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TODAY'S WEATHER -Partly cloudy, with secasional showers, northerly winds, shifting to mutherly.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1901.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BELLAMY.

Madness, as Polonius once observed, often makes a happy hit which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of; and there is a passage in Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" that seems curiously apt in view of recent developments. He says: Small businesses, as far as they still r

mained, were reduced to the condition of rats and mice, living in holes and corners, and rling or evading notice for the enjoy: of extended The rationals had gone on co bining till a few great syndicates controlled every rail in the land. In manufactures, every int staple was controlled by a syndicase. These syndicates, pools, trusts, or whatever their name, fixed prices and crushed whatever their name, used prices all competition except when combinations as all competition except when combinations as wast as themselves arose. Then a struggle, resulting in still greater consolidation, ensued. It is thirteen years since this was written, and the rise of trusts and the ashore several times. Fortunately for growth of department stores, which "Looking Backward" also describes, lantic Coast, where sufficient pressure certainly give us a striking coincidence. Mr. Bellamy, it will be remembered, did not ultimately condemn these great combinations of capital, though he bark Poltailoch is the only disaster that freely indulged wild talk about the rich is directly traceable to the absence of growing richer and the poor poorer; the lightship from her station off the

but in his rhapsodical romance he made the Government, which took charge of gation in this vicinity. all business and production. Something like this may yet come to pass, either by Government absorbing business or by business absorbing Government. These immense combinations of capital he affairs of a small concern like the United States Government. Whatever is to come will come, and the most anybody can do, apparently, is to look on and try to keep track of the movement, and if possible explain it. To foresee is difficult, and

to control is apparently impossible.

Is it better for trusts to control the Government or for the Government to control the trusts? He would have hardlhood indeed who should advocate delivery of the Government over to the corporations. Yet as such a thing may notually come to pass, it should be looked at in all its aspects. The busimess world, we know from history, has mever had much of a show with government. The personal, hereditary and proprietary forms of rule have simply preyed upon trade and production. Even now the heavy hand of taxes and embargoes is laid upon industry even in the freest countries. But there is no use blinking the two facts that Goverament is increasingly amenable to business demands, and that powerful minds are gravitating to business instend of public life. The Alexanders and Napoleons of our day are not the McKinleys and Bryans, but the Carnegies and Pierpont Morgans. These men are pretty certain to have their way, not only because of their towering genlus and force of character, but because they represent the industrial interests of the country, which are simply and undeniably paramount. Man in America today is not concerned with securing freedom of speech or trial by jury or liberty of worship or representation through the ballot. What he is concerned in is a chance to work, to do business, to spend or save or bestow what his efforts bring him. Therefore it is a considerable undertaking to say that Presidents as Presidents go or Congress as Congresses go should have

We are fain to demand that our great Broad and Wall streets?

merely throw them out as suggestions. does, for great social movements like military celebration of "Patriots' day" these pursue courses that are almost as at Concord and Lexington. hard to direct as they are to foresee.

how he is regarded by Professor Crookes, who has for many years been a believer in "spirit materialization. He is not the first eminent man who, like the famous Dr. Johnson, has been a ready believer in miracles and apparitions Johnson "would not believe in Ossian, but he was willing to believe in second sight; he would not believe in the earthquake of Lisbon, but was willing to believe in the Oock Lane ghost.'

GOVERNMENT NEGLIGENCE.

The Columbia River lightship, after remaining in the grasp of the Pacific for eighteen months, is at last in a fair way to reach her station in a short time. The ocean stubbornly resisted all attempts to take the vessel back to deep water by the route which she followed in going ashore, and a great many thousand dollars were lost in attempting to make her follow that route. The contract price which the Government must pay for saving the vessel and placing her in repair aggregates \$28,-000. The work performed by the lighthouse tenders and Government employes in connection with the efforts to save the vessel probably represented a ship, cost of several thousand dollars additional. The money loss, however, is small in comparison with the value of life and property that has been left in jeopardy for eighteen months through the absence of the ship from her sta-

The history of the numerous unsucessful attempts to save this vessel and unnecessary delays attendant thereon would indicate that the Government is very much in need of a marine expert to look after its floating property. We have the Sampsons and Hobsons to look after the pink teas and write magazine articles from a marine standpoint. We also have a few Corbins to uphold our dignity from a landsman's point of view, but we are woefully shy on men who have a practical knowledge of taking care of Government property. Whenever a big shipping firm carrying its own insurance finds one of its vessels ashore in any part of the world it immediately dispatches an expert to the scene of the wreck, and if it is within the range of possibilities to save the vessel she is back in deep water in short order. There is no apparent good reason why the same business-like methods should not apply to Government

work in the same lines. The Columbia River lightship was saved by a Portland housemover and a Portland ship-liner. The occupation or trade of neither of these men has any direct connection with that of saving stranded ships, and yet they have succeeded in doing in less than sixty days what the Government and the men working under Government contract had failed to do in sixteen months. The Government has about fifty lightships scattered around the American seacoast, and some of them have been shipping, they were stranded on the Atwas brought to bear to get them back into deep water in less than eighteen months. The stranding of the British mouth of the river, but that there were these private corporations merely a no more disasters was due to good luck, stepping-stone to one immense syndi- and not to the foresight of the Governcate, embracing the whole people and ment in attending to the needs of navi-

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Persons with ordinary memories will recall that not longer ago than this time are growing so rapidly that if the move- last year we had a municipal and legissoon make very little to-do over inci- Multnomah County. A great deal was and in it all then done and printe there was nothing more highly regarded by certain very prominent politicians than a variety of literature which was industriously circulated, and which, it may as well be here and now recorded, cut considerable figure in the result of the June election. For example:

CITIZENS: The great importance of the coming election lies in the fact that the people of Multinomah County, irrespective of party, are uniting to secure political freedom. If your CITIZENS' TENTS ATIVE TICKET is elected the BING HAM PRIMARY LAW will be adopted and the power of the Mackay-Glass-Farrell ring and all other political rings forever broken.

Also for example: THOSE who believe in the BINGHAM DI-RECT PRIMARY LAW: THOSE who believe that no central committee or individual is entitled to usurp the right of the people to name their candidates for of-

THOSE who are opposed to slate conventions and cut-and-dried tickets; THOSE who object to having the registry stuffed with the names of hobos and repeaters; THOSE who want honest elections and a fair

AND THOSE who think it's about time to dispense with the services of the Senatorial

WILL VOTE THE CITIZENS' LEGISLATIVE Mark your ticket as shown below: COUNTY.

For State Senators. Vote for Four

36 X SMITH, ANDREW C., of Portland...
-Citizens' Ticket That is all, except that these gentlemen were all elected and the Bingham direct primary law was thrown into the back yard. If pledges were performance, how much less type it would take to print the promises of our cuaning reformers!

FEAST DAYS LIVE: FAST DAYS DIE.

Yesterday was Fast day in New Hampshire. Governor Jordan, in his ofuncontrolled power over trade and in- ficial proclamation appointing April 18 Fast day, expressed the hope that the people would observe it as a real fast corporations be brought to book and day "by abstaining from excessive eathumbled at the knees of, let us say, ing and drinking, from all sports and Congress. But when you come to look festivities"; that they would "assemble at the average Congressman, how much at their respective places of worshin superior is he to Carnegie or Morgan, and there review their lives, recount or J. J. Hill or Harriman? Does he their many departures from the path know more, is his capacity greater, will of right, justice, honor, truth and virhis integrity endure a heavier strain? | tue." It is not likely that the appeal of Would a man's property or his job be the Governor was heeded by any large safer in the hands of the Republican or number of the people of New Hamp-Democratic National Committee, or the shire. A similar appeal was made last Republican or Democratic Congres- year by Governor Rollins in his Fastsional caucus, than it would be in the day proclamation, but the people of hands of Mr. Morgan's conference at New Hampshire, who were not too old or infirm to indulge in sports and fes-We do not answer these queries, but | tivities, and were not young enough to be forced into church-going, did not They are worth thinking about, but keep the day as a fast, but as what any one thinks is likely to make a feast, for a very large number little difference, and it will make but of them poured over the line into Maslittle more difference what any one sachusetts and attended the civil and

The Governor of New Hampshire means well, but he cannot expect any The letter of Professor William large number of people to keep Fast Crookes, the English scientist, to Colo- day as did the Puritans, who instituted nel Olcott, quoted by a correspondent, it. Fast days meant something to the tial in procuring from the pope an order does not show "how Colonel Olcott is Puritans, for they were proclaimed on prohibiting the old-time excommunicaregarded in England"; it only shows the heels of some severe struggle tion of Catholic communicants who per-

like the famous fight to the finish bloody-minded savages. But the New England Fast day long ago became so gives it official recognition, and it only survives in the little seven-by-nine New England States that keep prohibition

on their statute books. sally devoted by the young people of ance; he rejoices with Bishop Ireland better than it is, the entire absence from New England to outdoor sports, such that his church has larger freedom in as baseball, equestrian excursions, trout | America than in any other country in fishing, etc., and today Fast day in any sanctified sense has no popular recognischools, and yet he believes the Amertion. When Memorial day has come to be a popular holiday, nobody need expect to revive any religious interest in Fast day. And the people are right in the opening day of Spring to devote the day to recreation rather than pretending to a solemnity that they do not and cannot feel.

The dead past has to bury its dead. There is no resurrection day for Puritan fasts. If they had ever had any feast days, they would still be honored with recognition; for their days of Thanksgiving live in the form of a feast day, a day of good cheer and good fellow-

A PROGRESSIVE CATHOLIC.

Archbishop Ireland, in his address at Dubuque on Wednesday last, uttered words of patriotic counsel to his fellow-Catholics when he urged them not to cultivate a

—disposition to criticise every moment, to re-joice in criticising, to exaggerate faults, to pile up grievances, to grumble perpetually. Such a disposition is unpatriotic and does most ous harm to the Catholic faith in the eyes of intelligent and earnest Americans. Let it disappear for good. Surely the time has come to leave off the old spirit which days of real persecution in olden times did begst, to live of the present and the future, and to reach courageously but honorably forward towards the elevation of our people to the character as well as to the condition of free men. Let us be just to America

Archbishop Ireland is a statesman, as well as a priest and a preacher. He, has read the history of America in the past, and he has observed that public opinion has steadlly risen in the direction of vastly increased toleration, not only from the bitter anti-Catholic policy of the days when Belcher was colonial Governor of Massachusetts, but from that of comparatively recent times of fifty years ago. It is true that absolute separation of church and state is among the fundamental principles of our Government; it is true that it was placed there with the approval of our greatest statesmen, and that leading Protestant clergymen of the original thirteen states supported it because the Presbyterians remembered that their fathers and grandfathers had had a taste of persecution at the hands of the Anglican Church under the Stuarts, and they had fought the war for independence to victorious conclusion far more because they wanted a church always without a state bishop than because they were afraid of a King.

The dread that the despotism of a state church might at no distant day be imposed on the colonies made the Scotch Presbyterians persist obstinately in the fight for independence and furnish the majority of the rank and file of the armies of the Revolution. No union of church and state was likely to be included among the fundamental principles of government, and yet more than half a century after the death of Washington there was a good deal of ignorant anti-Catholic prejudice which found a limited political expression as late as 1856. Between 1830 and 1840 a Catholic convent was burned by the mob in Charleston, Mass., and a Catholic Church was burned by the mob in ment keeps up, some of them would lative campaign here in Portland and Philadelphia. This anti-Catholic craze was originally stimulated by a fanatical preachers, but it not only never had any support from the great mass of the Protestant clergy, but received the most vigorous denuncia-

When William H, Seward was candidate for re-election as Governor of New York in 1840 he was opposed by an anti-Catholic faction because in his. message he had recommended that the children of foreigners and especially Catholics should be taught by teachers of their own denomination. Because of this he became the target of every sectarian bigot. He was held as intriguing with Archbishop Hughes to subvert the school system, to undermine the Protestant religion, to overthrow republican institutions for the purpose of winning over Catholic voters to the Whig party. Sunday school teachers, canting preachers and fanatical laymen joined in the cry against Governor Seward, and declared that he was a "betrayer of the innocent to the wiles of the scarlet woman"; that he was "himself a Jesuit and in league with the pope." It was fortunate that two notable Protestant clergymen were as responsible for the recommendation to educate the children of foreign parents as the Governor was himself. Before completing his message Governor Seward had submitted his views to Rev. Dr. Nott, the Presbyterian president of Union College, and to Rev. Dr. Luckey, an eminent clergyman of the Methodist Church. Both of them warmly approved his recommendations favoring the establishment of schools in New York in which teachers might instruct pupils speaking the same language and professing the same faith. Catholic Archbishop Hughes attempted, with intelligent and wellknown Catholics, to hold meetings approving of Governor Seward's action. These meetings were mobbed by the Tammany Hall Democratic leaders, on the ground that Bishop Hughes was trying to transfer a portion of the Irish vote to the Whigs. Seward stood his ground, but, while re-elected, he was several thousand votes behind General Harrison.

Archbishop Hughes, like Archbishop Ireland, was an intensely patriotic American, who on the outbreak of our Civil War spoke for the Union and went to Europe on a confidential diplomatic mission at the request of Mr. Seward. then Secretary of State. During the terrible draft riots of July, 1863, Archbishop Hughes was conspicuous for his patriotic language and attitude. Archbishop Ireland served as a Chaplain in the Union Army, and was a warm personal friend of General Philip H. Sheridan. By his whole life and his language Archbishop Ireland has proved his right to be called the leader of the progressive wing of the Catholic Church in this country, even as Archbishop Corrigan, New York City, is the leader of the non-progressive Catholic Bourbons who were wont to damn with faint praise the American public schools, while Archhishon Ireland was influen-

sisted in preferring the public to the with King Philip of Pokanoket and his parochial school. Bishop Ireland believes in the American public school; believes that it is necessary to the eduobsolete that Massachusetts no longer cation of all children of all churches to patriotism, and in this view he has the sympathy and support of conspicuous Catholic clergymen, like Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keane. The pro-Fifty years ago Fast day was univer- gressive Catholic is not seeking a griev-

ican public school is the place to teach

patriotism. Certain sections of Idaho do not yet seem to be surfeited with experience in martial law. At all events, the disorderly element is again rampant in Gem, the seat of many disturbances in times past, and the indications are that somebody (in the plural number) will get hurt there in the near future unless counsel is taken of discretion and pistols are put up. At present, in the words of the newsgatherer, "relations these advertisements are an essential part between conflicting elements there are of the daily world's record to which all badly strained." This, in the lawless mining district of Idaho, means that some irresponsible shooting is likely to occur at any moment, followed by lynching, and that in turn by a heavy accounting with the civil authorities, and later, if history is faithfully followed, with the military power. It may be hoped that the people of the section of Idaho of which Gem is the disorderly center have learned the lesson of the past few months to some profit, to the end that in the future riots there may be checked and murders punished promptly and by due process of civil law.

James G. Clarke, for the past half century a resident of Douglas County, and widely known throughout its limits, confidence so often exacted of the simple-minded aged by being sent to the Insane Asylum, there to spend his few remaining days. Mounting wearily and with mental and physical stumbling the last decade of a century of life, the fate has come upon him which he hoped to avert by the bestowal several years ago of his farm upon a friend in return for the promise of home and care while he should live. His commitment to the Asylum, after his fall into senility, is the familiar sequel to a story as old as human trust and human ingratwould have received from the grudged dole of his beneficiary-a consideration that renders his case the less pitiful while deepening the reproach which just and humane men visit upon his recreant caretaker.

Cape Nome, unknown except to a few mariners and compilers of maps until within very recent years, already boasts title of "Nome pioneers" and proceed to banquet each other as heroes. This makes the fifty to sixty years covered by the lives of Oregon pioneers seem a very long period, and their achieveas the hard-worked term "veteran" is made to designate beardless youth who enlisted but now for the war with the advertising in American papers. Spain, so the term "ploneer" has expanded to meet the demands of a vainglorious spirit. The expansion does not in either case reflect added dignity or veneration upon the title.

The danger of surf bathing at this season of the year, to say nothing of is, not that the courageous bather died upon coming out of her second bath in the icy waters of the ocean, but that she survived without injury a similar experience of the day before. The occurrence is a lamentable one, and represents both a warning and a blow The latter can only be deplored; it may be hoped that those inclined to take risks of this kind will profit by the

former. ___ The statement that cars will be running on the City & Suburban extension to Riverview Cemetery by Decoration day will be gladly received. This beautiful resting-place of the dead has been practically deserted by the living for some months, and not only those whose household graves are there, but a much larger public, will be glad of incident to climbing the hill.

The superior acumen residing in these great steel combinations rises superior to the clashes with laborers which are wont to distinguish the proceedings of less sagacious managers. It is easy to see that annihilation of strikes and lockouts, if it is reached by the trusts and the federated unions, will go far towards abating popular wrath against both these expressions of the socialistic

In showing up each other's selfish purposes, and in hanging up street im- did. It was asked to recognize the right provements and collection of taxes, our energetic fellow-citizens are giving unmistakable evidence of acuteness and frankly what the United States would persistence. Would that somebody have had to insist upon in accordance could make an equal demonstration in care for the public weal!

If President McKinley believes all he hears of Seattle in Tacoma and all he hears of Tacoma in Seattle, he will leave the Pacific Coast with a very pleasant impression of Portland.

Portland has been prompt to follow

the example of other cites in crusades

against vice. Now other cities are making crusades against their dirty streets. Let us get in line. Like Grover Cleveland, Wu Ting Fang and other distinguished victims

of yellow journalism, Minister Loomis didn't say it. When the fool-killer thinks he is going to get a day off, somebody starts

to voyage around the world in a canoe, Learning the Wrong Things.

Philadelphia Ledger. The Hawalian Legislature is half-way through its session, and has passed but one bill, which provided money for its own expenses. The whole time has been taken up in wrangling over rules and points of order. Hawaii seems to be learning the worst of American ways

THE GROWTH OF ADVERTISING.

New York Tribune

Much has been said in criticism of Mr.

Bryan's Commoner, and even his best friends would doubtless admit that thus far the contents of that curious publication are not calculated to add to the reputation of its editor and proprietor. But even if its reading matter were much It of any advertisements would seriously detract from its interest. For, startling as the statement may seem, although the editor of a publication prints advertisements to increase the income of his paper, and not primarily to make it more interesting to its readers, in point of fact advertisements do interest a great many people, and a daily paper or magazine that should discontinue printing them would soon experience a serious decline in its circulation as well as its bank account. The advertising columns in today's issue of the Tribune represent a side, and a most important side, of the great, living, pulsating world, which, for obvious reasons, cannot and should not find expres sion in its news columns; and, therefore, readers turn, as certainly as they do in the various features of news. There are two principles at work; first the advertisements interest the readers of the paper, and, second, the paper is thereby made a more valuable advertising medium for the advertisers. While it is the first duty of the editor to print the news, it is no less his duty to print all legitimate advertisements, because by so doing he will add materially to the attractiveness and value of his paper. And so far as the Tribune is concerned, it may interest readers and advertisers alike to know that during the past month the Tribune's wellfilled advertising pages have exceeded in both space and money value those of any previous month in the whole 60 years of this journal's existence.

In the last quarterly publication of the American Statistical Association, Sidney A. Sherman gives an instructive sketch of the great growth of modern advertising recently paid the penalty of misplaced and the important part it has come to confidence so often exacted of the simplay as one of the forces of civilization. Fifty years ago there was little advertising in the daily or periodical publications, and as a rule advertisements were inartistic and unattractive in form and crude in conception Today it is estimated that of \$10,000,000,000, and that on the basis of 5 per cent as an average this represents an annual outgo for advertising of \$500,-

The largest advertiser in the world is said to be a sewing-machine company, though it reckons its payments to canvassers as advertising. One soap manufacturing concern spends about \$1,000.000 itude. He will doubtless receive much a year in advertising, and an appropria-better care in the Asylum than he tion of from \$300,000 to \$500,000 a year for advertising is by no means uncommon in the business world. Mr. Sherman thinks that up to a certain point the so-called trust method of doing business is inimical to advertising, as it tends to elimiate competition. But the facts hardly justify this view, because many of the business concerns as, for instance, iron mills, that become consolidated, never advertise anyway, and others apparently can only remain monopolists, as against an army of rivals who want to become monopolists Its "pioneers." Or, perhaps more cor-rectly speaking, a few men boast the peals to the public through the advertising columns of the daily press.

The progress of advertising has been great in the United States during the last few years, and there is comparatively little of the offensive advertising that makes the railway stations and omnibuses in ment a matter of remote history. Even | England so hideous. Moreover, the newspaper advertising in the English papers is, on the whole, less attractive than The English advertisements are too bald, prosy and too mechanical in their make-up. The art of writing and displaying advertisements has made great progress in this country. Advertising, in fact, has been put in the hands of specialists, who have made an exhaustive study of the subject. But, great as has been the progress of advertising, it is by no means it may be added that a little more than 25 per cent of all the general advertisers importance, or rather the necessity, of advertising is growing in other parts of the country, and has been especially notable since the present era of business expansion set in. Prosperity not only stimulates old wants, but creates new ones. And those who are in keen competition to meet those wants find that only by constant advertising can they hope to succeed.

SAVING CUBA'S FACE.

When That Is Done, All Else Will Be Well.

Kansas City Star The rejection of the Platt stipulations by the Cuban convention need occasion the opportunity to reach the sightly and | no deep concern. The matter will be adbeautiful grounds without the fatigue justed by negotiations eventually and the Cubans will agree to substantially the same provisions which they have now technically rejected.

The Patt amendment to the Army appropriation bill was carefully worded to avoid giving the Cubans offense, and its provisions were advantageous to the new government. It called on Cuba to accept explicitly the Monroe doctrine. Three of the seven provisions of the amendment were simply a direct application of the doctrine to the island. Cuba was asked to agree not to enter into any treaty with foreign countries that would tend to impair its independence. pledge was sought not to mortgage its independence to other countries, as Egypt of the United States to intervene to protect life and property in the event of dis order. These three provisions indicated with its established hemisphere policy They are no menaces to Cuban Independ-

The remaining articles of the Platt amendment called for the respecting of the rights acquired under the United States occupation, the continuation of sanitary precautions, negotiations over the Isle of Pines and the leasing of coaling stations to this Government. Any exceptions to these provisions must be based on sentimental, rather than reasonable grounds. The only return which the United States asked for its services in liberating Cuba was the privilege of leasing coaling stations. It did not even ask that such stations be ceded to it. The island government, after its establishment, could hardly refuse such a re-

of the Cubans were wounded by the form in which the Platt amendment came to them. They have all the attributes of the Spaniards in whom pride is a dominant characteristic. The idea t.at the law was laid down for them by the United States Congress was too much for their selfesteem. Their pride demanded they be consulted as a theoretically equal party. Accordingly, they will send a committee to Washington to negotiate with Con-gress. Their envoys, after proposals and counter-proposals, will doubtless gracefulagree to what is practically the Platt amendment. Only the wording will be dif-ferent. This means of "saving the face" has long been familiar to politicians. It should not cause serious trouble between Cuba and the United States. AMUSEMENTS.

Perhaps it is the pastoral surroundings of the city folk who are driven back to Eden in the last act, perhaps it is the charming love story, the happy ending of which is so cleverly held back from the audience to the last; but whatever may be the reason, it is certain that no play so continually loved by the Portland friends of the Neill company as "A Bachelor's Romance." Were they to an-nounce before coming to Portland that they would play that and that only for a week, they would be assured of crowded houses every night, and every house would be as appreciative and enthusiastic as the big one which seemed to think it was in the theater last night for the especial purpose of demanding curtain calls in a voice that came from parquet, balcony

and gallery as from a single throat. There is an indescribable charm about every scene of "A Bachelor's Romance." The characters are all good, whole-sou people, some of whom, it is true, do dis-agreeable things now and then, but have the grace to come to the penitent form before the final curtain blots them out. And the comedy is that subtle kind that leads an unsuspecting audience to the brink of tears before they are aware, and then whisks away to laughter, which is all the more grateful. That wavering line between humor and pathos is often blurred, but it is still there, and the audience seldom crosses very far into the vale of tears.

The changes that have been made in the cast affect the play, as such, not at all. John W. Burton is not so harsh and crabbed a Martin Beggs as his predecessor, but he is nevertheless all one looks for in that quaint old character. Donald Bowles makes the best Savage yet seen here in the part, and Frank E. Camp, as Gerald Holmes, wears an air of easy grace and familiarity with the ways of the world which become the role perfectly. Maude T. Gordon is a pretty Harriet, and Scott Seaton a good Harold.

Of course, Mr. Neill, as David Holmes, and Julia Dean, as his ward, Sylvia, divide the honors between them, and there is an abundant portion for each. Mr. this time, but he does not allow himself for a minute to read or act carelessly, and his performance is still one of the things which his friends are most likely to rehighest compliment possible to pay her. Miss Chapman as Helen LeGrande, shows how very much a good actress can make out of a subordinate part. Miss Clemen-tina, by Lillian Andrews, is all a dignified ontributes an excellent Mulberry. Tonight, "Under Two Flags."

"Mrs. Partington and Her Son, Ike." "Mrs. Partington and Her Son, Ike," a rather hilarious farce-comedy, with most of the accent on the farce, kept a good house laughing all the evening at Cordray's last night. The affair can hardly be called a play, as it is simply a number of characters endeavoring to please, each after his own style, and, measured by the laughter they evoked, wi... considerable success. Mr. Elleford made a ludicrous Mrs. Partington, and Miss Norton a lively and energetic lke. The remainder of the cast did what they had to do acceptably. The play will be the bill for the rest of the week.

"Under Two Flags" Tonight.

"Under Two Flags," the play adapted from Oulda's novel, which has proved such a success in New York, will be presented by the Neill company at the Marquam tonight. The scenery includes a wonderfully realistic sand storm, and the production will be given with the faultwhich characterizes everything Mr. Neill does.

Let the Civil Service Law Alone.

Chicago Tribune. The bill so to amend the civil service law as to give to men who served in the Spanish-American War the same preference enjoyed by veterans of the Civil War, ought not to pass. A similar bill paratively few of them take examinations. If the young men who enlisted to serve in Cuba or the Philippines were to be fa-The intent of the civil service law would

Tolatol.

New York Tribune. A few days ago we were solemnly as-sured that the Russian Government had sent Count Tolstol to the frontier under Cossack escort, and had doomed him to lifelong exile. Now word comes with cock-sureness that Count Tolstol is under police surveillance to prevent his leaving Russia. Between the two stories the discriminating reader may take his unembarrassed choice.

Whatever his fate, however, Count Tolstoi will get little sympathy from the
right-thinking part of the world. The
man who in the name of religion uphoids

man who in the name of religion uphoids

man who in the name of religion uphoids

man who in the name of religion uphoids and champions of the cantankerous bestiality of the Doukhobortsis can have little kind. And the man who insists that "patriotism produces only iles, violence, murder, and is one of the dreadfullest evils
of the world," is not to be regarded as a
hero and martyr if he is either imprisoned in or exiled from the country which perhaps above all others is most in need of a spirit of genuine patriotism.

Baltimore American. The advantage of a systematic fire drill for school children was shown Thursday n Philadelphia. Fire broke out in an adjoining building, and under ordinary circumstances the result would have been a panic among the 800 pupils assembled under one roof. In two minutes the building was emptied of its precious human contents. Mr. Charles H. Breisford, the principal, had overcome the old objections to the fire drill by making it an every-day incident of the dismissal from school. Accordingly, when the emergency arose, the children had been prepared fo it without the expenditure of so much as an extra hour in drilling. The inci-dent carries a lesson to the school authorities throughout the country

What the South Can Do Atlanta Constitution,

The importance of Southern manufacturers of cotton goods going into all lines of manufacture, instead of confining their efforts to one line wherein they become competitors with one another, has been many times emphasized by those most familiar with the field. The advice is wise, for it is certainly true that the mills here at the cotton fields should produce everything that is manufactured from the cotton and cane. There are lines as yet practically untouched in which cot-ton manufacturers can find opportuni. ties for a remunerative market. Despite the great growth of the industry in past decade, it is still comparatively in

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In spite of Aguinaldo's long suit of diamonds, Uncle Sam's club holds over

About the only thing that is growing in this April weather is the deficiency 's precipitation.

England has resolved to borrow £00,000 ... 00. Perhaps Mr. Morgan crossed the Atlantic to look at her security.

From present indications, it looks as if Funston would have to be recalled and sent on a still hunt for Roosevelt.

"The day is done," wrote the poet, And we read his lines with awe. For before he wrote about it We thought that it was raw.

The Colorado woman who was arrested for repeating was probably merely folowing the feminine instinct to get in the last vote.

Of course General Miles wants to be

President solely because of the opportunity it will give him to show favors to General Corbin. Minister Wu Ting Fang has advised Emperor William not to talk too much,

It is not known whether or not Wu pointed to himself as a horrible example Why worry about what to do with

Aguinaldo? We should remember the fundamental law which says "finders is keepers" and let Funston have him. Glasgow is thinking of owning its own

saloone. Here is a city which cares absolutely nothing for the opinions of Mrs. Nation and John G. Woolley. Let Congress profit by its example The German Emperor and the Czar are made rather unhappy by the propensity

of their subjects to throw things at them, but they should console themselves with Nelli must know his lines backward by the reflection that they are completly beyond the jurisdiction of Alfred Austin.

When Elihu Root became Secretary of War he signed his name in full to all which his friends are most taken to the same official papers. It recently occurred to sweet, little Sylvia as ever, which is the him, a Washington correspondent says, official papers. It recently occurred to that by abbreviating "Ellhu" he could save a great deal of time, and now all official papers emanating from the War Department bear the signature of "E. spinster should be, and Frank MacVicars Root," The Secretary does not like the blunt appearance, but time is valuable, especially since the additional work of reorganizing the Army has demanded that he sign his name many times a day.

"Your hair is dry," said the barber. Better let me put a little Eau de Ambergris on it."

"Nop," returned the customer, "s' all right." "Have it singed then. You know singsing seals up the ends, keeps the fluids from escaping and retains the natural

only-"Nop." "How would you like a shampoo? It will promote the circulation at the roots of the hair, and impare a fresh and in-

moisture in the scalp. It will take me

vigorating activity to-"Ah! well, a little sea foam, just a touch you know, to moisten the scalp after the hale is cut."

'I don't want a hair cut. I came here for a shave. When I begin to get build I shall get another wig." And the barber, who had been whatting

his ragor, shaved the customer without another word.

The manifold uses to which the telephone may be put are well illustrated in the domestic arrangements of a prominent young Philadelphia lawyer. He is the father of two boys, aged 4 and 6, by no means Representatives at the last session, and who, it is said, could give Helen's bamet with no favor there. It was said in bles, of revered memory, cardle and season of the year, to say nothing of as general as it ought to be. Nearly two-the chill discomfort endured when this danger is successfully defied, finds are to be found in the New England startling illustration in the sudden States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl- American War were put at the head of she can no longer do anything with them; startling illustration in the success States, New 1018, the list when able to pass an examina- but for their father they have a pro-"When your father comes home you ject of the civil service rules was to as-certain the fitness of candidates for places shall have a good whipping." has been under the Government, and not to provide an expression of almost daily occurrence. of the country center their business in this city. But an appreciation of the particular class of men. The men who very pleasant for the father, who felt served in the War of the Rebellion have a hesitancy about punishing the youngspecial privileges under the National and sters for their misdeeds during his abthe Chicago civil service laws. With sence. Finally the mother hit upon anthis no fault is found, and, indeed, comother plan, which is now in active operation. There is a telephone in the house, and when one of the boys becomes obvored in the same way as the old men streperous he is marched to the 'phone, who did their fighting 40 years ago, there The father is called up at his office, the offense is explained, and the youngster would be no chance for others, no matter how much better qualified they might be. receives a reprimand over the wire the receiver being held to his ear. The boys recognize the stern voice, and the mystery of it all strikes terror to their

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Absent Treatment - The Caller - And s you're going abroad. For your health! not for my health; for my husband's. I am going to give him absent trentment. Life. Nell-So she's twenty-seven, sh? How did you find out? Belle-I asked her. "You don't mean to say she told you?" "Yes; I asked her at what age she thought a girl should

has Missis-Well, what's she such a long time for? Mary-Please, ma'am, I think it must be a post-card.—Pick-Me-Up. No Difference.- "Mamma, if Mr. Goldenap

Client-That little house you sent me to is in a most scandalous condition. It is so damp that moss positively grows on the waits. House Agent—Well, isn't moss good enough for you? What do you expect at the rent—

orchida -Tit-Bita The Tramp-Give us a chance, guv'nor! I bin follerin' yer fer 'aif an hour, reckonin' you couldn't amoke ver cigar too short wiv a mustarsher like that. An' now, blow me, if you aint' goin' to finish it in your cigar-'older!—Glasgow Evening Times.

'older!—Glasgow Evening Lines.
Wirely Solicitude.—'Well," said an Evanaton lady to her husband, who had occasion to to go in to Chicago the other night; "hadn't you better leave your watch and diamond stud at home? I'd never get over it if you were knocked down and robbed in the street with so many valuable things on you."—Chicago Wirele. cago Times-Herald.

A Dangerous Accomplishment.

Washington Star. There dwells near me a little Rid That's learnin' how to talk. He tries to do as he is bid An' does his best to walk, An' if I thought that he'd receive Advice, I'd give him some, And that would be to make believe That he was deaf and dumb.

I'd tell him to quit practicing His "ah goo" by the hour; To smile an' never do a thing But blossom like a flower. I'd show to him how often men Go siddn' down luck's hill By simply sayin' something when They ought to have kep' still.

It's kind o' hard, when you have tried To seer aright your bark
To see your fragile hopes collide
Agin some fool remark. If I was him I'd change this bent, Nor try to rise above To live an' laugh an' love,