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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

WORK AND LONGEVITY.

That the average longevity of men, especially of the highly civilized races, is reached. Sensible effects also are proto find our most active men and most earnest thinkers living to very old age. The average of years for persons of sound morals and temperate living is the purchase from Spain of New Or- end came in due season. Mr. Leiter kills, but lapses from judgment in the

way of living In the whirl of modern life men live their lives quickly and pass away early, if they are not mindful of right ways of llving; but it was so in former times, and even to greater extent, when life, as compared with life today, was lnert and stagnant. The enormous, half torpid population of the Chinese Empire ould offer excellent opportunities for long life, if mere stagnation were encouragement to continued existence. While there are no sure statistics as to China, it is, however, believed that the average length of life in that country falls much below that in the active nations of the Western world. No Chinese is ever in a hurry; yet he seems to live no longer in consequence of his immobility; and if he did, we should still say, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Hard work kills nobody, or extremely few. But there are sports that kill and hard work often is forced to bear the name and blame.

WE MUST EXPECT REPRISAL. It is a bitter pill St. Louis has to swallow in the appointments that have | 1803, before we had purchased Louisibeen made for United States Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. There is a rallroad president on the commission, and there is an Arkansas storekeeper; but the other appointees are statesmen out of a job. Such utterances as they have made about the exposition indicate that they regard their appointments as political plums for which no return needs be made except to recommend certain due to any diplomatic exertions on his tions, and occasionally to drop in at St. Louis to attend a perfunctory meeting. Here is an instructive comment from the St Paul Pioneer Press:

When it is remembered what grand work a commission of nine really suitable men might have been expected to accomplish, not only for the success of the exposition, but for the industrial and art interests of the country at large, the throwing away of such opportunity is extremely irritating. . . . The whole success of the exposition must now depend, it would seem, on the character of the local board of directors at St. Louis. There politics will cut no figure. The very best business tal-ent and artistic tasts of the Valley Metropolis will be enlisted in that board. The St. Louisfans are "on their mettle," and are putting an amount of carnestness into their prepara-tions that augure well for the outcome. But the more's the pity that the Nation's official share in the work should be mainly in the bands of a group of men who, however good in their piace as political leaders, as exposi-tion directors impart to its officialism a tawdri-

ness akin to opera bouffe. St. Louis, of course, will try to look commissioners the President has picked out for her. At no place where he is soon to be a guest is any severe criticism to be expected. Meanwhile Oregon may as well bear in mind that in the person of ex-Senator McBride we are a beneficiary of the St. Louis arrangement and so we must not complain if Bryan should be elected in 1904 and appoint as commissioners for the Lewis and Clark exposition men like Sulzer. lams.

ANTI-ISM DISINGENUOUS.

There has never been any doubt that the Filipinos would be vanquished if the United States utilized its vast resources in subjugat-ing the natives. The only question was whether public opinion in this country would justify use of sufficient force to overwhelm Aguinaldo ammy - Balti

Oh, yes, there has. If we had the files of the Sun and the New York Evening Post, we could adduce a good deal of spirited contention that the Filipinos never could be vanquished. The block might soak their gore, their heads might sodden in the sun, but conquer them-never!

taken. The only difficulty in the way Aguinaido has been his American allies. American colonies were among British cerning the glory of Jefferson as an plying it to places filled by nomination and generous support.

statesmen, just as the hope of the South in our Civil War lay with the copperheads of the North, so the only serious obstacle in the way of American arms in Luzon has been in the

ranks of the Nation's enemies at home. Anti-imperialism restrained the Administration from summary measures only to be kind, which would have prevented the insurrection and spared the bloodshed and turmoil of nearly three years past. Anti-imperialism founded the Tagal resistance, instructed it in its "campaign of education," wrote its documents, gave it all possible aid and comfort, spread what discontent it could in the American ranks, held out faise hope to the insurgents, praised persuade population to follow it. their prowess while belittling that of our own forces, and sedulously inculcated the idea over there that the American people would rejoice to see the Tagals drive our soldiers into the

Yet as it has been forced to abandor one position after another, anti-imperiallsm has denied its own utterances The Sun's recognition of the ultimate defeat of the insurgents and its denial of a contrary position is on a par with Senator Teller's assertion that nobody has ever proposed abandonment of the Philippines.

JEFFERSON'S GREATEST WORK.

Jeffersonian banquets held throughout the country on Saturday last, it is doubtful if any orator pointed out the fact that Jefferson's greatest glory was not the Louisiana purchase, but its Elxteenth street, and Barkalow Bros., 1612 prompt exploration by Lewis and Clark. The admirers of Jefferson make much of his authorship of the Declaration of Independence, which fell to him by accident simply because Richard Henry Lee was suddenly summoned home by the dangerous filness of his wife. The scheme of the declaration, according to John Adams, had been carefully thought out and discussed by Lee and the other members of the committee, and nothing but the sudden departure of Lee made Jefferson the draughtsman of the great document. So far as any glory attaches to its authorship, it is increasing, is a fact which is beyond | the superficial dress of its rhetoric, for dispute or cavil. Scientific methods of its logical scheme was framed chiefly prevention of disease are the chief by Lee. We owe the opportunity for agencies through which this result is the Louisiana purchase to the far-seeing statesmanship of Napoleon Bonaduced by more rational methods of parte, but to Jefferson's statesmanship treatment and cure than prevaled in we owe its exploration by Lewis and former times. It is no unusual thing Clark. It has been truthfully said that growers, of Australia, Argentina, Rus-"the vast region was virtually thrown at us by Napoleon." What Jefferson originally sought was

high. It is not intensity of effort that | leans and the Floridas, but when Spain reconveyed Louislana to France, Napoleon promptly decided to sell the United States all of Louisiana instead of the small territory we wished to buy. Napoleon knew that he was on the eve of hold Louisiana, and he decided to sell it to the United States, upon the ground that it would be more useful even to would "strengthen forever the power of the United States and give England a chase without any preconceived intenelse. The chief credit really belongs to growers were in keeping out of the Livingston, our Minister to France, and It is often said, indeed, that we of Jefferson and his Cabinet, assumed the been confronted with a 2-cent prune America are killing ourselves by the intensity and strenuousness of our effort. unexpected offer of Napoleon, signed fore the stock can be moved. But in no general sense is this true. the treaty and sent it to Washington for ratification. The real giory of Jefferson is the fact

> that the idea of the exploration was original with his capacious and farseeing mind as early as 1792, more than came ours by purchase. In January, ana, Jefferson sent a confidential message to Congress which resulted in an appropriation of \$2500 for this exploration across the country of a foreign power-at that time France-and Jefferson's original instructions were based upon the theory that the country belonged to France. It does not detract from Jefferson's historical reputation that the purchase of Louisiana was not neutral power, and destroyed the Dan-April 30, 1803. Congress ratified the described: treaty in October, and by December 20 the Stars and Stripes were waving over
> New Orleans. Had Great Britain
> known what was going on, she would
> have promptly interfered; but the work have promptly interfered; but the work was done so quickly and so quietly that England did not hear of it until it was too late to prevent the consummation of the bargain.

The fact that in the War of 1812-14 law as far as applicable. a man of enlightened statesmanship.

promptly had it not been for the second and in case all were marked to an equal war with Great Britain checking the extent, the whole bunch was thrown enterprise of Astor that followed on the out and the man would lose his nomiheels of the great expedition. It was nating vote. The second point, however, is better undertaken at a fortunate time for success, for, had it been delayed twenty- Minneapolis law beyond local and Conof American success in its war with five years, it would have been far more gressional elections to state offices, bedifficult of accomplishment with a small cause it felt it would be prudent to The insurrection, in short, has been force. Much was said on the texts of await the result of a trial of the system in this city. The effort that is behind

"expansionist," but his greatest glory is that which attaches to him as Jefferson the explorer; for while the unexpected decision of Napoleon to throw any sane President perforce an expansionist, the prompt exploration of the at Manila, which would have been cruel new territory by Lewis and Clark, directly ordered by Jefferson, is the brightest rose in his chaplet, for it stamped him as a man of most capacious and far-seeing mind. Other men would have waited until population got ready to follow the flag, but Jefferson instantly sent the flag forward with entire confidence that the report of the exploration would be the best means to

TRUSTS THAT FAILED.

The California fruit market is full of prunes, and the owners thereof are engaged in the difficut task of forcing them on a public which has already supplied its needs from other sources, With the season for green fruits approaching, the California Prunegrowers' Association is staggering under the weight of about 30,000,000 pounds of prunes for which there is demand. The price has been cut to 2 cents per pound, in a vain effort to make the public eat association prunes, and still the stock moves very slowly. In the California prune combine's experience there is a striking Of the many speeches made at the similarity to that of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association in its endeavor to regulate the hop market of the Coast, or in the larger operation of Mr. Joseph Leiter to force the wheat market of the world to a price not warranted by the natural law of supply and demand.

Mr. Leiter bought all of the wheat that he could get hold of for the exclusive purpose of creating a scarcity of which he would take advantage and force prices to an abnormal height Unfortunately for Lelter, while he was forcing the price up to a dizzy height the poorer classes of wheat consumers were temporarily driven over to a diet of rye, corn and rice, and the remainher of the consumers bought wheat from outsiders who were satisfied to sell at the inflated prices created by Leiter. This Napoleon of the wheat pit made a very good showing of control of the bulk of the wheat held east of the Rocky Mountains, and he cut off the European supply from that direction, but at the same time improved prices throughout the world. The wheatsia, India, and in fact from every part of the world, took advantage of the situation and scraped their bins. .The held the market up until all demands were satisfied, and when he attempted to unload, the price melted away like

the mist of the morning. The same result on a smaller scale followed the attempt of the Oregon war with England; that he could not Hopgrowers' Association. By practically taking their crop off the market except at a fancy figure, they permitted the growers of the rest of the world to sell the commerce of France than if he at a rate warranted by supply and should attempt to keep it, because it demand, and at the close of the season found themselves "holding the bag" with an enormous quantity of hops actmaritime rival that will sooner or later | ing as a drag on the market for more humble her pride." It was a great than a year afterwards; The California stroke of prompt statesmanship on the prunegrowers made strong efforts to get part of Napoleon, and its history proves the Oregon and Washington growers that we drifted into the Louisiana pur- into their combine, but failed. The condition of the market at the present time tion on the part of Jefferson or any one shows how fortuneate the northern combine. Had they joined forces with to James Monroe, who, unadvised by the Californians, they would now have

The man who can secure absolute control of the world's supply of any great staple which the public must have, and for which it will not accept a substitute, is pretty certain to make a success of his trust or combine. If he ten years before Louisiana Territory be- attempts control without a good, tight grip on practically all of the sources of supply, however, he will meet with the same failure that has been the distinguishing feature of all of the wheat corners, hop corners or prune corners that have ever been formed. Each of these failures points a moral, which will save money for the producer who observes it.

THE MINNESOTA PLAN.

The Minnesota Legislature has extended the Minneapolis primary election law with some changes over the state friends of theirs for subordinate posi- part, for neither he nor any of the for all elections save those for Govstatesmen of Europe could have antici- ernor and other state executive officers pated that Napoleon would part with so and for Judges of the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that the subscription magnificent a possession on such easy In town, city, county, Congressional terms. Had the British Government and minor judicial elections the law will suspected Napoleon's intention, it apply. Representative conventions to would certainly have dispatched a for- this extent will all be abolished along midable fleet to New Orleans, as it did with the separate party primary or cauwhen it sent a fleet to Copenhagen, a cus, and on one day and in each voting precinct the people will directly make ish fleet, fearing that France would the nominations. The distinctive featseize it. Napoleon ceded Louisiana ures of the new Minnesota law are thus

1. Common primaries for all parties concur-

3. Regular Judges and Clerks of election serving as Judges and Clerks of primary.
4. The alternation of names of the candidates to eliminate all advantage of position. 5. All the safeguards of the regular election

the most formidable expedition organ- In the general state law the Minnepleasant and not complain at the sort of | ized by the British was that sent | apolis requirement that each aspirant against New Orleans shows their ap- for office shall present a petition signed preciation of the military importance of by names to the number of 5 per cent the control of the navigation of the Mis- of the vote cast by his party in the last sissippi. It was no discredit to Jeffer- election for the particular office aspired son that he did not originally negotiate to is abolished, and he may now secure for the cession of Louisiana, for a very a place on the primary ballot by makmediocre President would, of course, ing an affidavit that he is a member of have been prompt to ask for Louisiana | the party whose nomination he seeks Territory, had there been any hope of and a bona fide candidate, and by payobtaining it; but it was greatly to Jef- ing a fee of \$10 for a county or city ferson's glory that as soon as we ob- office and \$20 where the office is voted Lentz, Altgeld and George Fred Will- tained it he at once proceeded to ex- for in more than one county. Another plore it and the Oregon country from St. | change requires the voter at the pri-Louis to the Pacific Ocean. Had mary election to state on entering the Jefferson been an ordinary President, polling booth what party he wishes to there would have been no exploring ex- act with, when he is given the nomipedition as early as that of Lewis and nating ballot for that party only. In Clark. Jefferson had anticipated all the Minneapolis law the voter was other politicians of his time in earnestly asked no questions, but was given a the Lane County soldiers who lost their urging the early exploration of this copy of all the party ballots and in-Northwest before it came under our structed that he was to mark only one authority, and sending forth the ex- and then fold them together to be depedition of Lewis and Clark proved him | posited in the box. If the voter marked two or more ballots, only that one was It would have borne good fruit counted which was most fully marked,

The Legislature did not extend this

by all the people of the state. It has locally proved a most satisfactory re form, for it sweeps away caucus and convention machinery, effects nominathe apple of Louisiana into the lap of tions in a single day directly by the the United States would have made people, and greatly reduces the power of the professional politician.

The proposed acquisition of the Bur-

lington route is of vital interest to the

Pacific Northwest, not only because of possible addition to our close traffic connections with Chicago and St. Louis, but also because it is impossible to regard without some trepidation the miscarriage of this splendid railroad's long-cherished plans of extension to Portland. The difficulty in the way of the contemplated purchase seems chiefly to lie in the high prices that will have to be paid for Burlington securities. The understanding in Boston it that the Burlington is to be acquired in the interest of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific by means of an under writing syndicate that will stand behind a proposition to take \$242,000,000 of collateral trust 31/2 per cent bonds to be offered to the Burlington stockholders in purchase of their stock at \$200 per share, the stockholders to have the right to take either cash or bonds. In ordinary times it could be assumed that \$200 per share cash would secure control of the Burlington, but when it is figured that at \$300 per share cash it is still the cheapest railroad per mile touching the Rocky Mountains, and that no similar investment can be held except at a higher price, the slowness with which the deal proceeds is nothing surprising. If the Burlington is thus acquired, and its Pacific Coast extension abandoned, Oregon and Washington will have one very uncomfortable impression of what railroad community of ownership means in obstruction of its development.

Live pigeon shooting, the imprisoned birds rising from traps and starting in a bewildered flight for their lives, to be winged or killed by "crack sportsmen," is at once the most cruel and indefensi-ble of all "sport." The man who is not ashamed to engage in a contest so wantonly cruel and unnecessary, the only object of which is to enable him to boast his ability to "bring down" a large percentage of the bewildered, defenseless, innocent birds given to his gun, may fairly be considered one whose training in the simplest precepts of humanity in his boyhood has been sadly neglected. The contest near Vancouver Sunday, in which one "crack shot" brought down 87 out of 100 birds and another 76 out of 100, was only less degrading to the moral sense than a crowd of spectators, while it was even more cowardly, since the creatures assailed with such deadly intent had not the least chance to defend their right to live. Out upon such "sport" and shame upon such sportsmen!"

While by straining a point Mrs. Nation's saloon smashing may be justified in some minds, so long as she confines her operations to Kansas, where liquor selling is forbidden by the organic law of the state, it is impossible to justify her methods in Missouri, where the liquor traffic is carried on under the sanction and protection of law. The Kansas City authorities, therefore, in compelling her to "move on," may be commended for their decision if not for a convenient shelter of this type without delay, and if possible nursed back to sanity by proper sequestration and kindly discipline,

No Unitarian, Jew or Catholic need give to the Y. M. C. A., but hundreds of those beliefs do give largely to it because of its usefulness. It is partly because of its evangelical and devotional spirit that men of heterodox beliefs, socalled, and men of no beliefs, have confidence in it as a social agency that will never menace religion or morals. As a but its fellowship and its ministrations know no creed or color. Nothing more, perhaps, could be asked in reason, and it is well for society that nothing more is asked by the world of generoushearted and practical-minded givers. paper now in local circulation will meet with liberal response.

The reorganization and enlargement of the Japanese Army is proceeding and will be completed at the end of the year, when the army will, on a peace footing, consist of 101,400 infan try, 9766 cavalry and a total artillery peace strength of 23,237. There will be also thirteen brigades of engineers and one brigade of railway engineers, besides departmental corps-medical, quartermaster, subsistence, etc. The infantry is armed at present with magazine rifles of the Madja pattern, model of 1897, and the cavalry carry Marat carbines, model of 1894. The artillery guns are much like the new Italian rifles, and many of them have shields. The arsenal at Taifa turns out smokeless powder of excellent quality.

Contractors-forty-four of themhave refused to agree to the working rules of the Carpenters' Union of Minneapolis. As a result, 500 carpenters and other workers in that city are gentlemen of leisure today. Details of the disagreement between the master builders and their working force are not given, but it is probably the old story-a demand by the latter for nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, which the former, willfully blind to the simple dictates of humanity, refuse to consider.

The work of the women of the Patriotic League of Eugene in memory of suitably expressed in the erection or the Courthouse Square in that city of a memorial drinking fountain of granite, The deeds and sacrifice of the heroic dead will thus be commemorated by an enduring testimonial that will at the same time confer a benefit upon the living from generation to generation.

Dainty in all of its appointments, and suggestive of lives of usefulness, refinement and practical endeavor, is the home of the Y. W. C. A. recently opened here. Just as the best friends of the mouldy toasts on Saturday last con- in local elections generally before ap- it is entitled to sincere commendation

CORBIN, WHO BELITTLED FUNSTON

Kansas City Star. In 1877 Adjutant-General Corbin, then

White House. Three years later he was aside as events to be awaited for with transferred to the staff. He has been an office soldier in Washington for 24 years. It was reported in the Spanish-American War that he was offered a command in the field, but declined it to stay by his office in the War Department. This is office in the War Department. This is the man who said to Congressman Long | precision which characterized every scenafter Aguinaldo's capture: "I am making Lieutenants out of better stuff than Funston every day. Funston is a boss Adjutant-General Corbin is the incar-nation of the bureaucratic spirit of the

Army, General MacArthur, who has spent the last two years fighting, cabled to Washington of Funston: "His reward should be signal and immediate." Genshould be signal and immediate." General Wheaton recommended Funston's "retention in volunteers until he can be appointed rigadier-General of the regular ture of Ben Howard, but it is neverthe-

Another fighting soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse M. Lee, expressed what is doubtless a prevalent opinion in the line when he declared that Funston ought to be rewarded, and added: "He has done much more than many who have been the color of the howard, but it is nevertheless one of the best of its kind, and it was never more warmly received than last night.

"A Social Highwayman" is a play which depends for its interest on its abil-ity to excite an unworthy sympathy; it ant Washington quarters, that the disparaging suggestions and the sneers about the brilliant Kansan emanated.

and innocent girl, the audience is called upon to worship him as a hero. That the call is not in vain; that Courtice Jaffing the fighting. Thirty years ago when Corbin was on frontier service he might have appreciated Funston's achievement. A quarter of a century as an army clerk has brought him to viewing the military as simply a huge business organization in which soldierly exploits have little place. Secretary Root appreciated this spirit in the staff and worked for a reorganization in which the staff officer, after a limited service, must return to the line. Corbin's influence blocked the Secretary's plans and he was obliged to compression by a very line. compromise by exempting the present staff from the operation of the law. The attitude of Corbin and the staff has emphasized the need of Mr. Root's reform. A man who would belittle such an achievement as Funston's has no place in an influential position in the War De-partment. His presence there continu-ally discredits the army administration with the people.

SOME ECCLESIASTICAL DOGMAS. Can Not Be Enforced on the Claim of Supernatural Authority.

Pacific Unitarian. The ninth of the "Articles of Religion" of the Protestant Epicopal church reads

"Original sin is the fault and corrup tion of the nature of every man that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and is of builfight, because of the absence of a his own nature inclined to evil. And, therefore, in every person born into this world it deserveth God's wrath and damnation," etc. Again, in article tenth; "The condition of man after the fall of Adam is such that he can not turn and prepare himself by his own natural strength and good works to faith and calling upon God," etc.

We do well occasionally to look back at these old articles, for it reveals one

of the causes of the decline of religion among the younger classes. It is not likely that young persons read these old dogmas. It is also true that very little attention to these archaic doctrines is paid by the preachers in the churches. It is true, however, that these doctrines are ignored rather than combated. They are not openly denied, and there is no step taken towards their repeal, or even their modification. It is not enough for a bright, active, self-respecting young man that he should be assured that the their gallantry. The spectacle this church does not insist upon their acceptance student of her profession. The remaining woman presents is rather that of a lunatic whom the law holds to be irrespectively. If they are true their acceptance is student of her profession. The remaining the proventies of the cast was good. The play was sumptiously mounted, the true why need any apology be offered for their retention? Why is not their accordance as binding upon the laity as upon admitted upon an equality with all the rest? Surely man can not be divine by nature and still deserving (when he is born) "God's wrath and damnation" Which is true? Both can not be true, This is a generation noted for its sin-

cerity. The Oriental was a stranger to its virtue. But sincerity has now conquered even diplomacy, so long as a training school for hypocrisy and de-ception. The modern young person desires to know exactly what is meant by all statements concerning life. The inquisitive mind of an educated young man can not be put down with the assertion that a man, or a church, has any super-Christian organization, its controlling natural authority. Mystery, superstibody doubtless requires Christian tests, tion—these have permanently lost their hold upon the modern educated man, and the sooner this fact is recognized in ecclesiastical circles, the better it will be for religion. The men who have gradually outgrown the old beliefs may be satisfied with a practice that disregards them but still leaves them in the but the honest young man, who has intellectual capacity enough to discern the inconsistencies between the old creeds and the modern preaching will either refuse or avoid religious affilia-

A PHILANTHROPIC METHOD.

Building Up Small Colleges Through out the Country.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philan-thropist, has a very good plan for giving away his fortune. He bestows it upon small, struggling colleges, remote from the big educational centers. A great many small institutions will accomplish more general good than a few great ones. The mute, inglorious Miltons and guiltless Cromwells that sleep in the country churchyards were obscure because they never had the opportunity for development. If anything can better provide such opportunity than a college which the farm and village children can attend, we do not the poor reach the great universities, but other boys and girls with as good stuff cause they cannot get away from home. Bring the college to them, and they will quickly avail themselves of its benefits.

Dr. Pearsons paid a fine tribute, and a true one, to his countrymen the other day, when he told the Illinois Legislature that the smartest boy in any of the col-leges that he had endowed was the son of a laborer, and the smartest girl was the daughter of a village mechanic common people of America are infinitely superior to the peasantry of Europe, as all observant travelers have noted. To develop the acute intellects that are hid-den in poverty is an object worthy any philanthropist, and Dr. Pearsons' plan of helping small and struggling colleges is as good as any, and better than most.

A Coming Family Fight. Washington Post,

The Republican party, as represented by the statesmen who will be the leaders of the majority in the 57th Congress, appears to be getting itself in readiness for a fight on the tariff in its relations to trusts. Are the Republicans go to trusts. . . . Are the Republicans go-ing to test the efficacy of a family fight on that old question as a means of pro-moting enthusiasm? Having noted the effects of the Democratic experiment, are the Republicans anxious to prove they can do better? Do they war show that their party discipline is such that they can engage in the fiercest kind of scrapping among themselves in the face of the enemy without any impairment of their capacity for carrying Na-

AMUSEMENTS.

That the frequenters of the Marquam Ransas City Star.

In 1877 Adjutant-General Corbin, then a Captain, was assigned to duty at the White House. Three years later he was to the carelessness with which elegal furniture and bric-a-brac, which cannot bought for stage money was scattered about the stage, it was distinctly a Neill production, finished in every particular, free from jarring notes, with a care to relative values of situations and that indescribable smoothness which of itself at-tracts no attention, but the lack of which makes bad performances.

much more than many who have been places upon a pedestal one of the worst made Brigadier-Generals, and much less of blacklegs, a man who takes advantage than some who have not been advanced of a high social position to ply successfully the trade of a pickpocket and a the line, but from the staff in its pleas— Continuous office work puts a soldier ray, thief and confidence man though he out of touch with the men who are dois, is looked upon as the victim of cir-cumstances and the creature of persecu-tion proves that the play is strong. It also proves that the man who plays Courtice Jaffray is a good actor, although as for that, Mr. Nelli has been beforehand, and established that fact already. There is nothing to invite comparison with the Courtice Jaffray of Frank Worthing, seen when the Frawleys played "A Social Highwayman" at the Marquam some years ago. The character is one which admits of many interpretations, and, while Neill's was not the same as Worthing's, it was fully as enjoyable. He is perhaps a little too quiet in some of the scenes, for, while the part is one which requires the constant repression of emotion, the audience very naturally desires to hear all an actor has to say, and many of Mr. Neill's speeched were inaudible in the rear part of the house. This, however, is the most severe criticism that can be made of his acting, and if he does not lose his own individuality, that individuality is strong enough to be interesting, no matter what the char-

icter may be.
The part of Senora Caprices, the woman who learns Jaffray's secret and is folled in her attempted betrayal of it by his knowledge of a skeleton in her own closet, becomes one of much strength in the hands of Miss Edythe Chapman, who does well whatever she undertakes. While her opportunities are limited, she makes much of them, and in quiet intensity and strength her acting rivals that of Mr. Nelli. Julia Dean, who played Eleanor Burnham, the young girl for the love of whom Jaffray tries to reform, has made a very decided improvement since her last visit here, and, in the rather small part which was given her, gave promise of some very pleasing work when other plays shall give her a better chance. Robert Morris made of Hanby, Jaffray's servant, a character second in Importance to that of Jaffray. Donald Bowles and Frank E. Camp, as Livingston Remsen and Merton Harley, made their initial bows were not such as to enable them to show what they could do. Frank McVlcars, as Gordon Kay, was the same easy, nat-ural actor the friends of the Neills so well remember, and John W. Burton, another old acquaintance, played Carleus Despard

effectively.

Maude T. Gordon, as Mrs. Pyle, filled in the chink allotted to her very acceptably, and Mary Elizabeth Forbes, in the role of the Duchess of Clayborough, proved herself an earnest and ambitious

The play was sumptuously mounted, the first act being one of the handsomest

Meneley Trio.

The Meneley Trio Concert Company and W. E. Knox, the king of impersonators. who appeared in Portland for time on the evening of March 35, at A. O. U. W. Hall, will appear again on Friday evening, April 19, at the Metropolitan Theater. Judging from the enthusiastic manner in which they were received on their first visit, they will have a crowded house on Friday evening. They give a clean, bright, wholesome and catchy entertainment,

Notes of the Stage Florence Roberts will open a two weeks'

engagement at Cordray's Theater Sunday night in a repertoire of strong plays. She will be supported by me well-known Belasco-Thall company.

"The Widow Bedott" will be the attraction at the Metropolitan, beginning Tuesday night. The play is a mirthful farcecomedy, and will be presented by a company which is said to be excellent in every respect.

J. D. DeWolfe, in advance of Blanch Walsh, who will play "More Than Queen" at the Marquam in the near future. Is at the Portland. Mr. DeWolfe was last here as business manager of the Sella-Forepaugh circus, five years ago.

Sam Mott, who has been coming Portland ahead of shows since the days of the old Newmarket, arrived last night in advance of La Lole Fuller, who, with a company of high-class specialty people, will be seen at the Marquam Monday and Tuesday. She has several new dances, which are the most gorgeous she has ever given.

Anglo-American. Apropos of presentations is an anecdote illustrating the Queen's tact and kindness. An American debutante, who was both young and pretty, m making her and village children can attend, we do not court courtesy, committed the error of know it. Only the most adventurous of kissing the Queen. Instantly realizing her blunder the poor girl nearly fainted, and hurried home in a most distressed state in them as any languish in ignorance be- of mind. Next day the American Minister was asked by her parents to present her apologies through the proper channels. Simultaneously there reached the legation a note for our Minister from Her Majesty's secretary, stating, that, comprehending the young American's embarrass-ment, Victoria sent her an invitation to a state dinner. Needless to say that this kindness not only silenced adverse criticism, but gave our fair countrywoman an open sesame to the London season.

Another Diplomatic Victory. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Of course, the United States is safe in accepting Russia's word about Manchu-The promise which that country has made to us to get out of that province when the pending settlement with China is made has evidently been given in good faith. Some of the European powers seem to be skeptical as to whether Russia keep the promise, but the United States has no reason to apprehend any evasion of the pledge. Another great diplomatic victory has been gained by the McKinley Administration.

The Way to Learn a Trade.

Chicago Chronicle,
Once more the ladder upon which abliity climbs in this country is shown in
promotion of Corey, general superintendent of the Homestead works, to succeed Schwab as president of the Carnegie companies. Corey did not spend time at college learning how to make steel. He went into the works at 16.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Aguinaldo is buying diamonds. Has he accepted a position as clerk in a sea-

The resemblance between Mrs. Nation and Banquo's ghost is growing stronger every day.

President McKinley's private secretary seems to have neglected to make a booking at Lincoln, Neb. At all events, we shall not again meet

with that conundrum about Queen Victoria and Oregon weather. There were 6350 novels published in

America last year. That ought to hold aspiring actors for awhile. The Czar must be beginning to have a haunting suspicion that he is unpopu-

lar with some of his subjects. General French has found Dewet, and it will not be necessary to send an arm;

corps or two to find General French. If the American officer who bribed seven Filipinos with seven cigars used the cam-

paign variety, he need not be surprised to wake up some morning with seven bolos in his back. General A. B. Leeper, of Owaneco, Illhas started a paper called the Lunatic Herald, designed for circulation among unaties. In his salutatory he says that he has the best record in the country as a first-class lunatic, having been de-

clared insane three times and having been committed five times to the lilinois Central Hospital for the Insane. He is also about to take a post-graduate course. Therefore, he has decided to issue a 32-page illustrated monthly magazine, and will push its circulation with insane zeal in every lunatic asylum in the world. The paper will advocate amendments to the lunacy laws of the various states, and will strive to counteract the prevailing sentiment that it is a disgrace to have been insane. The declaration ends as follows: "A fool never goes crazy or gets buildheaded. Subscription orice, \$1 per year, in advance Single numbers, 15 cents. A first-class advertising medium."

"The oft-quoted phrase, That would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer,' and kindred phrases, are said to have originated in the famous Stephen Girard will case," usserted an attorney from the City of Brotherly Love the other day. "Its origin in that case, as far as I have been able to learn, is not very well defined, but came about from the arduous and successful defense of Mr. iGrard's will by Attorney Harry Binney. When the will, by which vast sums of money were disposed of for educational and phlianthropic purposes, was attacked, the general opinion was that it would be declared invalid by the courts. But Mr. Binney threw himself vigorously into the case, which offered many intricate and knotty problems of law, and studied it indefatigably, till every point was at his fingers' ends. He even visited England and searched among the legal archives there to inform to a Portland audience, but the parts himself thoroughly regarding the sources of testamentary law as bearing upon the Girard will. His legal triumph was a very notable one of that period and asstated in establishing the fame of Girard as a great public benefactor and as the founder of a very remarkable college."

The manly sport of slaughtering live pigeons is being extensively practiced in Portland. There is something so refined, so ennobling, and so gentle about this pursuit that it warmly commends itself to all high-minded marksmen. The pigeons have a hard time during their little lives; they are forced to hop about the streets in search of food, to make their homes in narrow, cramped cotes, and to be often exposed to the violence of the weather. It is therefore a kindness to kill them, and it is especially charitable to give them an opportunity to die an exciting death, flavored with terror and accompanied by a reverberent knell from the mouths of innumerable shot guns. Of course ,the pigeon has no chance to escape unharmed, and if wounded, he has the rare privilege of fluttering helplessly to cover somewhere and reflecting on the sublimity of man while he slowly starves to death. And yet there are people in the world so heartless, so unreasoning and unfeeling as to assert that the men who shoot live pigeons are cowardly, and might feel uncomfortable if they were cooped up by a kindly company of giants and shot at with grape-charges cannon, when, upon being liberated they tried, as best their fear-paralyzed with permitted, to make off to a place of safety. It is clear that the merciful character of this sport is not fully understood, and that those who follow it should use every effort to show the pub lic how much good they are doing, and how really humane and courageous it is to pay boys to catch pigeons on their roosts at night, that they may be put to death or wounded on the shooting grounds the following day.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Annual Farce.—'Well, how did your Easter bazaar go off?' ''Ob, fust as usual; every woman in it vowed she never would get mixed up in another one as long as she lived. In China.-First Native-And the mission-

aries want compensation for their property. Second Native-Dear me! Haven't they a text that if a man takes your coat you are to give him your clouk, also?-Puck. Her Blighted Easter .- Mr. McSwat (at the foot of the stairway)-Lobella, it's time we were off. Mrs. McSwat (in a faint voice, from the floor above)-I am not going to church this morning, Billiger. The hired girl has g-gone and got one exactly like m-minel-

Chicago Tribune Briggs-How absurd it is to dress in such heavy goar as they do! What with his big overcoat and clumsy shoes, the policeman would have a hard time to catch a nimblefooted robber. Griggs-Hut why should you suppose that the policeman has any desire to catch the robber?-Boston Transcript.

"You have quite a number of the poets," said Goodby, who was inspecting Woodby's it-brary. "Ah! There's Browning. Do you un-derstand him?" "No. I don't," said Woodby. "Ah!" said Goodby, continuing his examina tion, "have you Praed?" "Certainly not. What's the use of praying? I ain't anxious to understand him."—Philadelphia Record.

Bon't Bore the Legislature, H. F. Rodney. They sit two hundred in a club,

A parliament of women They draw up their plans fresh from the Hub-For baths for us to swim in; No handicapping men deride Them when they agitate i Reform in matters far and wide Based on the soundest data.

In plans of cyclopean size They call for man's assistance, and gallant man won't Harveyine His heart nor make resistance; Especially when women sigh For parks and for long-distance Bectric cars, hotels up high, Rock-terraced—with insisten

O woman in your place for talks (And that is where your club is). Please plan for ornate asphalt walk Untrammeled by your hubbles. Don't lobby for a vote and toll For things against your nature, But just pitch in and bore for oil-Don't bore the Legislature.