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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

WE ARE DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Russia "sits tight" in Manchuria. This accords with her unvarying pollcy of getting on some pretext into territory which she intends to absorb, and then waiting, on pretense that when her just claims shall have been discharged she will withdraw. But she never withdraws, unless on compulsion, as when she was forced to let go her hold on Turkey in 1877. Every month she remains in Manchuria will give her new claims. But what turn of events, what combination of powers, can throw her out?

Germany will want to keep peace with her, because the alliance between Russia and France might become a serious menace to Germany. Great clude the possibility of any further undertaking of serious nature on her part for some time to come. Japan alone is too weak to cope with Russia, yet would undertake it if supported by Great Britain. It is Japan that is most gravely menaced by the movements of Russia; for Russian domination of the Sea of Japan, with naval bases and military strongholds along the coast, would mean total extinction of Japan's ambition for colonial and commercial

It would mean also the exclusion of American and British trade from China and the Orient, so far as Russian influence or power might extend. Russia will give to commerce no open door. Our country is deeply interested in this contention for acquisition of territory other parties in interest know this too well to permit them to take the United States into their account, as a real factor. The interests of the United States, Great Britain and Japan are similar, because they all favor substantially the same policy; yet there can be no union of action among them. Neither the United States nor Great Britain is willing to support Japan.

Yet, as the New York Journal of Commerce says, "It is nonsense to argue that we shall have the benefit of the market into whatever spheres of influence China may be divided. In the first place, Russia is bent on making herself independent not only of foreign cotton fabrics, but of our raw cotton as well. By the protection given to the cottongrower in the trans-Caucasian Provinces of the empire, Russia has cut down the import of American cotton from \$9,000,000 to \$2,500,000 a year. The application of her tariff to Manchuria, which would follow her political supremacy there, as surely as the night the day, would simply mean the extinction of American trade in North China, To the extent that Germany and France were able to follow her example, south of the Yellow River, would the market be closed or restricted there also."

We can do nothing, however, at pres ent, and must simply "drift." Yet there is grave reason to apprehend that opportunities for commerce on the Asiatic side of the Pacific will be closed against us, or prevented from that expansion which we have had reason to expect. To us of the Pacific States of America this is a matter of gravest concern. By the disturbances and resulting uncertaintles over there great injury already has been done to our local export trade.

WHERE THE TARIFF HURTS ORE-GON AND WASHINGTON FARMERS.

Oregon and Washington millers have shipped direct to Siberian ports since the opening of the season, last July, had reached Pope and been under fire, over 250,000 barrels of flour. For the The same history describes Longstreet same period the shipments to Japan as pushing "a brigade into the gap and and China were approximately 950,000 barrels, at least one-fourth of which was reshipped from the Orient to Si- head of a column of some 18,000 men berian ports. This made a total of into the gap, for his attacking force about 500,000 barrels of Oregon and consisting of three divisions of eight in Siberia in a little over nine months. For the past three years Russia has Union right and center remained on the been massing troops on her far-away. frontier. Trade has followed the flag, close of the battle. The same history even in that cold region, and cities and towns have sprung up like magic on the shores of the Pacific. The army of Missionary Ridge. Montgomery's Histhe Czar in Manchuria alone is said to tory describes General Bragg as attacknumber nearly 300,000 men, and the in- ing Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, when it dustrial army scattered along the Amur River, the line of the trans-Siberian Railway, at Port Arthur, Vladi- The same history says that the battle vostock and other sesports is many

times greater. This large and rapidly growing population is making heavy demands on America for flour, lumber and mer- | five Generals killed, six wounded and chandise of all kinds, and the Pacific Northwest is exceptionally favorably

ceived in the Siberian possessions duty free, but the matter of levying a duty on the article has been pending for several months, and there is a prospect for definite action in the near future. The proposed duty, which was originally intended to go into effect January 1, was 80 cents per barrel. Had this been in force for the past ten months, the wheatgrowers of Oregon and Washington would either have lost \$400,000 in duty paid or else would have been obliged to market their wheat in other ports where competition is closer and

prices much lower. Over one-fourth of the wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest finds a market in the Oriental countries, and the wheat sold for milling purposes not only brings a better price than that which is exported, but all of the profits of milling are kept in this country, many thousand men being employed in the various mills, thus aiding in making a market for other farm products at home. Latest reports regarding the matter of a duty on flour are to the effect that if it is levied now it will be more in the nature of a retaliatory measure than for protective purposes A cargo of Russian sugar was recently held up in New York and the importers forced to pay an exorbitant duty before it would be admitted. Russia accordingly will handle our flour as we handle her sugar.

This matter illustrates to a nicety the admirable workings of a tariff system as applied to Pacific Coast producers. The farmers of Oregon and Washington must pay a duty in order to get their wheat into a good market, simply because the sugar trust insists on a protection which enables them to make the same farmers pay more for their sugar than it is worth. This certainly is a two-edged sword, but, whichever way it cuts, it draws blood from the Pacific Coast wheatgrower. Oregon and Washington possess marvelous latent wealth, but it will never reach the highest possible degree of development until we loosen some of the shackles which protection of our "infant industries" have fastened on us.

DEFECTIVE SCHOOL HISTORIES. Within the past ten years The Orego-

nian has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the majority of our socalled school histories of the Civil War are full of gross errors, for which there is no excuse at this late date. The official archives of both the Federal and Confederate Governments, the narrative of the great, responsible commanders on both sides, the historical contributions of the most eminent actors on both sides of the Civil War have been published, and are the best and most authentic data that we have concerning the great civil conflict of 1861-65. The impressions, opinions, recollections and reminiscences of partisans and mil-Britain has her hands so full as to pre- itary bohemians on either side count for little in credibility against the printed military memoirs of Joe Johnston, Beauregard, Hood, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Cox, Force, Doubleday, Humphreys, Webb, Palfrey, corrected, confirmed, supplemented and amplified by the archives of the War Department, which include those of the Confederate Government that were captured when Richmond fell or have since been collected from private sources. The highest and safest historical authorities are the official war records published by the Government, which are accessible in most of the large libraries of the country and are virtually complete for every campaign and battle. By this documentary record the memoirs of several of the situation, yet it cannot enter into any great captains on either side are shown to be chargeable with erroneous statesphere of influence" in Asia. The ments, but, as a rule, the military commanders took far more pains to produce an accurate historical narrative than any of the authors of so-called school histories which have been prepared since the publication of the official war records by the Government has been completed.

> the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, recently procured a unanimous vote of the board suspending the study of certain chapters in four American histories until the publishers thereof shall make corrections. The books regarding which this action was taken are: Barnes' Brief History of the United States, Montgomery's Leading Facts in American History, Johnston's History of the United States for Schools, and McMaster's School History of the United States, In a subsequent communication General Boynton made criticisms of a similar nature on John Fiske's History of the United States for Schools, and in the Washington Post of March 18 he published a somewhat elaborate criticism of Dr. Fiske's recently published book "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War." General Boynton was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Ohio during the Civil War, and was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the war with Spain. He is a military historian of distinction, whose researches in the official records have been illustrated by his history of the Chickamauga campaign. He is a painstaking man of high milltary intelligence, and in his successful indictment of these school histories he has performed an important public service.

General H. V. Boynton, president of

Barnes' History describes our Army after Pope's campaign as "a shapeless mass," which McClellan reorganized, when as a matter of fact there was no "shapeless mass" to reorganize, since out of his whole army of 90,000 veteran troops but 18,000 of McClellan's forces sweeping the Federal right and center from the field." Longstreet pushed the Washington flour that found a market | brigades marched into that gap of half a mile in our line. Eight brigades of the field and fought with Thomas until the describes with gross inaccuracy the battle of Lookout Mountain and that of was Rosecrans who marched thirty-sixmiles from Nashville to attack Bragg. of Franklin, fought November 30, 1864, was without any decisive results, when it was the decisive battle of the campaign, costing the enemy 6700 men with

matter of fact less than 5000 out of 56,000 fied to Chattanooga.

McMaster's History makes no men

Virginia; omits all account of Rosecrans' Tullahoma campaign, and de-13, when the city was not captured by assault, but was evac uated the night of December 20, 1864. That John Fiske's History should be disfigured by important blunders is not remarkable, for Mr. Fiske has no taste for such work; he has evidently but very superficial knowledge and understanding of military operations. His lectures on the Civil War contain ignorant criticism of Lincoln and Halleck for ordering McClellan with his beaten army from Harrison's Landing on the James to the relief of Washington, and he stupidly says that Grant added nothing to his reputation by his campaign of 1864 from the Wilderness to Appomattox. To outwit such a mediocrity as Pemberton was a small feather in Grant's cap compared with his ability to do what McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade had failed to do, viz., fight a great soldier like Lee so effectively as to force him within his lines before Richmond, hold him there until he broke through his works, forced him to retreat and finally surrender. Mr. Fiske is worthless in his military judgments, and General Boynton shows that he is grossly ignorant in his statistics of the Confederate loss at Gettysburg. He gives the killed and wounded on both sides at Chickamauga at 40,000, when at the most liberal estimate it did not exceed 27,194. Mr. Fiske also omits all homa campaign, in which within eleven days Bragg was forced out of his fortified positions in Middle Tennessee and over the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River to Chattanooga Mr. Fiske also describes the Federal the field at Chickamauga, when only one division and two brigades of annineteen brigades of the right wing and center were with General Thomas to clearly made, like Hodge's razors, only to sell.

THE HOPE OF PORTO RICO.

Rev. E. S. Read, of Somerville, Mass., who, as a representative of the American Missionary Association, has just returned from Porto Rico, says plainly and simply, "The hope of that fair land | looking to his relief be taken by the is in the children."

This sentiment appeals for indorse aged or old, who form the masses (the wealthy Spanish residents not being included in the estimate), slothful, imbued with the spirit of mendicancy, stupidly superstitious, mentally as well as physically lazy, and expect to effect a change in their customs and mode of thought, whether by law or example, is the sheerest folly. Now and then, perhaps, among the younger of these some of the graces of imitation may appear and the usages of civilization may be adopted to some extent by them; but in the mass these people will live and die as their fathers have lived and died on this beautiful island for hundreds of years, slothful in action, beggarly in instinct, unprogressive in industry and lax in morals.

In an old school reader of a former generation there was a lesson the opening stanza of which declared; Our country stands with outstretched hands, Appealing to her boys.

from them must flow, through weal or wot, Her anguish or her joys. The truth of this estimate was generally accepted, though later the expansive educational idea made the assertion include girls, it being conceded that the welfare of the country is not in the hands of one sex, but that each labors

in lines distinct, yet equally essential for the common weal. This hall from Porto Rico through the Missionary Association is therefore not a new cry. "The hope of the island is And to the declaration a general affirmation is or may be returned. The hope in the children and through them of the growth of the island in all essential elements of prosperity is in that they of all the inhabitants of the island are teachable. That in teaching them stubborn custom, the reflex of the ages, is not to be met with and uprooted. Some habits of mendicancy and of truer than that by "their ready assim-

Had the regeneration of the negro race in the South, at the close of the War of the Rebellion, been begun upon this basis, instead of upon the political | by means of frost fires? basis of suffrage; had the older people been kindly recognized as untaught human beings who had outgrown the age at which new ideas are readily imbibed and assimilated, and treated accordingly; had the children of the freedmen been put to school and to drill in the arts of responsible industry, there would now have been a colored contingent in the South fitted by growth and training for the duties of citizenship, the privileges of which no one would have dared or cared to despoil them Having begun at the top of the ladder in dealing with these people as free men, descent was found necessary as a prelude to any real advancement or permanent footing, and, indeed, to community safety. It is thus that now, after forty years, we find one Southern state after another refusing suffrage to an unprepared citizenry, while intelligence, grappling with the negro problem, as at Tuskegee, is developing the hope of the race, and, to that extent, of the country, in training negro children and youth for future citizenship, which, to be of value, must include industrial knowledge and the practice of economic virtues.

We are told that 40,000 children are in the public schools that have been provided for them in Porto Rico, This, considering the relatively brief period of our jurisdiction over the island, is gratifying. But when it is added that 300,000 are yet unprovided for, we begin to realize the magnitude of the undertaking which contemplates the civilization of these mixed peoples. But we are further told that the outlook for one captured. Johnston's History is industrial, educational and religious still worse in its blundering, for it says quickening among these people is enlocated for supplying these demands. that "most of Rosecrans' men fled in couraging. While the uplift is to be Thus far American flour has been re- confusion to Chattanooga," when as a through the children. it cannot come 1995.

quickly; but, being in the nature of growth, it will be thorough in detail and permanent to the extent that there tion of Rosecrans' campaign in West will be no retrogression. The greatest menace to this growth will come through the shifty, make-haste politiscribes Sherman as storming Fort cian, who sees in adding a new element McAllister and with it capturing to the citizenship of the country a the City of Savannah, December chance for personal aggrandizement. Opposed to his schemes is the plan which proposes to regenerate the Porto Ricans through the awakened and trained intelligence of their children.

Colonel Aldace F. Walker, who died suddenly in New York City yesterday, was a very brilliant and able lawyer. He was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887 on the very warm recommendation of United States Senator Edmunds, who then considered him the ablest lawyer of his years in New England, and predicted for him the rapid eminence he has since attained. His death from heart disease was not unexpected, as he had suffered from organic disease of the heart since 1884, when he had his first attack. His life was then despaired of by his physicians, but he recovered, and since that date has done his most brilliant work and won his greatest professional fame. Colonel Walker in 1862 joined the Eleventh Regiment of Vermont Infantry, rose to Lleutenant-Colonel of the regiment, was an officer of distinguished talent and courage, which he displayed under Grant from Spottsylvania to Petersburg and under Sheridan at Charleston, Winchester Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He led his regiment in the victorious charge of the Sixth Corps on Lee's lines, April mention of Rosecrans' brilliant Tulla- 2, 1865. As a lawyer, Colonel Walker greatly resembled ex-Senator Edmunds in the quickness of his legal perceptions and his remarkable power of analysis.

In the hope of securing his release from Fort Leavenworth, where he is right wing as routed and driven from confined in nominal punishment for having defrauded the Government out of a very large sum of money, Captain other were broken off on the right. Oberlin M. Carter's friends have urged Seven divisions remained with Thomas | that he is in danger of physical and to the close of the fight. Twelve of the perhaps mental collapse. Why the Government should investigate this report is not apparent to those who believe the last. Such school histories were that penalty should be exacted for crime regardless of the manner in which the prisoner takes his potion. If the strain resulting from Captain Carter's peculiar methods of money-getting, involving a violated oath to serve the Government that had honored and prospered him, honestly and well, is telling upon him adversely, why should special measures injured party? Better men than he have suffered heavier penalties than ment to the common sense and experi- that under which he whimpers, and for ence of a practical age. It is not a far less offenses, and have borne them prophecy; it is the statement of a sim- to the end-if that were death-unple, logical fact. To take the men and | flinchingly. Investigation having proved women of the island, young, middle- that this military grand larcenist is well physically and in possession of his mental faculties, it may be hoped that the echo of his whimperings over penalty-unjust because all too lenientwill not again be heard outside of the walls of his alleged prison.

The annual pilgrimage to the famous shrine at St. Anne de Beaupre, in the Province of Quebec, will soon be on. Last year the rallway by which the shrine is reached carried over half a million pilgrims, and it is estimated, upon what basis is not apparent, that there will be an increase of 40 per cent of these this year. Pilgrimages aro now made from as far west as Duluth. The spectacle presented by hundreds of thousands of pligrims crowding each other's heels in the earnest desire to make their devotions at this shrine is a medieval one, except as the ollgrims are carried to the base of the sacred hill by railway trains instead of covering long distances on foot, doing penance and making a merit of suffering by the ways. The devotion to an idea is the same in both cases, and its following does not betoken any great measure of intellectual growth as opposed to superstition in the class bred to ecclesiastical mysteries and tradi-

tions. Farmers of the Yakima Valley are on the alert, it is said, to protect their fruit, in the children," is the new version, from injury by frost by means of "smudges," or "frost fires," recommended by the State Board of Horticulture. It has been successfully demonstrated that fruit can be protected by such means, and the orchardist who permits his whole year's work to be jeopardized by failing in vigilance for the short time in which the fruit is menaced by sharp frosts has certainly poor ideas of economy, either of labor or sloth must be overcome, but nothing is cost. From all localities in the Willamette Valley come reports of the possible flation of American ideas the children injury to fruit from the biting frosts of Porto Rico form the groundwork of that have followed the sudden cessation a new civil and moral order in the of the cold rains of last week. Why have the owners of promising prune orchards slept through the early morning hours when they might have prevented the possibility of injury to their fruit

The latest is that Great Britain will cheerfully accede to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, provided the United States will concede a port in Alaska, and that this is the one thing the Administration will "under no circumstances do." Nothing could more effectively promote the Nicaragua Canal on the transcontinental railroads' programme.

It is an awful thing for Funston to use strategy, but a strictly Washingtonian achievement for Aguinaldo to order assassination and wholesale arson. If a man only regards his country with true anti-imperialist affection, he can view its fortunes with strange perversion.

Every cloud has a silver lining. The cry against department stores is that they sell too cheap. Maybe the Morgan-Clafiln trust, therefore, by removing competition, will redeem the department store from the iniquity of low

\_ Whether the British Government buys American meat or not makes little difference. What the government doesn't buy the British public will. John Bull isn't going without his beef.

The longer and more obstreperously Germany sticks in China, the farther off is the day of Russian withdrawal from Manchuria.

"Carnival" is the proper name for the street fair of 1901. Let it be kept distinct from the unnamed exposition of HIGH-HANDED WORK.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The legal proceedings at New Orleans to prevent the shipment of mules purchased in this country to South Africa was the most important matter discussed by the Cabimet meeting today, and the Attorney-General was directed to make an inves-tigation of the question and report his opinion to the Cabinet. As near as can be learned, members of the Cabinet with be learned, members of the Cabinet with the heavy drag of the first two acts had legal training are of the opinion that these proceedings are contrary to the rights of spirit. the Government. The view expressed is that when neutrality proceedings are inaugurated in United States courts they should be brought in the name of the third with an earnestness and energy third with an earnestness and energy that the first two acts, but entered into the first two acts. trality being a question affecting nations, not individuals. The mover of the proceedings in the New Orleans case is a man claiming to be a resident of South that if an individual could go into the courts and secure restraining orders on the ground the neutrality laws of the country were being violated, the commerce of the country might be secured. Africa who contends that his interests endangered. Attorney General Knox will make a

thorough investigation of the New Or-leans case. If it is found that the neutrality laws are such as to permit individuals to bring proceedings in courts. Congress may be asked to pass such laws as will leave the question wholly in he hands of the government. The President submitted to the Cabinet a very gratifying cable from Secretary Hunt, of Porto Rico, expressing the sat-isfaction with which the news of Governor Allen's continuation at the head of the insular government had been re-ceived there. The cable also denied em-

content and destitution in the island. Porto Ricans Want Allen. The State Department today received the following dispatch, signed by Speak-er Rossy, of the Porto Rican Legislature, and other members of that body, expressing their gratification at the news that Governor Allen is to return to the isl-

"SAN JUAN, P. R., April 12.-Secretary Hay, Washington: Please say to the President that the news of the Governor's return is received with rejoicing. We will tender him an ovation on his arrival. The people of Porto Rico, duly represented by members of the Legislature, express their complete and absolute accord with the President's and Governor's policy in government. They all approve their actions in placing their hopes for the future in the Governor's caution, tact and sound judgment. He has the respect and devotion of the great majority of the pe of Porto Rico, representing the loyalty and love to country, the striving for its progress and the sweeping away of traditional 'obstacles.'

Loomis Must Explain. The various interviews ascribed to Minister Loomie, at San Juan, have attracted much attention here, and the Minister probably will be invited to explain some of his utterances, if he is not able to enter a broad denial of the accuracy of the interviews. Reflections upon the personal character of the President of Venezuelg are not regarded as proper, ac-cording to official etiquette, and it is confidently hoped that the Minister will be able to repudiate those. Otherwise, it would be manifestly impossible for him to return to Venezuela, even in the event that the issues which led to his departure were satisfactorily disposed of. The prevalent idea is that no matter how these ersonal questions are settled, it will be a long time before a United States Min-

ister resumes the post at Caracas. It is learned that there will be no official appointment to the post at Caracas, which is vacated by Minister Loomis. The State Department expects to assign to that post some one of the United States Ministers serving in another capital, but it canont be ascertained whether the selection has been made.

Army Orders. Captain Harry F. Hodges, of the Engineer Corps, has been selected as engineer officer for the Department of Cuba. and ordered to report to General Wood at Havana. Captain Hodges has heretofore been stationed at Cincinnati. He relieves Major William M. Black. Colonel Greenleaf Goodale, recently promoted, has been assigned to command the Seventeenth Infantry, and Colonel Summer H. Lincoln, also recently pro-

moted, is assigned to the Tenth Infantry. Patent Commissioner Resigns. Walter H. Chamberlin of Chicago to day tendered his resignation as States Assistant Commissioner of Patents. The resignation will take effect May 1, when Mr. Chamberlin will resume the practice of patent law. Mr. Cham-berlin has called on President McKinley and explained that he cannot afford to remain here and neglect his practice.

Presidental Appointments The President today made the followinng appointments: War-Charles F. Krauthoff, to be Commissary, with rank of Major. Navy-Charles J. Lang, to be a Lieutenant; James C. Pryor, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant, junior grade; Abel B. Pearce, to be Passed Assistant Paymaster, with rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, and Stephen Donelly, to be a gunner.

Purchase of Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury this af-ternoon purchased \$1,000,000 of short term 4 per cent bonds at \$112.55, the same price he paid for the last bonds purchased.

SAFETY-VALVE FOR THE FRENCH. German View of the Toulon Festivities.

BERLIN, April 12.-German official circles comment calmly on the Toulon fes-tivities. They claim that Germany has not been unpleasantly impressed thereby, but that, on the contrary, she is glad for everything making for peace. The offi-cials point out that the French were less nstrative than at the reception of the Russian fleet a few years ago. One official said: "We can only hall the demonstration as a guarantee of the continuance of peace, as the French, apparently are dropping the Alsace-Lorraine question. The prospects of a European war are more remote than ever, the na-tions being too much occupied with developing their economic strength to think

The press comment continues to be impartial, and, on the whole, rather friendly, than otherwise. "Such displays," says the Vossiche Zeitung, "are necessary from time to time to satisfy French van-They are the most innocent safetyvalves for the most restless, most concelted, most ambitious and most fool-hardy nation, a nation which is, nevertheless, now satisfied with the role of a Russian sentinel. Alsace-Lorraine is more and more forgotten in the growing pressure of economic advancement."

A New Dreibund.

LONDON, April 12.-A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the newspapers there express keen satisfaction at hie festivi-ties at Villefranche and Toulon, as evidencing the strengthening of the Franco-Russian alliance, and they consider that the Franco-Italian rapprochement is calulated to lead to the early conclusion of an alliance between Russia, France and Italy, which, in view of the pacific sentiments of the three powers, would, in the opinion of the newspaers of St. Petersburg, constitute an efficacious guarantee

Relic of the Alabama. LONDON, April 12.—Stories and memo-ries of the Alabama have been revived here by an advertisement offering a reward for the recovery of a decument con-veying the thanks of the Confederates States to John Lancaster for rescuing Captain Seammes and part of the crew of the Alabama when the Kearsarge sank

her off Cherbourg.

AMUSEMENTS.

Barrie's own version of "The Little Minister" was given at the Marquam lasnight to a house, which though small, was decidedly appreciative. The company, one of Charles Frohman's, is hardly up to the standard one expects when that well-known manager's name appears at the top of the programme, but the pro-

United States, an alleged breach of neu- that covered a multitude of little faults, and from that time forward her work was excellent. Ira A. Hards made a sather lifeless Gav n Dishar, and in conse. quence much of the humor of the play, which is built on Babble's mockery of the Snecky Hobart, and William Henderson as Silvia Tosh, made grave and reverend elders "The Little Minister" will be repeated

at the matinee this afternoon and tonight.

"The Mascotte."

The Josephine Stanton Opera Company ang "La Mascotte" to a good house a pretty music and bright comedy of the opera kept the audience in good humor all the evening. Miss Stanton's singing of the name part was among the best things Song" being well worth hearing. Kunkel phatically the reports of disaffection, disand Harvey took care of the comedy, and the remainder of the company was well cast. The company will close their engagement at the matinee this afterno presenting the same bill.

> Northwest Theatrical Circuit. BUTTE, Mont., April 12.-Dick Sutton of Butte, and Calvin Hellig, manager of the Marquam Grand at Portland and the Tacoma Theater at Tacoma, who were interested in the purchase of Ming's Opera House, are in Helena with Mr. Cort. They have organized the Northwest Circuit which includes Helena, Butte, Anacondo Great Falls, Missoula, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and will play all Frohman syndicate attractions the circuit.

MATINEES TODAY.

Attractive Bills at All the Local Theaters.

"The Little Minister" will be the mat-inee attraction at the Marquam this afternoon. It will be presented by Charles Frohman's company, and with the same scenery used in the original production in New York.

At Cordray's "The Telephone Girl," which has been the record-breaker of the season, will be presented, and as there has been a very large advance sale, a crowd will probably fill the theater. The matinee at the Metropolitan will close the engagement of the Josephine Stanton opera company, and will be their last appearance in America for a long 'Mascotte," their best opera, will be the bill.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

The Neill Company. Although there have been some changes in the Neill company since its last appearance in Portland, they are all said to be for the better, and the organization has met with the greatest success in its history on its present tour. "A Social Highwayman," which is to be given Monday night, is a play which is well calculated to show the full strength of the company, and in which Mr. Neill has an excellent opportunity to distinguish him-

"The American Girl" at Cordray's "The American Girl," a drama of unusual interest, has been selected as th pening bill of the Elleford company, which will begin a week's engagement at Cordray's Sunday night. The compan-contains 15 adult actors and two children The company who are said to be unusually talented, flattering attention from the press in the cities where they have been seen.

"Peaceful Valley." Sat Smith Russell's pretty little comedy. Sol Smith Russell's pretty little comedy, "Peaceful Valley," will be given Sunday night by the Cooley Company at the Metropolitan. The company has never been seen in Portland, but comes well recommended, and the week of its engagement is eagerly looked forward to by the patrons of the Metropolitan.

STILL NO SETTLEMENT. Trouble Between Jersey Central and

Its Employes Not Adjusted.

NEW YORK, April 12.-The trouble be tween the Central Railroad Company, New Jersey, and its employes is still far from a settlement. Representatives of the employers and employes held two long conferences in Jersey City today, but tonight the conferees confessed that no ma terial progress toward a settlement had been made. Some minor points were conceded by the representatives of both sides, but on the principal points of difference neither side would make a concession. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

Machinists on Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 12.-The tie-up in the car shops of the New Jersey Central shops at Ashley is now complete. Today the machinists, blacksmiths and laborers joined the oar men, who went out yesterday. The officials concluded to shut down the works, and 650 men are now idle. Superintendent Thomas went to York to confer with General Manager Warren. The strikers gave the opinion that General Manager Warren may Issue an order to reinstate the 27 men discharge brought on the lockout.

POTTERS MAY STRIKE. Indications Point to a Great Lock-

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 12.-All indications point to a possibility of the greatest strike among pottery workers in the history of the business in America President Hughes, of the Potters' Broth erhood: Secretary Duffy, and other offi cials, are using their influence to pre-vent a strike, but socialist labor agitators seem to be at work. The kiin men They want \$1.50 per kiln, or about \$4 per day. Dissatisfaction seems rampant in all departments, and Saturday may bring the fated move that will paralyse bu ness here for some time to come. If the men decide to strike, workers all over the country, numbering 170,000, will quit work.

New York Broker Bankrupt. NEW YORK, April 12.—William E. Cof-fin, a former partner in the banking house of Coffin & Stanton, which made general assignment in 1894, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Distric Court today. He schedules his liabilities at \$4,150,907, and his assets at \$25, which is cash in bank. The secured claims amount to \$2,986,172. The debts are old ones which had been contracted by the firm in its usual transactions of a bank ing business prior to the assignment Mr. Coffin is liable to all the claim named in the petition under the laws governing partnership liabilities. The firm, it was said, was in the habit of making loans with Western banks. In furthering their numerous plane, the partners became practically agents for a number of Western cities, including Seattle. NOTE AND COMMENT.

The open season for hunting the streetcar hog is now on.

The wisest thing China can do is to take advantage of the new bankruptcy law.

John Albert Skoog, the counterfeiter, can hardly be blamed for coining a bogus

name. If Venezuela keeps on barking at the United States, she will excite the jeal-

ousy of Boston. The opportunity to become Dictator has not yet lured Agoncilio or Sixto Lopez

back to the scene of war. It looks as if the business of raising army mules was going to prosper for some

years to come. Emperor William doesn't like to have the newspapers print what he says. This shows that he is not much of a statesman.

Next time the Filipinos elect a Dictator they should first catch their Dictator. The one they have chosen now happens to be in jail.

Perhaps if Mr. Morgan organizes a syndicate to control England he will have the courtesy to give Mr. Wettin the job of managing it.

Now that the Kingdom of Neji has been recovered, will some one please come forward and tell us where and what the Kingdom of Nejd is?

The senior law class at Ann Arbor gave an April fool dance which had some original features. Three chaperons who sat demurely in a corner were announced as Mmes. Carri, Rui and Vacci Nation, and it was some time before the guests learned that the stern-looking females were only dummies. For the sixth dance the orchestra played "Home, Sweet Home," turned out the lights and left the hall. The mild punch served to thirsty dancers was changed during the evening to colored sait and water.

The only dealer in genuine rabbits' feet, warranted to bring good luck and keep away the influence of the powers of darkness, lives in Hell's Kitchen, one of New York's wickedest sections. Nobody knows how old she is, but she is very old, she says, and she has been in the rabbit's foot business for 25 years. Where she obtains her supply she has never told, but she always has a stock on hand. Her customers know the old woman as "Mammy Cottontail." Crap-players are her best clients, and one and all are willing to go to the limit of their resources to get one of Mammy Cottontail's charms,

The new Norwood-Avenue Church of Christ, of Toledo, will have on the ground floor a free reading-room, amusement parlor in which will be all kinds of games, a gymnasium fully equipped, bathrooms and a swimming pool, besides a commodious kitchen and dining-room. Another feature will be the roof garden, which will be used for holding services during the Summer months. This will be arranged to seat between 800 and 900 persons, and will be reached by three stirways, which will be so constructed that elevators may be added at any time they may be required or desired. On the second floor will be the main auditorium and the Sundayschool room, which will be connected by silding doors, and will be so arranged that they may be thrown together and seat ~ 1300 persons.

Ambassador Choate is fond of telling how the late William M. Evarts replied to an impossible toast at a Harvard dinner which he (Choate) presided over. Instead of asking the men who were down for speeches to respond to the regulation sts. Mr. Choate read to each from one of the college examination papers, and then called up his victim. The query which fell to Mr. Evarts was this: "Why is it that the stomach. which continually digests food, is never itself digested?" Evarts, in response said: "I have attended a good many Harvard dinners before this, and long ago, as a result of my experience with them. before setting out from New York to attend one of these feasts, I always divest myself of tre coats of my stomach and hang them up in my wardrobe."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Thompson-I'm afraid that Bellows is a slave

to drink. Jagamore—But think what a bless-ing it is to have so pleasant a master!—Boston Transcript.

Fanny - Now, when I am asked to sing I never say, "Oh, I can't?" but I always sit down at the plano- Annie-And let the audience find it out for themselves?-Tit-Bits. Trixy-I forgot to invite Jack out shooting with me. I hope he didn't feel hurt. Dick (who knows her aim)-No; but he would have probably felt so if he had gone.-Philadelphia

the children grow! It seems like yesterday when that boy of yours was a baby. The Major-That's so! I can hardly realize that he's carryin' his own corkscrew!-Puck. Admiration.-"I how the grettest admiration fur the man behind the gua," said Mr. Dolan.
"Mebbe you're right," answered Mr. Rafferty.
"But it always seemed ty me it's the felty in

In Kentucky.-The Colonel-It's areasts' how

front of it that's takin' the chances."-Wash-For Her and For Him .- "Bo your husband let you spend forty-eight dollars for your Easter outfit? He's a dear! And is he going to have something new, too?" "Oh, yes; I

picked him out a lovely thirty-nine-cent neck-tie."--Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. His Grievance,-"Those outrageous trusts ought to be wiped out of existence if it takes every gun and every gallows in the land to "What's your special grievance against them?" "Why, the scoundreis refused to buy

up our plant!"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Max Zim, in Lessie's Popular Month!-Helio! Central, please connect me For a moment with the stars. I say, Central-That you, Tesla? Will you kindly give me Mars? Hello! up there! This Mars? Thank you I don't quite catch what you say. What's that? You can hear me plainly? And you tell me fire away? All right, I would ask some questions, If you'll condescend to tell What to do with men like Croker— Send them where to Hellot Stell Will you guide us with your wisdom? Will you kindly let us know How to govern New York City? I don't catch you quite. Hello: There is one thing-could you tell us, You would make us more content-Into whose capacious pockets All the blackmail money went? So? I am surprised to hear it. Yet he was in on that ice. And he's in on this thing also? Well, now, really, that is nice. But Chief Devery—How about him? Much as all that, do you think? But the chain, though, will they find it? With the necessary link? Nixon is square. Glad to hear it.

And we thought the same down here Yet he is so thick with Croker, There was just a little fear. But why be so rough on Croker? Don't you really think him square? I'm surprised at you, O, Martian,

Did I really hear you swear? Hello! Contral-What's the matter? Lost connection with the stars?

Twas the other chap on Mars.

What! No swearing? But, I tell you