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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 15.

THE ANTI IN ETHNOLOGY.

What the anti is he doubtless cannot Who can change his tempera-The man that is for silver when the world is running after the gold standard, the man whom socialism irresistibly draws in an age whose individualism forms its proudest boast -this man, be sure, will mistrust the progress and outreaching of his race and country. He will grieve at the bad effects of its institutions at home, and at the same time tremble lest expansion may destroy those same institutions with all their mischlef. When he looks about him he will see how unfit our standards are to make a great and good people, but when he contemplates "empire" he fears lest those standards may be changed.

To such a man-and Professor Ross, of Nebraska, and late of Stanford, is his typical representative-political and social science becomes a mere tool to work with. Its truth is not an end to covet, but its phenomena afford him mere testimony to be twisted to a predetermined plan. The end sought in this case, as Professor Ross distinctly shows in his Philadelphia address, is the discredit of Angio-Saxon expansion, and he seeks that discredit in two ways-climatic and economic. Ostensibly exploring "the causes of race superiority," Mr. Ross is in reality trying to show that we shall fall in the Philippines. This is the key to his labyrinth of apparently ingenuous inquiry, this is the goal to which all his wanderings tend.

We shall fall in the Philippines, he wishes to convey, because we cannot opics except as we make slaves of their native populations. This, of course, is mere Bryanism, emcellished with academic trimmings. It is the old cry about throttling liberty and making subjects of the Filipinos It is sufficient to say, perhaps, that our rule is undergoing establishment in the archipelago without any slave system, and that our people seem able to live and get along there as well as the Dutch do in the East Indies or the British in India and Egypt.

The other reason upon which Mr. Ross seems to rely for discredit of Pacific expansion is that in the acquisitive capacity we are at a disadvantage with the Jew and the Chinaman. He reasons that we shall be worsted by them in the tropics because they have been in trade longer than we have. The extremity of his position is discovered in his desperate recourse to menace of the Chinese. How clever the Jew is in driving a bargain makes very little difference in the expansion situation, unless Mr. Ross can show that the French or German Jew is superior to the American Jew, which he will hardly attempt, and certainly not through a window and killed E. successfully.

As for his indorsement of the igno rant superstition of the "yellow peril," it is a humiliating thing to come out of American university life. The political economists of our sand lots and silwer mines have offered the country, in the name of the Pacific Coast, no more senseless doctrine than this fear of Chinese and Japanese conquest of our industries. It is almost ten years now since Japan began her manufacturing activity which was to undersell and displace our factories. She buys more of us today than she sells us, and is even now willing and anxious to buy more than she can pay for. Nothing is more absurd than the idea that a race of servile imitators can ever dis tance the race from which it derives its models and its methods,

Chinese conquest of Western industry is as baseless a dream as Chinese military conquest of Europe. popular superstition it would long ago have died out, except for two agencies -the temperamental anti, to whom everything that is is wrong, and the hold buccaneer of politics, who is continually girding on his sword to protect American labor.

An impression prevails somewhat widely in political circles of Europe that the Kalser's health is failing through the constitutional troubles that at times have been plainly appar- elements of a sturdy, honorable manent throughout his life, and that he is breaking down mentally. His mood since the late attack upon his life has stancy, laid all upon the altar of selfbeen altogether strange. His latest device for protection against any missile that may be hurled at him by imbeciles or anarchists is to strengthen the imperial coach by sheet armor on the inside, concealed by upholstery. His bodyguard is warned to double diligence, and is under orders to run any

suspiciously near the imperial carriage, He has made it plainly understood that he has confidence no longer in the common people, and that he looks entirely to the military for protection. Nicho las of Russia could scarcely be in a worse strait than this, but, being a very different kind of man, he conceals his fears and his resentment from the public, and trusts to his bodyguard for protection without railing against his people because such protection is necessary. Both monarchs are, if we are to trust to reports, on the verge of nervous collapse, and whispers of a regency are heard in both realms. There is, of course, much of unverified rumor in all of these reports. There is sufficlent truth in them, however, to justify the probability that neither Nicholas nor William will die in his bed from natural causes, and that neither will have a long reign. The very essence of anarchistic folly is in the murderous purpose that shadows these rulers, since each upon his death will be instantly succeeded by his heir and the policy of the government will be unchanged, except as the necessity of putting dewn anarchy and forestalling revolution may render it more rigorous.

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE SAILER. The doom of the sailing vessel has been predicted so often in this age of steam that we are gradually becoming accustomed to the withdrawal of the white-winged argosles of trade from the ocean routes where they once held full sway. The ugly, snub-nosed tramp clipper out of existence, and much of the romance of the sea is going out with it. There is a possibility, of course, of a Renaissance of the sailer at some remote period in the future, when the coal mines are worked out and we go back to first principles, but now its glory is waning. Even the mighty Lloyd's, an institution whose back to a period when the navigator "shaped the course before him by the wake he threw behind," are "off with the old love and on with the new."

For generations their surveyors in various parts of the world have been shipmasters whose practical training in the service gave them perfect knowledge of the construction of a ship and what was needed in the way of repairs when she came into port. They were not machinists, but were sailors and navigators. The ocean tramp, however, has at last churned his way into favor with the owners, until the greater portion of Lloyd's business comes from the steamers. Last week Lloyd's appointed as surveyor at Puget Sound an engineer who has had charge of the engine-room on one of the Oriental liners running out of Puget Sound

Engineers, as a rule, take but little interest in the navigating end of a ship, and the new appointee of Lloyd's might make a mess of handling a saliing ship. The fact that Lloyd's have appointed him to look after their business on Puget Sound is a guarantee, however, that he is familiar with the business which the changed conditions of ocean shipping now give that corporation. He may never have had the pleasure of hanging on to the skysail yard by his eyelids while the scuppers are boiling below, but there are no skysall yards on the modern steamer, and knowledge regarding them would be largely superfluous, except in rare cases,

Iron and steel are the successors of wood and canvas in the construction of ocean carriers, and it is more necessary that a Lloyd's surveyor should know all about engines, boilers, etc., than about This is the history of socialistic venmasts, sails and yards. The cost of a tures, which have been scattered figures include ships that are in course as the cost of a sailer, and nearly all of the expensive disasters to steamers come from trouble in the engine-room,

The British engineers are all firstclass machinists, and they not only know how to repair their engines, but their knowledge of steel and iron enables them to determine just how many bolts are needed in a certain tertaining Knowledge in 1838; plate, angle or beam to secure the greatest strength. They are thus equipped to supervise repairs on the hull as well as the machinery of a steamer. The coalpasser, fireman and deckhand have long ago supplanted the "sallor of the sail," and the action of Lloyd's in substituting engineers for navigators as resident surveyors is the latest and perhaps the greatest tribute that has yet been paid to steam's ascendency on the ocean wave.

the Jew to support the obviously weak THE VICE OF SELF-INDULGENCE. The murderer, James G. Green, who, after the aimless manner of the drunken man, wandered to the place where his victim was spending a pleasant social evening in company that had rejected association with him, shot Benjamin, revealed at his trial the erratic mind by which his actions were governed. Unable to bear the sight of the grief of the woman who was made a widow by his deed, he suddenly declared his guilt and his willingness to be hanged without further delay. Repenting this impulse after judicial action had been taken in accordance therewith and he had been convicted of murder in the first degree, he urged his counsel to secure for him, if possible, a new trial. Now sullen and silent, and again lachrymose and protesting; now professing himself ready for death, and again clinging frantically to life, he presents to the public a spectacle at once pathetic and contemptible of the wreck of a human being in the treacherous shallows of production on a large scale, ended the self-indulgence. At one moment a robust criminal, with nerve to commit a tural district. Half of New Englandmost heinous crime and audacity to Maine, New Hampshire and Vermontconfess it; at another a oringing cow- saw its greatest increases in population ard, shrinking allke from witnessing the grief that he has caused and from just penalty, this man shows what a libel upon responsible humanity a man may become through failing in the creased 57.2 per cent, New Hampshire virtue of self-control.

country have seldom had a more striking object-lesson in the necessity of cultivating this virtue than that given by this passionate, impulsive, unlettered woodsman, who, possessing the shire's 9.3 in 1890-1900, and Vermont's hood, industry, natural kindness of heart, capacity for affection, con- tion for the decade ended in 1870, and indulgence and through the unholy sacrifice became that shunned and despised creature, a man given to excess in drinking and "ugly in his cups," and from thence by an easy step a

murderer. In dealing with such a man after he has come to this point in his career the exponent of public opinion, has prescribed the penalty, and, though humane people may and do regard the victim of self-indulgence with compassion, they do not question its justice. Nay, for humanity's sake they are constrained to indorse this stern accounting, since the safety of the community, aiready fatally infringed upon, demands it.

SOCIALISM DEFINED.

Mr. R. A. Raver writes us from Prai-

rie City: Of late I see considerable said about social ism and socialists. As a constant reader of The Morning Oregonian, I would like to have you explain, through the morning paper, what cialism is, and what socialists are trying to No definition of socialism will satisfy

both its friends and its foes, and among its adherents it is very differently understood and applied. There is probably no better general definition of socialism than that of Professor Ely: Socialism is that contemplated system of in-dustrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material in-struments of production, and the substitution therefor of collective property; and advocates collective management of production, together with the distribution of social income by so-ciety, and private property in the larger pro-

clety, and private property in the larger pro-portion of this social income. Yet every writer on socialism has his own definition of socialism. A prominent encyclopedia, for example, calls the present competitive system, which socialfsm aims to overthrow, "anarchical," a term which only socialists would allow. Many socialists would steamer is driving the symmetrical Professor Ely's definition, which condoubtless repudiate the last clause in templates private property in the incomes received by individuals from the Government. Socialism, as a practical proposal, of course, also varies within wide limits. Some go no further than general opposition to private ownership of land and productive plants. Some go so far as the platform of the Social mighty Lloyd's, an institution whose connection with ships and the sea goes mands public ownership, not only of rairoads, telegraphs, telephones, water works, gas and electric plants and public utilities generally, but also of all mines, oil and gas wells. Some go so far as to advocate community of ownership of all desirable things, including women. The Adamites, for example carrying socialism to an extremity of logic, went naked and indulged promiscuous intercourse, thus escaping more effectually than any of their rival sects the trammels of classes and

private ownership. The Oregonian's use of the term "socialism" in the articles to which Mr. Raver alludes is probably peculiar to its columns, and should be explained, What The Oregonian usually has in mind in its references to socialism is not a system of theory or a code of practice, but a tendency of the time, a growing disposition to substitute communism for individualism, an increasing desire to use the state as a vehicle for support of the thriftless by levying upon the accumulation of the thrifty, an increasing antagonism to the man who through patience, energy and self-denial accumulates, and an increasing encouragement to the incompetent to rely upon society as a whole for sustenance, and even entertainment, Perhaps it is as well to reiterate that to all these manifestations of the socialistic tendency The Oregonian is implacably and unreservedly opposed. The order of Nature is survival of the fittest, rule to the strong, possession in proportion to effort. Under that order progress appears, but with that order superseded by an artificial system which denies to effort its adequate reward, incentive to exertion disapof the socialistic spirit is the most discouraging phenomena of modern so-

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WEST. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote in the American Magazine of Useful and En-

The farmer who has left a good homestead in New England to migrate to the Mississippi Valley or anywhere else, on this side of heaven; the fresh-cheeked youth who has gone to find his grave in New Orleans; the Yankees who have enlisted for Texas what are these, but a motley group of April

The great West was a blank to New England in 1838. Oregon was still jointly occupied by Great Britain and the United States, and there were many north and south of the Mason and Dixon line who did not consider it worth saving for this country. California and Texas had not been won from Mexico. The Mississippi Valley was practically a wilderness. Illinois made its first appearance in census figures of growth in 1820, with an increase of 349.1 per cent in population in the decade. Missouri returned an increase of 219.3 per cent, and Louisiana of 99.8 per cent. In 1820-30 Illinois increased 1854 per cent, and in 1830-40 202.4 per cent. Missouri gained 111 per cent in 1820-30, and 173.2 in 1830-40. Louisiana added 41.1 per cent in 1820-30, and 63.4 in 1830-40. No other section of the West figured in the population increases until 1850, when Wisconsin reported a gain of 886.9 per cent, and Iowa one of 345.8 per cent. For over fifty years the growth of the West has been tremendous. The tide of immigration first swept to the states east of the Mississippi, then over the river to Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and other states, and is now pushing its way over the mountains to the Pacific Coast.

The opening of the West, with its vast areas of fertile land available for career of New England as an agricuibetween 1790 and 1840; the other half-Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut-has been at its best since 1840. Between 1790 and 1800 Maine in-29.5, and Vermont 80.8. These are their The youth and young manhood of this greatest gains in the history of American census-taking. Since 1850 they have been almost at a standstill. Maine's largest gain in any one decade was 7.7 per cent in 1850-60, New Hamp-4.9 in 1860-70. Maine and New Hampshire reported slight losses of popula-Vermont's gains in 1860, 1880 and 1890 imperceptible. Massachusetts, were Rhode Island and Connecticut, the manufacturing states of New England, are growing as steadily as such substantial Western commonwealths as

Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa. The record increases of population since 1850 have been made in the West. person through who is found loitering there is no choice of methods. The law, In 1860 Minnesota was the banner state counsel,

with 2730.7 per cent, California second with 310.3 per cent, and Oregon third with 294.7 per cent. In 1870 Nevada took the lead with 519 per cent, Dakota in 1880 with 734.5 per cent, Washington in 1890 with 365.1 per cent; Idaho, of the strictly Western States, led in 1900 with 91.7 per cent. In 1840 the center of population in the United States was 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va., and in 1900 41/2 miles west of Columbus, Ind. Between 1840 and 1900 the center of population moved westward 299 miles. The longest march was 81 miles between 1850 and 1860, and the smallest

15 miles between 1890 and 1900. When the manufacturing interests of what is really the West-that part of the country west of the Mississippi-are conducted on as large a scale as they are on the Atlantic seaboard, the geoon the Atlantic seaboard, the geo-graphical distribution of population has done all His work during six days, will be more even, and the center of and on the seventh day He did rest; and, population will move to a point near the geographical center of the country. A large number of residents of Wal-lowa County have joined in a petition the six days, according to the law. You

to the Secretary of the Interior, asking that official to confine the Indians of that section of the state to their reservations. Farmers and stockmen who have lived where Indians are permitted to roam the country at will can readily understand the nuisance of which complaint is made in this petition. The reservation lands are ample for all purposes and pursuits in which Indians in close touch with civilized life may lawfully and profitably engage. That reservation Indians, wandering about in bands, are "generally obnoxious and burdensome to settlers" is a statement the truth of which is beyond dispute. The simple fact is they cannot be otherwise. Their native instincts of hunting and fishing set fish and game laws at defiance, while their disposition to drink, carouse and fight render them anything but safe or pleasant visitors. The Government, having undertaken to confine the Indians to certain liberal allotments of land, and to make to a degree responsible residents out of them, should keep them within the prescribed limits, if for no other reason than that they may understand that the nomadic lives to which they have been accuslief craved in their petition, and it may be hoped that it will be granted without needless delay.

A suggestion of real benefit to the stockraisers of eastern sections of the ders of the Government officials are not state is the visit now in progress of an agent of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of studying the poisonous plants indigenous to that region. The object is primarily to locate these plants, and then to find, if possible, antidotes to these special polsons, to the end that stockmen may be able to minimize their losses from other things, is power, and while from the exigencies of the case owners of stock have found for themselves some a wider knowledge of the nature and treatment of plant poisons.

A statement derived from the Naval Intelligence Office ranks the United States fourth on the list of naval powers on the following tonnage compari-

son: | Ship |

of construction, as well as those already afloat. The newness of the American Navy, which has been constructed in the last seventeen years, gives it an advantage which tabular statements do not emphasize,

Ex-Judge George L. Christian, of ing eleventh on a ticket of fifteen. This weakness is attributed entirely to the fact that Judge Christian employs a negro stenographer. This issue was made on him in all parts of the city. In some sections wagons bearing the placard, "If you want a negro stenographer, vote for George L. Christian, were driven along the streets, and especially near the voting-booths.

Ten years ago there were only three railroad companies in the United States, with an outstanding stock capital exceeding \$100,000,000-the Atchison, the Pennsylvania and the Southern Pacific -and their stock issues did not severally rise far above that figure. Now a dozen railroad companies can be named whose capital stock amounts to \$100,000,000 or more, and three of them go above the \$200,000,000 markthe Union Pacific, with \$296,000,000; the Pennsylvania, with \$251,000,000, and the Atchison, with \$216,000,000.

Rico of American rule; but when there is danger of Governor Allen's leaving, panic seizes them and all hands join in earnest protest to Washington. The arraignments apparently are to be understood in a sense purely Pickwickian and anti-imperialistic.

The Farmers' National Bank of Vergennes, Vt., has falled through peculations and speculations of its trusted cashier. The mischievous results of the able and dispassionate attention of the New England press.

Ex-Secretary Herbert pronounces the fifteenth amendment and universal suffrage the "19th-century inistakes of the Republic." Emancipation doubtless has its seamy side, but we trust the full text of Mr. Herbert's address recognizes slavery as at least a mitigating circumstance.

in Manchuria. Wonder what the credit entry is for the 3000 coolies drowned in the Amoor? Massachusetts has more inhabitants than the other five New England States. The figures for Massachusetts are

Russia requires some \$90,000,000 to as

suage her grief over Chinese outbreaks

2,805,346; for the other five, 2,786,604. We infer from Mr. D. B. Hill's latest utterance that no billion-dollar corporation has as yet engaged him as chief SOME ALASKAN COMPLAINTS.

San Francisco Call. . Among the memoranda published in connection with the report just issued by the Treasury Department at Washington upon the salmon fisheries of Alaska there are a number of letters from Alaskan natives urging reforms. Some of these are sufficiently curious to be of general interest, as they throw illuminating side lights upon certain minor problems of the coun-

try and its people.

Several of the letters urge the Government to have the fisherles closed on Sunday, so that they may "lead Christian lives and keep the Sabbath day holy." One of the writers, who says his letter "was written to the unbile of this letter "was written in the public of this community," informs the Government of-ficial: "The first thing I want to say is this, that all the people whose attention has been called to the fishing business have been working on Sundays since the therefore, we are to follow His Com-mandments, as long as he puts us in ex-istence. We had an opportunity to do all our work (is needed to be done) during day when you came up in Alaska last Summer. Almost three-thirds of them do not want to be in the same condition, be-cause they have tested the law of God

and are obeying Him."

It will be noted that the letter shows, man; also the servant girl with the must for an Indian, remarkably good command of English. Such deviations from the conventional English of our time as ocean ded them all in England, fate proceeds to conventional English of the conventional English of the conventional English of the community" (Saxman, Alaska) is about as good as could be preared at a public meeting at any village

The subject of the second son—away from his long, but she escapes and, timely assistance of the theatrical man and the servant girl, who once or twice come so near being too late that the situation looks serious. Fate also keeps the theatrical man and the servant girl, who once or twice come so near being too late that the situation looks serious. Fate also keeps the theatrical man and the servant girl, who once or twice come so near being too late that the situation looks serious. Fate also keeps the theatrical man and the servant girl, who once or twice come so near being too late that the situation looks serious. Fate also keeps the theatrical man and the servant girl, who once or twice come so near being too late that the situation looks serious. Harlan, special agent of the Government, to whom it was addressed, says in his re-'Wherever I went there were Indans pleading with me to use my influ-ence to have the closed day changed from Saturday to Sunday, so that they would not be required to break the fourth com-mandment. All the cannery superinten-dents, except one, in Southeastern Alaska said that they thought the closed day should be Sunday, and that they did not know why Saturday was ever made the closed day. Another thing of which the natives complain is the destruction of fish. One writer

says: "We want you to mention this in the public that all the fish in Alaska is getting few year by year by the big canneries are putting up throughout the countries in the state. All our people would have nothing to eat after the fish tomed are contrary to the practices of civilization, and are not conformable with industrial pursuits. Settlers in Wallowa County are entitled to the relief craved in their petition, and it may sons to work at a certain place, especially in a public property. As the people do not want if their children starve to death in a couple of years."

obeyed. He says: "I was write you up to Wrangel to tell you all about the dam across the stream. They not taking out yet as will you told them. They cut on top the lob about six inches deep—that was all. I like to hear from you about that case. You not going to do anything tuol? Water hight now, but the salmon can't go up the lake. I hoping you do something with it." Surely the Government can heed and

this cause. Knowledge in this, as in respond to complaints made with such simple directness concerning matters which, if trifling to us, are of great importance to the Alaskan natives. There is no reason why the day of closing the remedies for plant-poisoning, they will canneries should not be fixed for Sunday be grateful for instruction based upon as the newly converted Christians desire nor is there any reason why we should not protect the fisheries and compel obedience to law.

THE STEEL COLOSSUS.

The Tariff Duties and Their Effect New York World. What is the relation of American tariff

duties to the admittedly successful inva-sion of European markets by American manufactures of iron and steel? rails, \$13 44 per ton on steel ship-plates. On our entire imports of iron and steel manufactures of every kind for the year 1839—the total value whereof was \$12,607,340 1839—the total value whereof was \$12,607,340—duties amounting to \$5,140,785 were col-

duties amounting to so, so, so were con-lected. This gives us an average ad va-lorem duty on all foreign-made fron and steel goods of 43,58 per cent. These duties are nearly prohibitive of iron and steel imports already, and their Richmond, Va., one of the best-known and ablest men in the city, failed to 20 years the United States has completesecure a nomination as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, standports were valued at \$71,266,699, our exports at \$14,716,524. In 1900 our imports had sunk to \$20,476,524, while our exports had risen to \$121,858,344. That is to say, we were importing, 20 years ago, five

> ported, and today we are exporting six times as much as we import, Manufactures of these two metals are ow the fourth item in the list of our leading exports. Breadstuffs come first in value, raw cotton second, provisions, meat and dairy products third-and iron and steel manufactures fourth.

times as much iron and steel as we ex-

This wonderful growth of our iron and steel exports implies another fact-that our huge steel trust is underselling the European manufacturers in their own markets. Consul-General Mason, writing from Berlin, reports that, in spite of "a freight of \$4 to \$4 50 per ton, American iron can be landed at Belgian, Dutch or German seaports for \$20 per ton," and that it is "delivered at Amsterdam somewhat cheaper than German furnace men charge to customers at their very doors." The Hamburger Fremdenblatt summer up the situation in a recent article by

The steel manufacturers of the United States They can get up some very ingenious and pretentious arraignments in Porto steel in all countries, and have attained a position to not only compete with the older iron and steel-producing countries, but even to profitably suport their products to England.

The United States has begun to drive England and Germany from the world's markets, which may be partly attributed to the fact that American firms are protected in their own market from foreign competition, and can thus sell their manufactures cheaper abroad than at home.

For example, steel rails are sold about \$11 per ton cheaper to the English than go the American buyer. Mr. Charles Thul-lin, a Pennsylvania contractor, recently secured a contract to supply rails for these Western towns' boom movements Russia's great Siberian rallway. He asked deserve, as they will doubtless receive, the leading steel trust companies here the able and dispassionate attention of for bids. They all asked him about \$35 per ton, with freight to be added, Mr. Thullin went over to England, sublet his contract to an English firm, and one of the same companies that had asked him \$35 plus freight here sold the rails at \$24 a ton, delivered in England, to the English

subcontractors. Horatius Knipper and His Loving Cup Chicago Times-Herald.

He carried home the loving cup His friends had given to him; He heard his loving wife get up— A thrill went coursing through him. He sat upon the lowest stair;

His darling called "Horatius!" And then beheld him sitting there, And murmured: "Goodness gracious!" He rose, and with his loving cup Held fast began ascending. The steep stairs, as he stumbled up, With one another blending.

She waited at the top for him; Her pose was more than queenly; The light within the hall was dim He reached her with his loving cup; Who knows what thrills flashed through him Ah, when they swept the pleces up

His bair was sticking to them.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The American Girl," a play crowded full of craven villainy, oppressed virtue, hard luck and the ever-recurring triumph of the right, played to standing room at Cordray's last night, and worked up the gallery to such a pitch of excitement that its safe distance from the stage was an excellent thing for the viliain. Incidentally, the Elleford Company, which presented it, was warmly welcomed, and could not complain that their audience was lacking in enthusiasm or inadequate means of

expressing it.

The story of the play is a trifle compli-cated but a few words will suffice to give an inkling of the persistence with which a cruel fate dogs an unhappy heroine, and the extent to which she is entitled to congratulations for escaping it. Here name is Jeaning and she is a Vir-Her name is Jasmine, and she is a Virginia girl who falls in love with a wan-dering second son of a titled English fam-ily, who has more education than prospects. Sampson Craft, a young Yirginia man, who is totally lacking in principle, wants to marry Jasmine, but as she has already secretly wedded to the second son the thing is not practicable. Moreover, Jasmine doesn't want him. A "busted" theatrical manager and a servant girl with musical propensities are thrown in with musical propensities are thrown in to complicate the plot and add a spice of comedy. Fate sends the second son to England to chase down a rather slim ciew to an inheritance, and he becomes lost in the shuffle. Jasmine follows, with her two children. So does the theatrical hero-the second son-away from his long-lost wife, but compensates him by handing him a very tidy sum of stage m and putting him next in line for the of his family. Although kept pretty busy with these occupations, fate endeavors in its spare hours, to tear the children from their mother, mixes the villain up in a scheme to land the title for himself. and finally seeing the hopelessness of cop-ing with patience and long suffering, gets ashamed of himself, restores the husband to his wife, gives the former his title, and makes the villain feel sick. The situa-tions in the play are strong, and they crop up at very frequent intervals, to the obvious delight of the house. The company was able to take care of them all right, however, and, judging from the applause, made a decided hit. Miss Jes-sie Norton, as Twister the servant girl and musician, contributed some good comedy, and sang a couple of songs which won for her two recalls. A. J. Watson, as Ross Bolter, the theatrical man, caused endless amusement by the humorous por-tion of his duties, and was loudly cheered every time he turned up at the right time and saved the day. Miss Adelaide Laird made a handsome Jasmine, and Frank Wyman a very wicked villain, while Carl Berch as Devon, the second son, got considerable out of a small part. During the evening two children, designated on the programme as Evelyn and Baby Lil-lian, proved themselves to be very clever

gether. "An American Girl" will be the attraction until Thursday night, when "Mrs. Partington and Her Son Ike" will be put on, with Mr. Elleford, who has not yet appeared, as Mrs. Partington,

roungsters by playing the part of Jas-nine's offspring with real intelligence.

doing a pretty song and dance to-

"Penceful Valley."

Sol Smith Russell's "Peaceful Valley" was the bill presented by the Cooley Company at the Metropolitan last night, with Frank Cooley in the part of Hosea Howe, made famous by Mr. Russell, One cannot help admiring the courage of an actor of Mr. Cooley's experience in under-taking such a part, and it is unfortunate for him that courage is not the only requisite for success in his profession. However, he knew his lines, and read them distinctly, and while he was not mistaken for Russell by such of the audi-ence as were unacquainted with the com-pany, he succeeded in causing consider-able laughter, and exciting some applause which was apparently genuine.

Miss Gladys Kingsbury, as Virginia falls in love with Hosea and removes the barriers which have kept him blushing unseen in the little world of Peaceful Valley, infused considerable spirit into he scenes in which she participated. Mis-Rose Graves made a serious, earnest Mrs. Howe, Ward Andrews appeared to be sufficiently rescally as portrayed by Hamilton Armour, and the rest of the cast were all on hand and ready to enter when the clarion voices of those on the stage gave them their cues, Same bill all the week.

Mr. Nettl Glad He Came.

James Neill, who with his company will open an engagement at the Marquam to-night, arrived in Portland with his company yesterday, and spent the day enjoying the magnificent weather April keeps in stock for especially favored visitors. Mr. Nellf says he is glad to get to Portland, as he feels he is among friends here, and he likes to play to Marquam audiences. The plays he has this season playgoers will support his judgment,

Broke Sunday Performance Law. NEW YORK, April 14.—Dan Daly, De Wolf Hopper and William A. Brady were arrested in this city, charged with vio-lation of the penal code in connection with giving theatrical performances on Sunday. The men are charged with hav-ing produced a burlesque on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at a vaudeville performance at dently impressed with the vast properthe Academy of Music. All three were

Ex-Secretary Morton's Conservative. General Funston, who has just plucked Aguinaldo from the cluster of Philippine leaders, was commissioned in 1893 a spe-cial agent of the United States Department of Agriculture to investigate the flora and fauna of Alaska, and made up a very beautiful herbarium from the flowers of that far-away territory. He now adds to the collection of botanical curios the blooming Aguinaldo. The Secretary of Agriculture who appointed Funston had no idea that he would gather specimens with sword and gun.

Doing Business at Heavy Loss. Washington Post.

The Government will never get rich by engaging in the ship brokerage business. At the beginning of the war with Spain it paid \$1,292,000 for five vessels which were offered by private patriots. Since then it has been able to sell these same ships for the sum of \$710,900. A simple arithmetical process shows Uncle Sam to be loser to the extent of \$582,000. It may be that the gentlemen who did the pur-chasing for the Government were altogether too anxious and overestimated our

To a Bookworm.

John H. Finley in the Century. O gentle worm, most wise, though oft de-nounced a pest, Who didst the pages of the ancients' books in-

Their contents chew upon and inwardly di-I envy thee when o'er thy course I look.

For 'twixt the vellum walls of some sweet classic tome, 'Mid leaves ink-scented, thou didst have thy cloistered home,

All margined round with virgin fields in which Whene'er thou caredst to leave thy lettered

And when thou'dst riddled thy last line, O What happy destiny was thine, denied to us. To lay thy sapient bones in such sarcophagus, And be forever buried in a book!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Any agreement made by the twine trust will of course be binding.

McKinley hasn't time to visit Astoria, and her natural advantages will have to blush unseen awhile longer.

The legend that a clear Easter will be followed by seven similar Sundays seems to be in process of verification.

Aguinaldo should be severely punished, In fact, Mary Johnston ought to make him the hero of a historical novel,

They are beginning to find out who is to blame for the late bonfire at Leavenworth. Mrs. Nation can prove an aithi. President McKinley cannot hold his job

as long as Emperor William, but he doesn't lose as much time dodging scrap With Com Paul and Aguinaldo both due in this country, the Pan-American Expo-

sition will not lack for Midway attractions. The guide who attempted to lead an American party into a Filipino ambush

had evidently been reading about General Funston. Dr. Parkhurst calls the voters in New York "sheep." This is probably because the voters say "bah" when they think

of Dr. Parkhurst. A few thousand dollars' worth of dynamits destroyed the result of Hobson's exploit. Would that we could get off as cheap with the result of Funston's,

Richmond P. Hobson, the naval constructor who sank the Merrimac in the entrance of Santiago harbor and gave osculation a stimulus for awhile, is now a Captain instead of a Lieutenant, but he does not draw a Naval Captain's pay, which is \$4500. Mr. Hobson receives \$2200. and under the rules of the Construction Bureau his pay will be increased 2000 a year every five years he remains in active service. When he came to Washington from his Alabama home some days ago he traveled with Judge Griggs, a Georgia

"All during the trip," said Mr. Griggs, 'people, knowing I was just a common Congressman, came to me and begged me to introduce them to the hero,'

The Egyptian Gazette of March 11 contains an account of a meeting of British and American citizens held at Cairo for the purpose of raising a fund to establish an Angio-American hospital in that city. Judge J. S. Long, who represents the United States in Cairo, presided at the meeting, and the address was made by Lord Cromer, who, after alluding to the growing friendship between the citizens of the two nations, made a strong appeal for united action looking to the establishment of a hospital where afflicted sons of either land may be cared for. About £10,000 is required to start the hospital, of which over £7500 has been subscribed conditionally, and it is expected that the remainder will be made up by subscription in England and America

Augustus Hare tells an amusing story of one of his visits to Rome. He had convoyed his little flock, which included at least one live Prince, through the palace of the Caesars and had gathered them near the Forum, when he observed a stranger who had attached himself to the party "looking more and more angry every minute." At length this interioper ould stand Mr. Hare no longer. He burst forth in denunciations.
"All that this person has been telling

you," he informed the party in a loud voice. "about the palace of the Caesars, he has had the effrontery to relate to you as if it were his own. You will be as tonished, gentlemen and ladies, to hear Rand, the New York young woman who that it 's taken word for word-word for word, without the slightest acknowledgment - from Mr. Hare's 'Walks

> "All I said," says Mr. Hare, was: 'Oh, I am so much obliged to you. I did not know there was anybody in the world who would defend by interests so kindly, I am Augustus Hare."

It was a magnificent moment

The death of Rev. John Samuel Sidebotham, the distinguished English churchman, which occurred recently, has awakened a flood of recollections of his career, reintes a London correspondent, His work as editor of Crockford made him a power in church circles, in which his influence was well and wirely wielded, His ironic exhortations to those clergy who were sinful enough to ignore his application for information always provided entertaining reading; indeed, the he believes to be the strongest he has genial editor himself must have enjoyed yet presented, and he hopes that Portland writing those wonderful prefaces year by genial editor himself must have enjoyed

Sidebotham's physical bulk once led to a rather funny incident. When he was the guest of a well-known cathedral dignitary in the south the sons and daughters of the host were brought one by one into the drawing-room to be presented to the visitor. Last of all came the youngest, dently impressed with the vast proportions of the visitor the terrible infant turned to his mother and inquired; "When the gentleman sits down does he use two chairs?"

None present enjoyed the joke more keenly than the editor of Crockford himnelf.

A Webster Centenary.

The 100th anniversary of Daniel Web-ster's graduation from Dartmouth College is to be celebrated in that institution on September 24 and 25 next. The exercises will include speech-making on Webster's college life and his character-notably an address by Representative S. W. McCall, of Massachusetts—a torchlight parade of the students and the laying of the corner stone of Webster hall. The alumnit of Dartmouth will participate in the celebration.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

His Advice.—Artist—Is there any advice y could give me? Editor—Well, if I were you should try to work it off on somebody else

Mrs. Snobbington-We had meant to call long before this, really, but with the hest inten-tions, somehow, we always kept putting off the evil day.—Tit-Bits.

He Used Ice.—First milk dealer.—Do you put water in your milk? Second milk dealer.—Sir, you insuit me! I use Ice-not to dilute the milk, but to make it cold.—Chio State Journal. "Have you been through calculus?" inquired the college professor. "Not unless I passed through at night on my way here," replied the new student. "I'm fro know."-Philadelphia Record. "I'm from Kansos, you

A Peril Gone By.—"Thank goodness, Easter is over!" "Why so grateful?" "On, Harry and I always go to church cross Easter morning; he never likes my hat, and I never like his necktie."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Pryc-1 can't abide Cousin Fanny; she's so suspicious, you know." Aunt Hannah—Buspicious? Miss Pryc-Yes, a girl who will cover up the keyhole of the partor door when she has company must be a terribly suspicious person.—Boston Transcript.

Cheering.—'You are sure you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?" asked the Heavy Father. "Sure," answered Our Hero, with the amur ance of youth. "Well, I'm glad to hear it ance of youth. "Well, I'm glad to hear it It's more than I can afford any longer." Jan