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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

"THE GREGON CENTENNIAL." If, for the celebration of the year 1905,

we should adopt the name-

THE OREGON CENTENNIAL, -we should have a name that has a specific, definite and historical mean-There would be simplicity in it and impressive history in it, with local and National significance in combination. Nobody would be compelled to stop to ask what it meant. It would mean as much for other states carved out of the great Oregon country as for the present State of Oregon. Sub-titles could be made emphasizing the Lewis and Clark expedition, as the leading feature of the general celebration. What is needed above all else for this occasion is a name that will bring to the front the historical significance of the acquisition of Oregon and of the expansion of American empire across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, Will not "The Oregon Centennial," as the name for the occasion that signalizes and celebrates this great event in the history of the United States, be as good a name as any, or the best name of all? The Oregonian has no desire to be dogmatic, but only suggestive. The idea of an American Pacific exposition may come in also with great propriety, as well as the idea of a gateway opened to the Orient through our position on the Pacific shore of America. "The Oregon Centennial" would probably strike in armies that rulers can no longer the mind of the whole country with as e as any other name that could be adopted. It would tell its own meaning. It would bring before the general mind the importance of the acquisition of the vast region that constituted our first National footing on

the Pacific. Going before Congress to ask for support, we should not be obliged to tell what this centennial was. Acquisition of the Oregon country was second in importance, in the history of our National expansion, only to the acquisition of Louisiana-if indeed it can be rated in importance inferior to that, It was by conquest that we took Callfornia and other territory from Mexico, long after we had occupied Oregon; but the territory of these Northwest States we obtained at a much earlier day by discovery, exploration and settlement. The centennial of this great event is now at hand. Can we do better than to call it "The Oregon Centennial"? This appellation, it is fairly said, would include everything we desire to bring forward for commemoration. Everything pertaining to the Oregon country is in it-discovery, exploration, expansion, settlement, making of states, National position on the Pacific, command of the commerce of the Orient. The name will tell its story at a glance, Of the multitude of names suggested. The Oregonian, after balancing them all and

certain ones over others, is inclined now to think that "The Oregon Centennial" might perhaps be best of all. The Congress of the United States will pay attention to a great event in our National history. It will not consider mere exposition. We must get help from Congress on the plen of the National importance of the event we cele-

brate, and then make the exposition ourselves.

EFFECT OF ACCUMULATED SAVINGS interior.

banks, also accumulating heavy bal- peasants go to America at the first opnnces, have been able to carry large portunity. deposits with their New York correspondents, and at the same time find drain of her finest physique since the matter of fact nearly 15 per cent of each themselves with accumulated resources flood of emigration began to set strongfor which they can find no more prof- by to the West. The first wave from itable use than holding at home the New England halted in the splendid. commercial paper that used to be re-

discounted in New York. Here is an indirect source of activity in stocks. The rise of extensive commercial brokerage in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Detroit,

in rates of discount, has thrown New security market. High deposits in New York and narrowing of the discount in the stock market and in the market for investment securities.

Reduction in interest rates is of decided benefit to industry and trade in many aspects; but as much cannot be said for the fever of speculation that grows out of swollen savings pressing upon investment markets. Overcapitalization involves forced and disastrous ir, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted.15: liquidation some day, and that means panic and for many ruin. Multiplication of farms, factories and stores, railroads and steamships, is a legitimate form of relief from the congestion of idle capital; but its application is limited. It is only in the subjugation of the waste places of the earth and in uplift of the backward peoples to higher capacity of production and consumption, that the stupendous surplus of Western civilization can be profitably utilized.

POTENT AGENCIES FOR PEACE.

How many policy-holders in the New York Life Insurance Company will hope m Business Office—47, 48, 49 and 59 building. New Tork City; 469 'The for peace between Great Britain and Russia, since that company has subscribed several millions of the new British war loan? Not many, probably, but if they fully realized the proper relations of things, they might very properly become active allies of the street, and Oliver & Haines, 185 peace society. If the New York Life puts \$15,000,000 into British consols, and in a war Russia should defeat Japan and Great Britain in Asia and France should destroy the Channel squadrons and the Continental allies should oc-For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News | cupy London, it would make a great deal of difference to the New York Life in file in Washington, D. C., with A. W. and would probably make a good deal But the indirect owners of the \$50,-

000,000 of American money going into this British loan have representatives who will take care of their interests in this and in other matters. The financial agencies for the various trust funds that are put into the loan know well enough the danger that war involves to such securities, and their influence is certain to be on the side of peace. How easily our great strikes have been settled of late, some of them even before they were declared, since financiers instead of mere operators have been in supreme control of industrial consolldations!

An expert on railroad financiering declared at the time of railroad failures a few years ago that the cause of those failures was inefficient management, they didn't know how to run the business end of a great corporation so as to make both ends meet. This is a difficulty we are not likely to witness soon again. Combinations have been made so that a railroad system now is an affair of such magnitude as to require first-class financial talent to look after it, and stockholders are growing wise enough to insist that their money shall handled by financiers who know their business.

These great masters of finance want peace-peace between capital and labor. peace between rival aggregations of wealth and power, peace between nations. This war loan has depressed the price of consols to 95, a warning the financial world will not fail to heed. Great wars are rendered a little less likely with every great loan floated, The savings of the world are drawn up afford to defy.

Arnold White, an English pessimist, asserts that there has been a physical degeneration of the inhabitants of the British Isles during the past 100 years. Of 11,000 men who offered themselves in the Manchester district for military service in the Boer War, 8000 were rejected, and of 3000 men accepted only 1200 attained the moderate standard of chest measurement and muscular power which the military authorities required. These figures are not a fair standard of the average English physique, however, for the men examined were doubtless large mill operatives, who presented the inferior kind of physique that would be expected from a century of factory life which embraced men, women and children. Among the English middle class and the aristocracy, it is said, the English women are taller, stronger and in every respect of finer physique than they were fifty years ago, and if this be true it is not likely the English phy- youd the purview of anti-imperialism sique has deteriorated where it has been well fed, well housed and not impaired by the confinement of factory life. You cannot expect that English mill operatives would be as sturdy in physique as their grandfathers who were agricultural laborers and shepherds. Probexpressing some preference hitherto for ably the Englishman who is a fisherman, a sallor, an artisan or a stevedore has quite as good a physique as his grandfather.

of its finest stock by emigration, just as New England has lost its best physical stock by emigration of its hardiest, strongest and boldest young men to the West and the Pacific Coast. The finest physical development in the British Isles has always been found in Ireland, where the population has diminished nearly one-half since 1840. Probably the strongest portion of the Irish peo-No fact is more momentous in the ple emigrated to the United States, Canfinancial world, no fact goes farther in ada and Australia. Ninety per cent of explanation of many current industrial the finest athletes in America are tophenomena, than the accumulation of day of Irish stock. Nothing has resavings. This it is which has lowered placed the loss of this splendid peasinterest rates, promoted purchases of antry, so of course Ireland cannot furcommodities, tempted corporations to nish so many men of stalwart physique inflation of capital and sent an army of as she could in 1798, when the average speculators to every kind of investment physical strength of the Irish peasant brokers. An interesting incident of this was so remarkable that, could the regeneral movement is the migration of bellion of that year have been decided note brokerage from New York to the by fists and clubs instead of cannon and musketry, there would not have New York's decline in note broker- been an English soldier left alive in the age is due to two causes. The first is Island. The Irish physique at home tothat New York merchants have been day has not deteriorated individually, making money rapidly, liquidating their | but the enormous emigration from 1845 merchandise accounts and therefore to 1850 has reduced the population to borrowing less money. The second and nearly half its former numbers, and upon the schools of New York City. If more far-reaching cause is that interior doubtless hundreds of the finest young every graduate of the Normal School

> New England has suffered a similar fertile counties of Western New York, but with the extension of railroads the New England exodus did not stop short of the great prairie states of the Middle West, and even before the gold excite-

from native parentage, while the natural increase in the population is furnished by people of foreign birth:

Native Foreign Births, Deaths, Births, Deaths, .22,409 34,310 34,238 12,934 .20,084 31,605 31,422 11,508 The vital statistics of Connecticut for the last year make a similar showing. The drain from Old England doubtless lowers her standard of physique below that of the eighteenth century, because the losses are not made good by immi-gration of a desirable quality, as they have been in New England. The domination of the New England Yankee is doomed; but his place will be taken by two very sturdy and profific stocks-the French Canadian and the Irish. The Irish population of Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence and the other great cities of Massachusetts is of excellent quality. The French Canadians, who have settled largely in the manufacturing towns, are not only a very hardy race, but are sober, thrifty people. The second generation of Irish and French make good citizens, and New England ideas and institutions are in no danger of suffering outrage at their hands. A considerable number of Italians and Swedes today are setted in New England, and Boston has a large German population; but the dominant forces in New England that will make good the flight and the fading out of the New England Yankee will be those contributed by the Irish and French Canadian immigration. If they have not all the Yankee's cardinal virtues, they lack some of his vices of Puritan foundation.

STATEHOOD FOR CUBA.

Senator Morgan proposes, as a means of saving our interests there and also satisfying Cuba, to offer her statehood. He thinks that this would avoid the ignominy of the Platt amendment, give us the sovereignty we want, please the Cubans, and settle at once the difficult problem of annexation. We should say, if certain basic principles of discussion in this country are correct, the statehood proposal is insupportable.

Cuba wishes to be free, and freedom, we are taught, is compatible only with isolation. To be a part of the United States is not to be free at all, but subject. Liberty as it exists under American sovereignty is a thing to be spurned and resisted, even at the price of chains The officers knew how to operate, but and death. These things are well understood at Boston and Lincoln and Kansas City. Curious Mr. Morgan has never heard of them.

If Cuba becomes a state, she cannot rganize an army, nor maintain a navy, nor negotiate treatles with foreign powers, nor enact tariffs, nor coin money. She can never claim the right to withdraw from the Union, for under the unwritten Constitution enacted through four years of war secession is unlawful. To accept statehood would be for Cuba to bow her head under the yoke of perpetual vassalage.

We cannot see, in short, what difference it makes with the argument of either Cuban or Filipino irreconcilables in the New York Evening Post or the Anti-Imperialist, what status Cuba or the Philippines assume under the Government of the United States. What they want is freedom, and freedom means political independence. The objection is to extraneous sovereignty. Under statehood, the island inhabitants NEW ENGLAND AND OLD ENGLAND. a distant government, to forego the privilege of bearing arms in behalf of their country's liberty, to abandon for all time the dream of seeing it lift its head among the nations of the earth, as Emmett put the case for Ireland. If there were an insurrection against peace and order, bluecoats under orders from Washington would march along their streets and perhaps shoot down their relatives and neighbors. Taxgatherers sent out from Washington would lay hold of their substance. Appointees of the United States would stop shipments arriving at their ports, exact customs dues, enforce quarantine and punish irregularities with an iron hand.

> These are the indignities Cuba would exchange for her freedom. It is nothing to the purpose that under precisely chusetts and Oregon have made shift to survive, lo, these many years. Freedom is simply freedom, and it is beto inquire whether any base considerations of comfort and progress mitigate the abject state of subservience to the distant Government at Washington. All there was in this country of freeaway with the obsequies of state sovereignty.

NORMAL SCHOOL ABUSES.

Charles R. Skinner, the New York such awful atonement was made. Yet Old England has lost something State Superintendent of Instruction, vigorously protests against the amendment of the revised charter for New York City, which permits the appointment as teachers without examination of all graduates of the Normal College who entered on or before February 1. 1898. Mr. Skinner denounces this as "the worst blow ever administered to the educational system of the state." The proof of the incompetence of a large proportion of the students in this college is shown by the following results of the preliminary examination held by the state department of public instruction last September for college graduate professional certificates: Freshmen-Tried English, 558; passed, 287;

falled, 271. res-Tried mathematics, 492; passed, 71; failed, 421. -Tried mathematics, 295; passed, 66

This Normal College amendment is an attempt to give graduates of the Normal College advantages over all other applicants for teachers' positions, and of course, if it becomes a law, will saddle hundreds of incompetent teachers were competent, the bill would be an outrage on sound public policy, but the New York Evening Post says that as a class graduating since 1898 have been found grossly defective in their aca demic work and in their methods of teaching.

The Oregonian has always protested against the exemption of Normal School graduates from examination in order to secure licenses to teach as an utterly ment had drawn attention to Califor- unfair discrimination in favor of Nor-St. Paul and Minneapolis, with the en- | nia the wave of emigration had reached | mal College pupils, since it proceeds | reach

trance of Eastern brokers into these Oregon. So great has been this exodus on the assumption that every graduate fields, and with the incidental decline from New England of her strongest and of a Normal School is thoroughly comboldest blood that the native population | petent to teach. Of course, if they are York investment institutions into the of New England is not maintaining its competent, examination is no hardship, numerical strength. Here are some fig. and if they are not competent, they ures for two years in Massachusetts, as | should not be licensed. Nothing is more field have created additional demand given by the Springfield Republican, absurd than the assumption that the which show that the deaths among the graduate of a Normal College or any pative population exceed the births other educational institution is fit to be a teacher. A great many very cheap, shallow, ignorant folk manage to graduate by hook or by crook from High Schools and colleges of good repute. We have known Harvard College graduates who were not equal to the production of a fair quality of what pedants are fond of contemptuously stig-

matizing as "newspaper English." The press of New York City is denouncing without stint the present attempt to exempt the Normal College graduates of New York City from examination, and give them advantages over all others for teachers' positions. There are many graduates of past years who never went into teaching, but are now seeking appointments because of the greatly increased salaries, no matter how much they have deteriorated since graduation.

Mount Tabor, including its crest and its slopes, is the place of all places round about Portland for a public park. It is near in, easy of access, affords a commanding view, and has an incomparable beauty. The land has been subdivided a good deal, yet it is still within possibility to obtain for the city a tract sufficiently large for a fine public park. A basis is offered in the Smith tract on the summit, now owned by D. P. Thompson, H. C. Leonard and the Green estate. This tract consists of 271/4 acres. Mr. Thompson has made an offer in writing to donate his one-third of it to the city for a public park, provided the city will acquire the other twothirds. We think Mr. Leonard would be willing to act with liberality in the avowedly a non-combatant, he disposal of his interest; the one-third wait for an enemy's stragglers. disposal of his interest; the one-third belonging to the Green estate would have to be purchased from the trustees at a valuation, since there are many heirs, widely scattered. Favorable terms, we believe, could be made with owners of certain other tracts adjoining. There is no citizen of Portland who would not be glad to see the city come into possession of this ideal place for a park. It would be a graceful thing to concede to those who might be chiefly instrumental in securing it to the city the privilege of naming it. It seems to us that the suggestion is a hopeful thing; and we know for a certainty that nothing could add so much to the beauty and attraction of Portland, through all future times, as the acquisition of Mount Tabor for a public park.

General James H. Wilson, in his book on the Celestial Empire, reports that the extent of the Chinese workable coal beds and the quantity of the mineral contained in them vastly exceeds that in any other part of the world. Both the anthracite and the bituminous varieties abound. The coal of Southern Shan Si is not only the finest anthracite, but exists in thick beds of great extent, General Wilson says that, even as the increasing cost of coal has lost England her former supremacy in the metal trades to the United States, so "in turn the time will doubtless come when with the exhaustion of the American coal measures the supremacy in the metal trades will pass on to China, the coal measures and iron deposits of which are commonly believed to be the most extensive and the most enduring in the world." Very likely this prediction may come true; but long before that day arrives the Middle Kingdom, in which these enormous coal deposits lie, will be dominated by white men. When the metal-working world of Europe begins to exhaust its coal deposits it will be sure to get hold of the Chinese coal beds. The Indians of Peru, the Aztecs of Mexico, lost their countries to greedy white men seeking for gold and silver; and the Chinese will surely lose their coal beds to white men when there comes to be a coal famine in the metalworking countries of Europe. Europe will develop and utilize China's coal beds; for she cannot afford to wait for China to do so.

Pending the report of the Examiner on the actual condition of the affairs of the First National Bank of Vancouver, criticism of the two men whose lives went out with that of the instituthese arrangements people in Massa- tion will not be unqualifiedly harsh. In making false entries on the books of the bank the dead men were guilty of a serious violation of the law, and made themselves liable to severe punishment. Bank Examiner Maxwell simply performed his sworn duty in closing the institution. Friends of the unfortunate victims of their own acts are firm in their expressions of belief that the dom in the anti-imperialist sense passed | shortage reported was not due to criminal intent. If investigation should bear out this theory, censure for what is certainly in the eye of the law a criminal act will be softened by a better knowledge of the trouble for which

Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, a recognized authority on international law and the laws of war, shows in an article which we reprint from the Outlook that the methods employed in the capture of Aguinaldo were entirely justifiable, under the code of war. Fair-minded persons never have doubted it; nor would our "antis" have questioned the methods, had they been employed with success by Aguinaldo in the capture of any of our officers of high rank. They would have taken such achievement on his part as further proof of his incomparable ability and transcendant fitness to be chief of a great and independent nation.

Extraction and the How would this do for a name?-AMERICAN PACIFIC EXPOSITION. Or this?-

LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL. Or this?-THE OREGON CENTENNIAL. The name selected ought to be short direct, expressive, historical. To The Oregonian it seems that the choice must

lie between the above names.

The great need, in the front-foot assessment problem as in all others, is for a system that will improve everybody's property at expense to nobody.

Tolstoi's forthcoming novel will establish his claim to a certain degree of sanity. Why shouldn't he profit by his recent extensive free advertising?

AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

Professor Woolsey on the Legal Aspects Thereof.

From the Outlook. There are two questions involved in the capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston which are brought prominently forward by much hostile criticism of the these methods such as are permitted by the rules of civilized warfare? (2) is contest between certain Filipinos and the United States Government legally and technically war, to be carried on in accordance with a definite code or set of rules?

The two acts most criticised are, the disguise of the loyal native troops in Filipino uniforms, and smoothing the way for their access to Aguinaldo by false letters, their white leaders being reported prisoners. Exactly what is involved in the first of these it is not easy to say. Neither Filipinos nor Macabebes have been supposed to be particular in the matter of uniform. But we will take the facts as reported and as above stated. The convention signed at The Hague in 1899, and since ratified by the United States, is the last word on the subject of land warfare. It is a treaty binding only the parties to ft as against one another. But it is also the latest and highest standard of conduct in carrying an hostilities.

on hostilities. The rules applicable to our inquiry are these. Article XXIII specifically forbids belligerents (b) "to kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hpstille nation or army"; also (f) "make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag or truce, the national flag or the areany's military entitled. tional flag, or the enemy's military en-signs or uniforms, as well as the dis-tinctive badges of the Geneva convention." But article XXIV declares that "ruses of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy and the country are

The prohibition of treacherous killing does not forbid military ambush, whole-sale slaughter by hidden mines, night attacks and such like; It is simply intended to forbid assassination, putting a price on an enemy's head, such killing as the "war rebel" is guilty of when

The use of enemy's uniform to deceive This is forbidden also by the Oxford code of the Institute of Internation al Law, adopted 1880, section 8 (d), and by the Brussels code of 1875 (article 18, upon which The Hague rules are Lieber's code for the armies of the United States in the field (sections, 63, 64) does not exactly forbid the pracbut warns those who employ that they are not entitled to quarter if captured. Deception by forged letters. The cir-

culation of false news, concealment or fraudulent revelation of movements, putting forged dispatches into the enemy's hands, all these are as old as war itself, and have never been forbidden by any rule. They are legitimate "ruses of war. But to break faith, that is an unpardonable sin. Lieber makes this distinction, section 15, when he says military necessity admits of "such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith . . . ;" and section 16 "admits of deption, but disclaims acts of perfidy. Were the United States waging war with a civilized power which was itself governed by similar rules, General Funston would be properly criticised for disguis-ing his men in enemy's uniforms, but not for employing forged letters. But, as the facts are, since the Aguinaldo party is not a signatory of The Hague convention, and since the laws of war are only reciprocally binding, there was no obligation on the part of the United States Army to refrain from using enemy's uniforms for the enemy's deception, When the wider question of the name and nature of the contest is considered.

we are forced to come to much the same The so-called Filipino Republic is but a body of insurgents against the sover-eighty of the United States. It has gained no international standing or rights through the recognition of its belliger-ency by any power. The United States has never recognized any other status than insurgency by word or by act, by proclamation or blockade, for instance, Not being a body recognized by interna-tional law, the insurgents are neither bound by the obligations nor entitled to the rights of such a body. in turn the United States them, in turn the United States is bound by the rules which are only bi ing reciprocally when the other party observes them also. But humanity can-not be lost sight of, and acts of cruelty will be met by retaliation. The rules which do govern the United States Army, therefore, in its contest with the Filiolnos are those which humanity and the fear of retaliation dictate. Lieber's code was framed during the Civil War. The South had been recognized as a bel ligerent by many foreign powers, and by the North also in applying the laws of blockade contraband, and search to it and to the neutral. The circumstances were, therefore, altogether different. Yet even in the war with the South, Lieber did not consider the rules of war neces-sarily and wholly applicable. He says, section 152, "When humanity induces the adoption of the rules of regular war toward rebels, whether the adoption is partial or entire," it does not work recog-nition of their government. He thus clearly implied that if the rules of reguiar warfare were adopted in the struggle with the South, it was because of humanity, and that they might be only par-tially accorded. If this were true in a civil war with our own people, recognized as belligerents, how much more is it true in contest with a small body of insurgents whose belligerency has been

recognized by no one. The question is thus one of ethics and policy, not of law. But to allow the insurgents to assassinate, to put on and off the military character, occasionally to kill prisoners, and to violate the white flag, while at the same time exacting eific observance of the nicest rules of civilized warfare from the Americans, is not a question of either law or ethics, ut of common sense.

The kind treatment of the insurgent leader after his capture is proof that in this affair, as in others, humanity gov-erned the actions of our Army. Aguinal-do's rendiness to swear allegiance to the government of his captors, and the great stride made in consequence toward paci-fication, are proofs that military necessity justified his capture. Contrast the good likely to flow from the hastening of the end of the insurrection by means of it, with the offense of the use of enemy's uniforms—a stratagem illegal in war only with a lawful beligerent—and you have the measure of the justice of the criticisms of this affair.

Spiritual Digestion.

Edmund Gosse in the Contemporary Review. When I was young I had the pleasure of knowing a prominent Plymouth brother, an intelligent and fanatical old gentleman, into whose house there strayed an attractive volume, which he forbade his grown-up son and daughter to peruse. A day or two later his children, suddenly entering his library, found him deep in the study of the said dangerous book nd gently upbraided him with doing what he had expressly told them not to do. He replied with calm good-humor, "Ah, but you see I have a much stronger spiritual digestion than you have." This question of the "spiritual digestion" is one which must always trouble those who are asked to recommend one or another species of reading to an order of undefined readers. Who shall decide what books are and what are not proper to be read? There are some people who can pasture unpoisoned upon the memoire of Casanova, and others who are disturbed by "The Idyls of the King." They tell me that in Minneapolis "Othello" is considered objectionable; our own greataunts thought "Jane Eyre" no book for In the vast complicated garden of literature it is always difficult to say The Colombian rebels will lay down a salutary moral tonic.

AMUSEMENTS.

The following communication, which, although unsigned, is evidently from Miss Isabel Dawson, of the La Lole Fuller company, will prove of interest to those who attended the Marquam Monday or Tuesday evening:

"Your criticism in this morning's Oregonian of the Lole Fuller company is cermethods employed. These are: (1) Were tainly clever, indeed-very clever-at least I presume that is your opinion, or you would not have given it. But why, when you sit in an audience to criticise-why don't you keep your eyes, and especially your ears open. Oh, pardon me, you may be an elderly gentleman, and a little hard of hearing, and I am speaking of the impossible. But there really was a deal of applause you did not hear. Probably you were out smoking at the time. As for your making such a criticism as you did about my Fiske imitation, it really shows that you did not appreciate my talent. You didn't seem to understand that it was merely an imitation of her. and, really, Editor, when I took it up my object was not for one moment to outshine Mrs. Fiske, an actress of today, as could never in the world be expected of a young girl of 18, and with my experience, although when I am Mrs. Fishe's age I may reach her position in the profession. Greater things than that have happened, you know. No doubt you thought it a clever way of expressing yourself. Never mind, my boy, it is your way of thinking, isn't

"But as for that uncalled-for remark about coming out on my own volition, it is absurd, because, if you were there, you certainly must have heard the ap-The audience seemed to enjoy you attend a show, be sure to get a front seat, so you can get full benefit of the applause, and not get mixed up as to the

identity of the artists.
"I hope to be able some day, when I am older and more experienced, to gain your favor as a Mrs. Fiske, and I shall not consider my art finished until I get a criticism from you, because I know it will be such a help to me. Au revolr."

Miss Chapman's Turn.

PORTLAND, April 23 .- (To the Editor.)-We beg a little space in which to cor ect a statement made in this morning's ssue by a disappointed admirer Dean. To say the success of "A Bachelor's Romance" was largely due to the artistic work of Miss Dean, is erroneous. While we recognize her efficient work as Sylvia, that character is not the pedestal Danish members of Parliament can have upon which the play stands—for without a free seat in the Royal Theater at Cothe Duvid of Mr. Neill the play could not careful and conscientious treatment of makers of Norway receive free melicul every character assigned her, and readily recognize the improvement in her work ing the session. The members of Parlia-over that of last year, we cannot agree ment have extended this privilege to inwith the statement that to her work the ccess of the "Romance" was largely

There are many women on the stage all this without disparagement to Miss Dean, for we, too, admire her, and her Sylvia upon previous engagements of the Richard Croker for the Revue de Paris. Nelll Company received its just commendation.

To compare "Under Two Flags" with the "Bachelor's Romance" is like comparing the wild flower of the forest with the sensitive plant of the conservatory, and the two plays only prove the versitility of the able Neill Company. To our mind, Miss Chapman's Cigarette was one of the finest pieces of feminine acting S. C., which has been affered for sale, was ever seen on the Marquam stage. She reaches the height of gentus and we shall hope and expect to see her with greater opportunities in the future,

Miss Dean's Princess in the same play was done in her usually fascinating style, was done in her usually fascinating style, and the scene between the two women in the third act was one of the strong situations of the play. Miss Dean's disappointed admirêr must not expect her to receive praise equal to that due Miss Chapman when seen in such characters of the confederate Government was seen of the confeder as Cigarette, for she undoubtedly over-shadowed the entire company, not ac-cepting the star himself. The disappointdoes not deserve the praise given to Misa

A correspondent asks if James Nelli who lately finished an engagement at the Marquam, is married, and, if so, if his wife is with the company. Mrs. Neill appears under the stage name of Edythe Chapman, and is the leading lady of the

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Miss Walsh's Strongest Play. Miss Blanche Walsh has essayed nume is roles in her even brief stage career but apparently none in which she has achieved such a triumph as is claimed for her in the portrayal of the character of Josephine. Miss Walsh is enacting that part in the adaptation of Emile Ber-gerat's play, founded on the romance of Josephine and Napoleon, and titled in English, "More Than Queen." The character is one of great possibilities, and one eminently suited to the dramatic ability and personality of Miss Walsh.

period in history with which the play has to do gives wide scope for gorgeous scenic environment, and Messrs. Stern and Brooks, who present Miss Walsh, have given her a production which is not only correct in detail but magnificent in its entirety. Miss Walsh is surrounded by company including William Humphrey Robert Lowe, Frank Sheridan, Ogden Stevens, Ellis Ryse, Katherine Clinton, Helen Singer, Elizabeth Mayhew, Kate

Powers and Emily Baker.
"More Than Queen" will be the attraction at the Marquam Grand April 25, 26 and 27, with a matinee Saturday at 2 P. M. During Miss Waish's engagement the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock. The sale of seats opened yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and indications point to crowded houses for the entire engage ment.

Florence Roberts at Cordray's, An attraction of more than usual meriwill be that of the Florence Roberts and the Alcazar stock company, under the direction of Beiasco & Thrail, at Cordray's Theater. The engagement is for two weeks, beginning next Sunday even-ing. April 28, presenting the powerful drama, "Sapho," for the opening attract tion. Florence Roberts is a young American actress, whose talent both in emotions and comedy roles has gained the highest recommendation throughout this country. The repertoire to be presented consists of "Sapho," "Carmen," "Camille," a brilliant comedy by Charlotte Thompson, the wellknown newspaper writer, entitled "A Suit of Suble," and "The Adventures of Nell Cwynne," a version new to this city, and played only by Miss Roberts.

Notes of the Stage.

"Betsy Ross" was produced in Philadelants of the famous maker of the flag were present at the performance. One of the strongest hits of the piece was made by Alice Fischer-Harcourt.

"The Prima Donna," the latest musical comedy to be produced in New York, was presented recently with Lulu Glaser in the name part. The critics assert that the play is lacking in humor, although they are loud in their praises of the singing and costuming.

While in Portland, James Neill pur chased by wire Clyde Fitch's play, bara Freitchie," a charming comedydrama, which resembles Whitter's poem only in its name. Mr. Nelll has made arrangements to stage the play elaborate-ly, and it will probably be presented dur-The Colombian rebels will lay down their arms; but not, doubtless, out of distinguishes him from the purveyor of ing their return engagement here next

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The telephone trust will no doubt be 'busy" all the time.

Tolstoi must be beginning to suspect hat he is without honor in his own coun-

try. It would probably be lese majests to refer to Anarchist Romagnoli as the fool-

killer, General Kitchener has issued another proclamation. He has to have something

to do to kill time. A light vote was poiled in Alabama yeserday, the dark vote having been ex-

cluded from the polls, The English people are said to be tired of the war. If they are tired, how must the men who are fighting in it feel?

A New York preacher says money is the devil. It certainly must be admitted that it assists in giving a man a hot time,

The correspondents have unearthed a Beigian Count with 50 wives. Such a man can scarcely expect to keep dark at Easter time.

King Edward has purchased a residence n Wates. He will be able to employ a good deal of his leisure trying to learn how to pronounce its name,

The gentlemen of Linn County, after reading Judge Whitney's letter, doubtless my work if you didn't. I am sorry I are of the opinion that "such contemptible bored you so; really I am; only next time statements are unworthy of notice."

No wonder Aguinaido wants to come to this country. He is afraid he will be ansassinated by some of the amigos in Manlla who are still uphoiding the patriotic cause for which he once fought.

When James Whitcomb Riley and Bill Nye traveled together giving joint entertainments the humorist had great fun with the poet, Once, in introducing Riley and himself to an audience, Nye remarked; "I will appear first and speak until I get tired, when Mr. Riley will succeed me and read from his own works until you get tired."

Some of the privileges of members of foreign legislative bodies are unique. Danish members of Parliament can have penhagen whenever they like. The lawattention and nursing if they fall ill durclude courses of gymnastics, massage, baths, wine and dental work all gratis.

M. Achille Viallate, editor-in-chief of Les Annales des Sciences Politiques, intends to write an exhaustive biography of to which he is a contributor, and bas written to Gustavus Myers, author of "The History of Tammany Hall," for available docluments. M. Viallate writes that Mr. Croker's character will be a matter of deep interest to French readers.

The historic Burt mansion, in Abbeville, She once the scene of a Confederate Cabinet meeting, which was called by Jefferson Davis while a guest of Mr. Burt. At that meeting the career of the Confederacy was virtually ended, and there the great

A state exposition has fust been opened

in Porto Alegre, the capital of Rio Grande d one will honestly admit that Miss Dean | do Sul, Brazil, "This city," says a correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Chapman, who can ably portray characters that Miss Dean would not dare attempt. We consider Sunday's criticism very just. AN ADMIRER OF BOTH. thorities to make this first industrial exhibition a great success. All sections of the Rio Grande have responded very generously with produce and manufactured articles. The opening of the exhibition was graced with the presence of the American Minister, Colonel Bryan, who was dired and feted. A review of the military forces of the state was held in his honor.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Not Up-to-Date.—"What a horse laugh he has," said Ethel, not unkindly, but discriminatively. "Yos," added Blanche, "I wonder why he doesn't get a horseless laugh."—Pittsburg Chronicie-Telegraph.

Pa's Way With Tommy.-Tommy-I hate to have ma whip me. Jimmy-Aw-wimmen can't hit hard. Tommy-That's it; pa thinks she don't half do it-so he allus gives me some, too.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Two Cures,-"Ah! Gadsby, howdy? I want d one to tell you how Christian Science cired me of bility the grip." "All right, old man? When you get through I want to tell you how the grip of has cured me of Christian Science."—Puck. Carrie-There goes Nell with her flancee They say he fell in love with her at first

sight. Besale-That's just like him. He al ways was a funny fellow. They say he liked olives the first time he ever tasted them -Boston Transcript A New and Fatal Disease,-Mrs. Kelly-Did yez hear of the felly acrosht the way dyin of Anglophobia? Mrs. Googan-Yez mean hydro-

phobia! Mrs. Kelly-No. I mean Angloph

bia! He wuz cheerin' fer King Edward, an'

the gang heerd him!-Judge.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post, As the years keep pilling on us, yet we claim that we are young And the term "old man" indignantly re-sent!

We are active in our motions and are fruity with the tongue. And a lot of time before the gines is spent. We may think the tricks of toilet make us

look dike youngish men, Preparations to prevent us turning gray. But the cat jumps from the burlap and the truth's apparent when We begin to wear our hair de-col-l-tay!

We may win admiring glances and perchance a friendly smile From the fair ones whose attention we

would court:
They may fall to note our ages as they con-template our style.
And may think us young enough for flitting

but they have no sweet enticements in their When the signs of age they cannot hide

And they turn us down instanter with their Arctic glances when We begin to wear our hair de-col-i-tay! There is not the least attraction in a nude

and ghastly bead.

Though 'tis polished till it shines with brilliant sheen, liant sheen, fot a smile is wasted on it, save the ones so

O'er the footlights by the comic op'ra queen Tis an exhibition fruitful for the punster's pointed pen
That exudes its sap of fun day after day—
Oh: they have no heart of mercy for the

aging fellow when He begins to wear his hair de-col-i-tay? We may hide the pule exposure underneath a

flowing wig. But the hairy fake will never, never win, For the charming ones soon tumble to the artificial rig And salute it with a cold, disdainful grin.

All the arts of gross deception cannot give us youth again.
To our fate we can but how in graneful

For there's surely no escape from being ranked as "has beens" when We begin to wear our hair de-coi-i-tay!