine is putting its goods upon the foreign market in violation of ordinary motives of business and in contempt of American interests which are injured through its policy, rests upon a deep purpose-nothing less than a purpose to do with the British steel industries what has already been accomplished in connection with the steel industries of the United States. The comcommand of the situation at home to support its foreign scheme, careless of the effect upon domestic interests and in contempt of its obligations as a beneficiary under the American protective

The price made to English buyers of American steel rails is calculated with less reference to immediate and direct profit than to the embarrassment and injury of British manufacturers. And there can be no doubt that to a very considerable extent this purpose is being carried loto effect. British manufactur ers, to be sure, are not greatly troubled by the volume of business done in their country by the American steelmakers but they are troubled by the demoralization of business which the American competition has brought about. intrusion of American steel into the English market at a low price makes a situation out of the normal and in its effects fatal to the health of British steel industries. The British manufacturer contrives by selling on a low basis of profit, or at no profit at all, to hold profit, he doggedly holds his dome tic business, but under the hard conditions which press upon him on many nopoly until recently. The direct Amerno means the whole of his difficulty The increased relative cost of coal, the decreased price of iron products in the commercial world, the competition Germany on the one hand and of the United States on the other, the growing demands of labor and its declining efficlency, and now this American inva sion of his home field, with its demoralization of home prices-all this makes

British point of view. Official statistics tell the story with a brutal frankness. Ten years ago the United Kingdom produced more steel tries was very nearly equal. Since that year the steel and iron production of against 2,652,167 tons by the United Kingdom, and 10,382,069 metric tons of steel, against an estimated production conditions of the British iron and steel

persons witnessed the execution. Many the carriers themselves when they prom- buyers, because in its command of the

situation at home it has to recoup itself only to turn on the screws in dealing with American buyers. And again, it

The judicial record in the Wade-Dal-

ton murder case is one of vigilance, promptness and fidelity to the edict of justice concerning capital crime, Two months and ten days elapsed between the killing of James B. Morrow on the street near his home and the execution of the men who set out to rob and ended by murdering him. This is prompt, but not hurried, work. Evidence came in the form of confession. should be given power to change rates | There was no rebuttal-none was possible. The jury heard the testimony and rendered a verdict of guilty, the court passed sentence, the Sheriff executed it upon the date fixed. The prompt and orderly workings of the civil law, as shown in this case, is the community's best guarantee against mob law, as well as its best insurance against murder. Sophistry may seek to controver: this statement, but all experience verifice it. The curtain was yesterday rung down on the tragedy that has held the legal boards in this city since the last days of November. Three lives, one of party's principles. He believes in them Republican goes further, and, referring which was useful and full of promise the others instinct with mischief, the basis of which was idleness, have been all were young. In taking the first the others were forfeit. The story is a sad one, yet after the opening chapter stern justice appeared in the leading role and maintained its position unswervingly to the end. All was done decently and in order, and the community that has awaited the final scene with daily increasing nerve tension is glad that it is over.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania is still subject to an abhorrent and degrading custom which Oregon has long since outgrown. According to a disountry, it was shown in these columns patch from Harrisburg, 10,000 struggling, jostling, noisy people witnessed the execution in the jailyard of that city last Monday of two murderers who been duly condemned to die for their crime. As stated in the report, it required the combined efforts of the Sheriff and his deputies and the jail police force to keep the crowd back. It passes belief that in any enlightened state of the American Union the execution of a criminal is thus made a spectacular show. Oregon has long since outgrown this stage of barbaric curiosity, the law providing for private executions being now more than a quarter of a century old. While, of course, a public execution here would be attended by an eager, pushing throng, the law is one which is supported by public opinion, and, except in the issuance of black-bordered invitations to more than the necessary number of witnesses, it is literally observed. In contrasting the scene that took place in Harrisburg Monday and that which took place in this city yesterday, it is plain that the lawmakers of Pennsylvania of today might learn a wholesome lesson upon this subject from the lawmakers of Oregon of a past era.

Practical charity is not a thing of every day, and when met it is worthy of commendation. A humble example of its beneficence is shown in the purchase, by raising a fund for that purpose, of a home suited to the needs of Dorcas Whiting, a woman, a widow and no longer young, who was practically evicted from her scow dwelling several weeks ago, in the determination to improve Belmont street to the river. Without discussing the case upon its merits, woman to be permitted to retain her home appealed to the sympathy of kindly disposed people, and that many thought that she had been unjustly, or at least harshly, dealt with. This feeling crystallized into a practical effort to help her out of her dilemma-a serious one to an aged and homeless womanand as a result Mrs. Whiting is happily domiciled in a home of her own, firmly secured to a foundation of logs on the river bank, happy in the assurance that none will hereafter molest or make her afraid.

Under the influence of "evangelists" who ministered to them in their last hours, the murderers of James Morrow developed an edifying religious senti-No one would or should deny them this last consolation. But there remains grievous objection to the method of the evangeilsts. The poor, unhappy boys fell under the influence of those who came to minister to them and they uttered during their last hours only the poor parrotry that had been taught them. But they had not one word of contrition or repentance for the act that had brought them to this extremity, because from their teachers they had received nothing of this kind. What they ought to have been taught was sorrow and repentance for their crime. But this was overlooked by the sentimentalists, who had substituted for it a lot of sentimental gibberish which the poor wretches repeated as parrots but did not understand.

The German forces during the war with France thirty years ago numbered about 1,124,000 officers and men. these, only 33,365 non-commissioned officers and men are pensioned, and only 2760 commissioned officers are drawing pensions. Our Civil War ended nearly thirty-seven years ago, and our pengion list contains the names of almost one million persons.

Vice-Admiral Rawson, of the British Navy, who has been appointed Governor of New South Wales, is not the first naval officer to be appointed to a colo nial Governorship, for the famous Arc tic navigator, Sir John Franklin, was a Captain in the Navy when he was appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in 1838.

Josiah L. Atkinson, whose death occurred Thursday night at his home in this city, had been for many years one of the substantial, generous, upright citizens of Portland. He had grown old among us, and as a familiar figure upon our streets as well as in church associations and business circles, he will be

the weather is in a melting mood The blessed Chinook comes in softly from the far southwest. Reinforced by rain, it will soon dispel the Winter of our discontent and make us glad that we are alive and that we live in Oregon

Dalton delivered a long religious exhortation, and Wade said he wasn't happy. Yet we cannot all agree as to which utterance was the more pertinent and manly.

### LET THE PRESIDENT DECIDE.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Here are the principal facts about the Nicaragua and the Panama Canal routes, taken from the Walker commission's reports and other official sources:

Commercial-For ships going from all Atlantic and Gulf ports, American or European, to our Pacific ports and to the Orient, and vice versa, the Nicaragua is from one to two days shorter than the Panama. Only for ships between Atlantic and Gulf ports and the western const of South America is the Panama shorter. The Nicaragua Canal can be built in eight years; the Panama will take not less than 10 years. In the light of the facts the shorter distance from sea to sea at Panama may be safely disregarded.

Strategic-We could move warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific, versa, or send them from the Atlantic to the Orient, much sooner by Nicaragua, The voyage of the Oregon would have been nearly two days shorter by Nica-

ragua than by Panama.

Political—The Nicaraguan Government is friendly and anxious to facilitate the construction of the canal. It has already agreed to lease in perpetuity to the States a strip from sea to sea. It is a small country, and the canal would be its with which no revolution would dare to

Under the Panama company's concession any canal there is to revert to Co-lombia, without compensation, 99 years after opening. Under our treaty of 1848 with Colombia the canal must be neutral in war. Colombia is now in the throes et revolution, and any new concession or treaty would be of doubtful validity, and might be repudiated by the next party in power. Colombia is a very large country. and the canal would not be the one vital fact in her life with which revolution would fear to meddle. It would be, as the Panama railway now is, the first and constant point of revolutionary blackmail and loot.

Engineering-At Nicaragua all problems ave been solved. At Panama the control of the Chagres River is unsolved. The Walker commission does not assert that the Chagres can be controlled within its cost estimate, but only suggests that it may be so controlled. The so-called Culebra cut at Panama, moreover, is an engineering proposition of absolutely ap-

pailing proportions.

Financial-The estimated cost of the Nicaragua Canal is \$189,864,062. The esti-mated cost of the Panama Canal, plus \$40,000,000 to be paid to Frenchmen \$181,123,758; difference in favor of Pan-ama, \$5,539,764. It is also estimated that the Nicaragua Canal will cost \$1,500,000 more annually to operate than the Panama. But as no one suggests that the Nicaragua Canal will not pay operating expenses this difference may be disre-

To sum up the facts, the only advantages of the Panama route over the Nica-ragua are the shorter distance between our Atlantic and western South American orts and the \$5,630,764 less initial cost Our trade with the west coast of South America is not now and in the nature of things cannot be one-tenth of the com-merce through an isthmian canal. The situation in Congress, however, has

cen so befogged by the opponents of any anal that many Congressmen, with the canal that many best intentions, are reluctant to vote for the Nicaragua route for fear of the pos-sibility of a mistake. To save themselves they are likely to consent to more delayto another investigation-to more commisons, etc., and thus play into the hands of the transcontinental railways, by giving them I'me to complete their plans for a monopoly of both land and sea transportation.

The American people are weary of de lay, of investigation, of commissions. They want the aspirations of 50 years gratified, and they want something posttive done speedily. Under these circumstances the best solution of the problem is for Congress to pass a canal bill in general terms and leave the selection of the route to the President. The peop have confidence in his judgment. The feel assured that he will select the better route and speedily give them an America. canal,

## Help of the Helpless.

Kansas City Star. er helpers fail, and Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me, A strange moral phenomenon-not new, but ever interesting—is that of the poor wretch in the County Jali, condemned to die tomorrow on the scaffold, upheld and comforted by the bellef in the forgive-ness of his dark sins, and by the hope of peace and happiness in the life to come. To very many people this will mean simply the emotional uplift of an ignorant mind. It will be looked upon rather as a manifestation of intense excitability than

as a testimony of the power of religious heart. But, conceding that this source of help seized upon by that part of humanity which can scarcely appreciate its significance, and that it is sought by these pe creatures mainly in moments of supreme need, and not as an aid for the regulation of their daily conduct, does that de-stroy its value? Does that make it any less a merciful benefaction at a tim

when every other prop falls and every other support is shattered? Whatever may be the idea of philosoph-cal minds regarding these phenomena, it is worth while to contemplate such cases as that of the unfortunate negro. Albert Garth, and to note the power which lifts such as he out of the slough of despair and gives them courage to meet the ter-rible ordeal of violent and shameful death. Can a mere delusion accomplish all of this, and if it can, is it not a delusion to be thankful for? Has reason or critical philosophy anything to give in exchange to the poor creatures who would be rendered destitute without this balm which finds its way into the rudest mind and the most sinful heart?

What would his last Sunday on earth have been to poor Garth had he been left wholly to the contemplation of his guilt and the thought of the stern penalty which awaits him, without any of the amelloration which he found in the hymne and prayers and words of hope which came from his religious counselors? It may be held by inflexible casulsts that in his late repentance, sought only when the gallows casts its dreadful shadow over Garth, there can be no regeneration of the neart and no preparation for a better existence, but this there is about it that cannot be denied—it comes with a com-fort which is equal to the most crucial test, when there is nothing else left to lean upon, and that surely makes it well

#### The One Issue This Year. Pendleton Tribune.

Senator Simon seems to have gained some advantage in Portland in the appointment of clerks and judges of primaries and election, and for so doing he is roundly scored. Whatever may be the good or cyll, right or wrong, trickery or honest intention in or bonest intention in the case, the political power of "Little Joe" is again made apparent. The fact that the issue in the Republican party of Oregon today is Simon and anti-Simon is more evidence that he is still considered a wary antago nist, and despite the opposition that his been aroused against him he still seems to be putting up an interesting fight.

PORTLAND, Jan. 31 .- (To the Editor.)

-in yesterday's issue, after saying that "executions should be conducted at state penitentiaries," etc., you ask, "Who will be the man to carry this reform into law in Oregon?" In this connection, it se out justice to state that last Winter Senator Marsters, of Roseburg, championed a bill to amend our present law so as to make this the rule in Oregon. The bill passed the Senate with only one negative, but failed in the House, F. P. MAYS.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Murray and Mack, in their vaudeville comedy, "Shooting the Chutes," came to the Marquam last night with better support than they have had heretofore, and pleased a good house with their rapid-fire programme of songs and specialties. Of course the two Irish comedians are the stars of the show, and their rough-and tumble comedy created unlimited merri-ment. Their libretto might be improved possibly by the elimination of some of the old landmarks of comedy such as the come-around-to-the-dollar ears loke others of an equally early vintage. it must be admitted that the examples of prehistoric wit aroused full as much mer-riment as the newer jokes, one or two of

riment as the newer jokes, one or two of which were really good.

Gus Pixley, in a double role, was next to the stars in popular favor, and his song in the third act was the hit of the show. Kittle Beck was also among the chief entertainers of the evening. There are many other parts, all competently filled, and a large chorus of pretty girls, who could be used in more songs dances with advantage. The scenery of the first and last acts is very striking, and the costumes are new and pretty. The same bill will be given this afternoon and evening.

#### Matinees Today.

Murray and Mack in their Irish comedy, "Shooting the Chutes," will give a per-formance at the Marquam this afternoon. There is plenty of bright music in the play and a lively afternoon's entertain

ment is assured.
At Cordray's the pretty colonial play. At Cordray's the pretty colonia. Part at Valley Forge," will be the attraction. There has been a very heavy advance sale and a crowded house will see the play, which as a lesson in the speech, manners and dress of Revolutionary times, is of

great value to school children.
At the Baker "The Queen of Hayt!" will be the bill. As it will be the last opportunity of the season to enjoy a the youngsters will probably turn out in force.

"For Her Sake," a melodrama of Rus-sian life, will be the attraction at Cordray's next, week, beginning tomorrow night. The play is said to give an accu-rate picture of the hard life led by the Russian peasants, one of whom, a serf girl, has a love affair with a nobleman which forms the theme of the play. Scen-ery and costumes that are in keeping with the time and place are promised and the company is said to be among the best companies presenting melodrama on the ng the best road this season,

Weston and Herbert at the Baker. Manager Baker has secured for the opening week's programme of his vaude-ville season Weston and Herbert, who compose the best-known musical team in vaudeville. They recently left the Or-pheum road show, and have been topliners in the New York vandeville houses. They are said to be without equals in their line. Sunday afternoon will begin the vaudeville season at the Baker, and an excellent bill is promised.

### Big Sale of Sents for Hofmann.

One of the largest advance sales for a musical artist that has ever been record-ed at the box office of the Marquam Grand Theater took place yesterday morning, when the sale of seats for Josef Hofmann, the celebrated planist, who appears at the theater, was opened. Mr. Hofmann comes direct from San Francisco, where he has given three recitals this week. The press of that city has been liberal in sounding his praises.

FOUR POEMS BY AUBREY DE VERE. (Aubrey Thomas De Vere, born Curragh Chase, Limerick, Ireland, 1814; died January 21, 1802.)

An Epicurean's Epitaph.

When from my lips the last faint sigh is blown By Death, dark waver of Lethean plumes. Off press not then with monumental stone This forehead smooth, nor weigh me down with glooms From green bowers, gray with dew.

Of resemany and rus.

for my bed some bath of sculptured marble Wreath'd with gay nymphs; and lay menot alonesunbeams fall, flowers wave, and light

To those who lov'd me murmuring in soft "Here lies our friend, from pain secure, and

and spreads his limbs in peace under the sur warmed mold! Count each affliction; whether light or grave,

Count each affliction; whether light or grave, God's messenger sent down to thee; do thou With courtesy receive him; rise and bow; And, ere his shadow pass thy threshold, crave Permission first his heavenly feet to lave; Then lay before him all thou hast. Allow No cloud of passion to marp thy brow. Or mar thy hospitality; no wave Of mortal turnuit to obliterate. The soul's marmoreal calmness. Grief should

Like joy, majestic, equable, sedate, Confirming, cleansing, raising, making free; Strong to consume small troubles; to comment Great thoughts, grave thought, thoughts last

ing to the end Flowers Would I Bring. Flowers would I bring if flowers

thee fairer.

And music, if the muse were dear to thee;
(For loving these would make thee love the bearer)
But sweetest songs forget their melody.
And loveliest flowers would but conceal the

A rose I mark'd and might have pluck'd, but she
Hiush'd as she bent, imploring me to spare her,
Nor spoil her beauty by such rivalry.
Alas! and with what gifts shall I pursue thee,

When earth with all her floral train doth woo And all old poets and old songs adore thee; And love to thee is naught; from passiona

What offerings brings, what trensures lay be

Secur'd by joy's complacent plenitude!

Cardinal Manning. I learn'd his greatness first at Lavington; The moon had earl yought her bed of brine, But we discours'd till now each starry sign Had sunk; our theme was one and one alone: "Two minds supreme," he said, "our earth has

One sang in science; one served God in song; Aquinas-Dante." Slowly in me grew strong A thought: "These two great minds in him Lord, what shall this man do?" Later at

Rome
Beside the dust of Peter and of Paul
Eight hundred mitred sires of Christendom
In council sat. I mark'd him 'mid them all;
I thought of that long night in years gone by

And cried, "At last my question meets reply!

### New York Times. It is too plain that Denmark cannot make the islands pay. The decline in price

since 1867 scarcely represents the decline in value. That decline has been, in the case of the Danish as well as of all other sugar islands in the West Indies, the change from an asset to a liability. can make them prosper, just as we have begun to make Porto Rico prosper, just as we are about to begin to make Cuba prosper, by opening our markets on fair terms to their products, to the one product that made them mines of wealth in their high and palmy days. The Secretary of State has told Denmark, as he was obliged to do, that he could not stipulate for free trade with the islands, and that that was the business of Congress. But it is in celvable that the Senate should enact the treaty and at the same time put the in-habitants of islands acquired by peaceful purchase on a worse footing than the Porto Ricans, who came to us as a prize of war. It would be far more decent to of war. It would be far more decent to reject the treaty outright and take the chances of what international complica-tions might follow. Of course, the amaz-ing Mr. Oxnard will again interfere and will attempt to control the destiny of the islanders to their detriment. But Mr. Ox-nard seems to be already very nearly neg-ligible. The American sense of justice and decency will never consent to the impoverishment and davastation of an American possession in order to promote the sales of an interconvertible cider press and sugar-beet crusher. Denmark cannot make her islands prosperous. We can, and if we take them, we shall, Oxnard to the con-trary notwithstanding.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Miss Stone-but that is the same old tory.

The Empress Downger is still the grand old man of China.

If you didn't get in over your ankles you were luckler than most of us,

The reception of Prince Henry promises to be one grand, sweet saengerfest,

There has been a naval battle in Columbia, but both ships escaped with seratches.

Couldn't we use some of the deep water around the Danish West Indies in the Nicaragua Canal?

Funston will not be operated on a secand time. Age seems to be curing some of his old-time recklessness.

Porto Rico is as contented and happy no the Filipinos will be as soon as they

stop looking out of unseeing eyes. After John L. Sullivan's performance n Boston, Uncle Toms will be likely to insist on at least a welter-weight villain.

It takes about as many follos of typewritten manuscript to prepare for a South American war as it does for a prize-fight

The harp that once through Tara's balls. the soul of music shed, now sings, "Go in an' hit 'em byes, an' do not miss wan William Allen White has now "written

up" Cleveland. Having been a candidate three times for President, Cleveland is used to it. Mr. Bryan views with alarm the news that the Postoffice Department isn't con-

silver literature. A special train with a clear right of way to Milwaukee will be kept in waiting for Prince Henry in case of a sudden

ducted solely for the dissemination of free-

attack of homesickness. Judging from the picture of Marconi's wireless telegraph station at Cape Cod in a late magazine, there are only about 300 miles of wires used in it.

A deserter from the French Army made his getaway in an automobile. That man ought to be brought back and put at the head of the strategy board,

The theory that the Condor was sunk in a collision was illustrated in three columns of a Seattle paper. This method of illustrating theories ought to commend itself to theologians.

The following communication bids fatto make at least one prophet not without honor, even in his own country:

PORTLAND, Jan. 31 .- (To the Editor.) -In every well-regulated weather office is kept a black cat. Cats as you know are very sensitive to weather changes; their hair becomes highly electrified before the approach of a storm, and much weather lore can be obtained from the manner in which they curve their spine

when angry. It was noticed today that the cat at the local weather office was listening intently while one of the employes was reading aloud the beautiful poem which appeared in your issue this morning. Not much attention was paid to the cat afterwards, as the weather conditions seemed to be giving general satisfaction, but his absence from his usual haunts was later noted, and some anxiety regarding his whefeabouts was felt. This was relieved about 2 P. M. by the cat's return. His actions excited attention at once, when it was found that he had a crumpled piece of paper in his mouth, which, upon

being carefully smoothed out, proved to be the following: PROLOGUE. The "weather man" admits, And that the forecasts sometimes

Furnish food for "wags" and "wits," But the public in a general way In reading them all wrong, Would stop and ponder, if they knew To whom the blame belongs SCENE 1. The quiet, modest "weather man' Sits gravely at his desk; Looks over maps and telegrams And thinks, "This is no jest"

It may be with us very soon, Perchance, it may be late; It may get sidetracked on the way Or take another course; It may decide to stay away Or come with double force He sits and ponders long and deep; Looks out upon the sky, Decides he'll "draw it very mild"

And risk it passing by. SCENE 2. A bright reporter enters here Well, what's the tale today! Hall or rain or thunder s The paper waits to say. His study of the chart. "It surely indicates a storm, We'll have it here, in part; It looks like rain, but may be snow If temperature goes down—"

Off flies the brisk reporter

To tell it to the town. SCENE 3. Next morning's paper does unfold A story; startling, strange. In headlines big and black and bold, Rehold the wrondrous change "Cyclones and blizzards, hail and snow; Look out for severe storms." The public smiles, says "Off again; He usually is wrong." They quite forget to read the rest. In letters faint and small, They find, "No storm at all."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Do the Smiths keep a servant?" "No. They engage a good many, but they don't keep them."—Tit-bits. Wigg-What a beautiful nose she has. Wagg-Yes, that's her scenter of attraction.-Phila-

delphia Record. Why He Is Popular.—Mabel—Is he an enter-taining conversationalist? Beth—Very, He lets you do all the talking.—Philadelphia Evening

suppose?" "Crush? Why, the ushers had to form a flying wedge in order to get the bridal party up to the altar!"-Life.
Idealized.-Tess-Miss Passay says she paid

\$12 a dozen for those photos of hers. Jess-But they don't look a bit like her. Tess-Of course. What do you suppose she paid \$13 for?-Philadelphia Press. His Description.—First Pugilist( reading so-ciety news)—Say, Bill! Wot's a chaperon? Second Pugilist—W'y, it's a lady guy wot's

k.nd of half-way twix' a trainer, a managor, a bottle-holder and a referee.-Puck Deep Respect.—"You must always have the greatest respect for your parents," said the benevolent stranger. "I have," answered the boy with freckles. "Why, either one of them can whip me with one hand."—Washington

Singleton—Your wife seems out of humor te-night. What's the trouble? Wederly—She met with a great disappointment this morning. She went down town to match a piece of ribbon and found exactly what she wanted at the first store on her list.—Chicago Daily News. Antidote for Tragedy.—Winks—Come along, old boy. I've got two complimentary tickets for a dramatic performance. Jinks—Tragedy or comedy? "Tragedy." "I don't like trag-edies, They appeal so strongly to one's sym-pathies that I always feel blue for a week." "This one won't. You'll come home as jolly as if you'd been to a circus. It's by an a