Storial Rooms ..... 165 | Business Office ... 667 REVIEED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance p, with Gunday, per month. , Sunday excepted, per year. , with Gunday, per year. Sunday, per year The Weekly, per year The Weekly, 3 months ...

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Eastern Business Office—47, 48, 49 and 59 ribine building. New York City; 489 "The lookery," Chicago: the S. C. Beckwith special

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Dunn, 500 14th N. W. On file at Buffalo, N. Y., in the Oregon ex-hibit at the exposition.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Generally fair; west PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 6.

#### PORTLAND'S OPPORTUNITY IN NE-HALEM.

The report of the officers of the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railway Company, which is published elsewhere in this issue, shows the opening that annual interest charge of \$32,500, being 5 per cent on a \$650,000 bond issue for of traffic from other sources of raw as the region of production enlarges. supplied us with 50 to 60 years freight to carry without cultivating the Recent investigations have demon-

first estimated. A more southerly pass on the summit reduces the grade from I per cent to 1% per cent and from the report that the transcontinection between Portland and Nehalem, but the Northern Pacific has given assurance in writing that so long as the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook is an main line. By this concession, the Nehalem road can terminate temporarily at Lington or Springville, north of the Nehalem traffic from Portland. On this important point the report says: "Still, we have the right by law, and shall exercise it, whenever we complete our Tillamook, to build to North Portlanda right of which all of the transcontinental lines combined cannot deprive

The company proposes to build and have in operation by November or December of this year, 43 miles of road. which will cost \$14,750 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock. To do this, the officers recommend that \$650,000 of 5 per cent, first mortgage bonds be issued, and that for equipment \$100,000 be raised on preferred stock. The bonds are offered to Portland investors with the suggestion that they could not do a greater thing for the city's prosperity than to keep the control of this important railway at home. In the present complexity of the railroad situation on the Pacific Coast and in the East it may devolve upon Portland to protect home fields by building indeendent railway lines into them. The Nehalem and Tillamook fields are cases in point, er rather one case, as a single line would tap both. This immense region is at the door of Portland, its regrees are known to be practically inerhaustible, and it should market its products from Portland and buy its the popular demand that he should supplies here. If any one transcontinental line should control the Nehalem road there would be great danger that the traffic of an immensely rich country would be diverted from Portland. independent road would force all the transcontinental lines which center here to compete at Portland for Nehalem's business and find a market in the East for its lumber and other products. This is the kind of a line we want, as it makes Portland the point of convergence and divergence of all Nehalem traffic. This is an undertaking that assures profit to those who engage in it, in addition to opening one of the most resourceful and productive answer of the boss to such an utterance regions in the United States. It is an as Conger's is, "Oh, but you must be a enterprise that invites the serious consideration of Portland capital. The banks of the entire Northwest are glutted with deposits which have accumulated in the past four years of good times. The stock of money is larger than ever before in the history of the country, and it is constantly growing, because there is more of a disposition to hoard than to engage in business or elp along public utilities. If the Nehalem railroad bonds will not tempt money out of the vaults, what will?

The prohibition of the use of intovienting drink by the Koran is a deadfetter statute at present. The passages in the Koran which forbid it are ambiguous, for the addition of water to an honor, he would welcome such a pointments were made, General J. M. ness such as his?

wine makes it legal. The upper classes mark of esteem. But he doesn't proin Constantinople drink to excess, their | pose to go out and buy it. ancestors did as far back as we can he is drinking for an innocent purpose; the Mohammedans, as it is in Ireland, and the reason in both cases is early marriage. Of course, the harem iffe would make a case of Hiegitimacy practically unprovable. "The Thousand and One Nights" is full of testimony to the vices of drink and unchastity. Prostitution is not unknown in Constantinople, Oriental vices that Gibbon refers to in the decent obscurity of his Latin notes to the "Decline and Fall."

#### WHEAT AND STOCKS.

The wheat holder who pins his faith n better prices for cereal to the theory that a boom in stocks and other com modities must pull wheat along with it. is courting disappointment. It does not follow from this that wheat will not advance in price, but the advance will not be in sympathy with stocks, or even corn and pork, but will be a response to conditions having but little direct bearing on stocks. As a matter of fact, the conditions which would make wheat 250 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Hathes, 106 prices high in this country would have a tendency to depress stocks, especially For mile in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., those of the railroads which receive their largest revenue from the transportation of the cereal. The present wild flurry in stocks is an unhealthy ebullition of local sentiment in this country, aided by the skillful manipu-On file in Washington, D. C., with A. W. lation of professional operators, Manipulation of this kind could not show such results with wheat. America is the sole producer of Atchison, Wabash, St. Paul, Manhattan Elevated, American Tobacco and similar Wall-street staples, and the men who are lifting them to fancy figures have no fear that India, the Argentine, Russia, Australia, will cut in under them and demoralize prices.

With wheat, the case is different. America grows only a moderate proportion of the wheat that is used in the world, and the moment that it'is made a tail to the Wall-street kite the whole world will have wheat to sell, and will take advantage of the Amerawaits Portland enterprise in the Ne- ican manipulation which might be halem country. The area reached by forcing prices to an unnatural figure, the first 45 miles of line is capable of The difficulty of forcing wheat to a furnishing a gross traffic in lumber fancy figure by the same methods as valued at \$5,000,000. This amount, dis- are now being employed to such great tributed over 19 years, is an average advantage in stocks was well filusrevenue of \$500,000 a year, against an | trated in the experience of the Leiter wheat boom. By adroit manipulation the Chicago man succeeded in working silding 43 miles. No account is taken prices up almost to a record-breaking figure, but when they reached a certain materials, or from agricultural prod- figure he found America was his only ucts, the value of which will increase market, and it was selling and not buying wheat. The fictitious values created "Nature," says the report, "has created by his manipulation brought out wheat Portland as the gateway or seat of from all over the world, and the Engcommerce for that country, and has lish market, which is really the world's market, was soon swamped under heavy offerings which were beyond the control of the American speculator. With the decline in the European marstrated that the Nehalem line will not be so costly in construction as was at followed, but the dethronement of Leiter and utter collapse of his mammoth wheat deal caused but a slight ripple in stock markets. It was thus proved cost of work in proportion. It appears that wheat and stocks had very little in common from a speculative standnental lines do not favor direct con- point, and the present strength in the latter will find little or no reflection in the wheat market.

There is no question that a dollar's worth of wheat, at present moderate independent line going into Portland it prices, tes an intrinsic collateral value may use any portion of the Northern's greater than a dollar's worth of stock, which in most cases is largely composed of water. Unfortunately for the wheat-grower, however, the value of city, saving a snug sum thereby, and his product is governed and determined use the Northern Pacific track into the by world-wide conditions, while that of Union Depot. This arrangement is not the stock market is, to a large extent, plan proposes: altogether satisfactory, as it leaves an made by the juggling and manipulation opening for possible diversion of the of a comparatively few operators in this country. When the Wall-street juggler takes a turn at stocks he is working within the comparatively proscribed limits of the American market. When extension of railway into Nehalem and an American wheat operator attempts to force prices up, he will find the wheat kings of Rosario, Bombay, Odessa, Melbourne and every other big port on the face of the earth selling out from under him as soon as his manipulation has forced the cereal to a point where he might make a profit by the

> Wheat is cheap, and the conditions are, on the whole, not unfavorable for an advance, but this advance will not be due to any assistance from stockmarket strength, but from natural conditions. Skillful manipulators in Wall street can frequently add several points to the value of certain stocks with but little apparent effort, but when it comes to forcing the price of wheat, a flock of hungry chintz bugs or a full family of Hessian files in the fields of Kansas can work all round the stock manipulator, and this is the time of year to look out for bugs and files.

### THE STRANGE CASE OF CONGER.

"I cannot be a candidate, but will accept the nomination if it is tendered me." This is Minister Conger's reply to stand for Governor of Iowa. In Oregon. of course, such an attitude would be appreciated at its true worth. The man would be given credit for a manly utterance and the politicians would abide by the popular will and nominate him. But in Iowa, we take it, other things are to be expected.

In contrast with the Oregon plan of elevating to the Governorship or the Senate, those men whose ability and character are recognized by common consent as fitting them for preferment. let us contemplate the Iowan attitude toward the man who cannot be a candidate, but will accept if elected. The candidate. You must put \$50,000 in the pot. You must make combinations with this and that other candidate. You must put yourself in our hands. You must promise this and that office to certain men in return for votes to be delivered. You must ask men to vote for you and establish headquarters. with an army of well-paid retainers," All this, we understand, is precisely what Mr. Conger doesn't feel like doing. He thinks the office should seek the man. What money he has he needs for legitimate purposes. He can't stoop to entreat people to vote for him, he can't be a candidate, with barrel, press bureau, headquarters and staff. He would gineers. accept if nominated, he would esteem it

Mr. Conger's declaration is welcome trace them, and the people is still to as evidence of a rare quality in public be found which has not used and life—the feeling that popular approval abused intoxicating drink. The Turk, and esteem may be desired honorably, however, never makes any pretext that but should not be bought or stolen. There is a finer view, like that of the Oriental Prince who sends his slaves smoking hot hand the pure breast he

could never win by fair means. The popular idols who sit in Oregon's seats of honor, without aid or consent of political machines, afford a standing and there is no lack of the disgusting rebuke to the practice of Iowa, where men go out to sue the smiles of public approval with force and fraud. Alas, that public honor should become the sport of brigandage, and affection be sued with coin and bludgeon! This is courtship become rape, which

. . Takes off the rose om the fair forehead of an innocent love And sets a blister there.

SOMETHING NEW IN EXPOSITIONS This is emphatically the era of expositions. Never before in our history has the desire to let the world know. by sample, so to speak, what we are and what we can do been so pronounced as at the present time. It is a matter of common knowledge, and indeed of record, that the expositions held in recent years at Philadelphia, Atlanta, Omaha, New Orleans and Chicago have had much to do with the remarkable expansion of American trade, thus fulfilling the prime object which called them into existence. The social and commercial features of these immense fairs are, of course, not to be depreclated, since the touch between sections and the widening of personal acquaintance incident thereto are elements of accepted value in the general process of natural growth and prosperity. In many respects the direct and indirect benefits to American producers were far greater from any one of our own great fairs than those resulting from any similar show in Paris, even though our own was inferior in proportions, because, being upon our own ground, an aggregate display could be made that was quite impossible at a foreign exposition. The good thus accomplished for American trade will doubtless be more than duplicated by the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, while later the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in this city will per-

lines, though with special significance in regard to transcontinental and traus-Pacific traffic. Another form of exposition to which American ingenuity and enterprise may well give attention is found in the proposal made awhile ago by O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. It is that a enable American exporters and manufacturers to exhibit their products at the doors of the people to whom they wish to sell. Since this suggestion was first made, but a few months ago, several minor enterprises of this character have been undertaken, both in Europe and the United States. It would be a pity if Europeans were to outstrip Americans in reducing to practical use a suggestion which in origin and character is distinctly American, Mr. Austin's plan has much to commend it. It simply proposes to put into operation on a large and magnificent scale the

form a substantial part along the same

commercial traveler method. The American commercial traveler understands his business and works it industriously. The floating exposition, properly manned, would be the American commercial traveler multiplied, intensified and equipped for increased and increasing business, and the result of its travels could not fall to vastly in- Washington County, 100 miles northcrease American trade. Mr. Austin's

A floating exhibition cities bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea has been organized at Buffalo, and will be made ready during the Summer and leave in the Autumn of the present year for that field, and a number of other enterprises of this character have been suggested. The details of the operation are simple and practical. The syndicate under taking it addresses to manufacturing and commercial firms circulars explaining the purpose of the exhibition and the terms of participation. As soon as the number of would-be participants is large enough to permit the loading of a vessel the exhibitors send their samples to the port of departure. samples are then mounted and exhibited on board the vessel especially fitted

for the purpose, "Alongside of each exhibit there is an advertisement giving prices and terms of sale. Sales agents representing either the syndicate or the individual exhibitors furnish all desired information to the visitors at the various ports where the vessel stops. Interpreters are hired on the spot in each country of a new language. The sales agents, besides seeing visitors aboard the ship, visit also with their samples the towns in

the interior of the country.
"The exhibitors pay to the syndicate commission, to be deducted from the realized sales and in proportion to the value of the product. In addition to this commission, the participants pay a proportionate share of the cost of chartering and loading the vessel and the general expenditure of the under-

taking." The plan for a floating exposition thus outlined, to be fitted out with the special purpose of extending trade with our Central and South American neighbors, will doubtless appeal strongly to the practical common sense of our manufacturers, and the floating exposition will in due time become an advance agent for the extension of Amer ican trade.

### BRIGADIERS WHILE YOU WAIT.

There has been uncertainty of late as o who has been Chief of United States Engineers. Among the appointments telegraphed from Washington, April 29, were the following:

Chief of Engineers, with rank of Brigadier General, John Barlow, George L. Gillespie Henry M. Roberts.

Now, it is generally understood that there can be only one Chief of Engineers in the United States Army, whilst here were three appointed, presumably in one day, and nothing definite as to which was "it." After wondering and puzzling over the matter for several lays, the dispatches finally announced that George L. Gillespie is Chief of En-

Before these lightning change ap-

the Corps of United States Engineers. He would have attained his 64th birthday and been placed on the retired list on the 8th of October next. Had he remained Chief until that date, two other officers in the line of promotion would have reached the age of 64 and have he advertises honestly that he drinks lover who prizes tavors that are given to get drunk, and invariably succeeds, him willingly out of affection. There and pay of Brigadier-General. These is a coarser view, like that of the were Colonel Henry M. Roberts, who was 64 years old May 2, and Colonel to drag before him what beauty he will, John W. Barlow, who will be 64 on or like that of Tarquin, assailing with June 26. It appears that for some reason General Wilson retired some six months before his term as Chief of Engineers expired; that Colonel Roberts was then appointed Chief and forthwith retired to give a chance for Colonel Barlow to be appointed, who also retired forthwith.

Colonel Gillespie was then appointed Chief of Engineers-and long may he wave! This arrangement gave Colonels Roberts and Barlow the rank of Brigadier-General and three-fourths pay for the remainder of their lives, which probably they are entitled to, and advances every one in the Engineer's de partment three steps,

A recent horrible murder near Pittsourg inspired the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of Pennsylvania providing the death penalty for the crime of burgiary. The text of this bill is as follows:

If any person shall by night willfully and If any person shall by night willfully and mallefously break or enter into any public building belonging to the commonwealth, or to any city or county, or to any body, corporate society or association, or into any church, meeting-house, shop, warsheuse or dwelling-house, with intent to kifl, rob, steal or commit any felony whatever, whether the felonious intent be executed or not, shall, on conviction, be adjudged suitry of felonious burglary and be sentenced to surfer death by hanging from the neck.

In support of the above it is urged.

In support of the above, it is urged that burglary is always a premeditated crime; that it is usually committed by criminais, and that it always involves the possibility of murder. Many a man has been hanged for killing another in a moment of passion who was far less dangerous to society than the burglar who is prepared, not only to rob, but to kill, if necessary to his own safety, while in pursuit of his purpose to rob. In this view, the burglar, the kidnaper and the trainwrecker all belong to a class of villains who are more unfit to live when taken in their crimes than are some of the murderers whom the law condemns to the gallows. The bill noted has not, so far as we have observed, become a law, but many a measure of far less interest to the public is upon the statute-books, not only of Pennsylvania, but of Oregon than this proposed law. Public senti-ment in Pennsylvania would no doubt be more apt to sanction its enactment than would that of some other states, especially those of the Middle West, where it has become the fashion to sympathize with criminals as poor, misfloating exposition be organized to begotten creatures, who should not be held to a too strict accountability for crimes against the more prosperous element in society.

> Tennessee furnished more troops to the Northern Army than any other seceding Southern State, the total number of Union enlistments there being 31,006. There were 8200 in Arkansas, 5200 in Louisiana, 3200 in North Carolina, and 2500 in Alabama. Many of the most important battles of the Civil War were fought within the boundaries of Tennessee, and there are now resident in it 18,250 Union war pensioners. East Tennessee furnished nearly all the recruits to the Northern Army, and nearly all the war pensioners of the Federal Government from that state reside in its eastern counties. Recently the Board of Trustees of the Federal Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers decided to establish a branch at Johnson City, east of Knoxville, the present "branches" being in Ohio, Wisconsin, Maine, Virginia, Kansas, California, Illinois and Indiana. There are 25,000 disabled volunteer soldiers at these but there is now no Home farther South than Hampton, Va.

Last year at this time men were standing in long lines before the ticket windows of boom transportation companies in Seattle, begging for the privilege of paying the high rate stipulated for passage to Nome. Now agents of the same companies, or their receivers, are frantically attempting to work up Nome business by offering rates of transportation, passenger and freight which will leave them but a very modest margin of profit, if, indeed, they do not result in loss. Rival companies are engaged in a ratecutting business which will try the longest purse severely, and is likely to make quick work of the Of course, there was nothing legitimate in this transportation push in the first place. That is to say, there was nothing bearing the stamp of honest business to justify it. That it should end in the dismal repast known as "dog eat dog" is not strange.

Recent statements of the press to the effect that the oil well struck in Texas in January, from which 25,000 barrels of oil flowed daily, is the most prolific well ever struck in the world, is disproved by a showing of the Consul at Baku, in Russia. According to this showing, a well was struck in that district last June that continued flowing until early in August at the rate of 37, 000 barrels daily. He recalls also another well in the same district which started off at 100,000 barrels a day, producing in less than forty days 4,000,000 barrels. The United States is a great country, and Texas is a great state, but according to this showing "there are others" when it comes to spouting

oil. What distressing things do happen at times! Here, for example, comes the Astoria Tobacco and Liquor Dealers' Association solemnly pledging its mem bers to boycott the churches and to refuse the right hand of fellowship, so to speak, to members of the Ministerial Association of that city. What, it may be asked, has become of the libertle guaranteed by our glorious institutions if the cruel boycott is allowed thus to eat its way into the very sustenance of a class of worthy citizens?

Will Governor Geer have to stand be tween the silly women who signed the Patterson petition for pardon and their sex, by refusing to grant the request? Is there any punishment too severe for the crime Patterson committed, and was it for protection of women that the law was designed against vicious-

Wilson, well known here, was Chief of LESSON OF JACKSONVILLE'S FIRE

dies, will at least force home upon the American people the necessity of finding, and that without delay, some inexpensive fireproof building material. A corps of brave, well-drilled firemen and a copious water supply are of little avail against such inflammable atructures as those in which the Florida fire originated. Man is at best a short-sighted creature, or he would have learned before this to use less lumber and more iron and stone. Wood is indispensable for certain uses, namely, where non-conductivity of heat and electricity are essential. For these uses it should be reserved. But not until our American forests have been shorn of their glory will this lesson be learned, No nation, other than our own, makes such lavish use of wood, or has developed a lumber industry of such enormous proportions; and for this reason, so we are told by Mr. Fernow, director of the New York State College of Forestry, that no other country in the world has been so blessed with useful trees as the United States. We use every year eight times as much wood and more than three times as much lumber as the frugal Germans; and at least four times as much lumber as our cousins in Great Britain, who have to import almost every stick they use, and have learned to substitute stone and iron wherever possible. The wood bill of the United States is one thousand

million dollars a year, Until this wealth of virgin forest shows signs of exhaustion it is useless to ex-pect the average American builder to turn his attention to iron and stone, which entail greater labor and expense, and slower methods of construction. The direct result of the Jacksonville confiagration, therefore, will be seen in quite another direction, that of perfecting and adopting some system of firsproofing wood that will retard, if not entirely prethe most dangerous of professional vent the wholesale loss of life and prop-

erty by fire. Science has been dealing with this problem of fireproofing wood with notabl good results during the past two years. The latest method, invented and successfully developed by Joseph L Ferrell, of Philadelphia, is described in a recent number of the Scientific American. The process differs from those which have preceded it in several important particuars, among which may be mentioned the following: The wood is not subjected to any steaming or vacuum process for the purpose of emptying the cells of the wood by withdrawing the sap, preparatory to injecting the fireproofing Again, the fireproofing liquor is forced into the wood under a much greater by draulic pressure than has hitherto been used, or even attempted, with the result, as claimed, and that very rationally, that fireproofing is not only accomplished with least possible alteration of the physical properties of the wood, but, owing to the extremely high pressure used, it is accomplished much more rapidly, and with more perfect saturation. The high pressure-approaching 1000 pounds to the square inch-makes it possible to secure saturation to the very heart of the wood, even when large sizes, up to 12 by 12, are being treated.

Two planks of white pine, each measiring 1 inch by 8 inches by 13 feet, were subjected to treatment exactly 10 minutes. The liquor commenced to penetrate the pores of the wood as soon as the pressure reached 400 pounds. Before treatent the wood weighed just 351/2 pounds dry; afterwards, 69% pounds, making an absorption of practically 100 per cent in 10 minutes. Kiln-drying followed, the moisture being evaporated and the salts deposited upon the walls of the cellular structure of the wood in the form of extremely fine salt crystals. When the kiln-drying is completed, the gain in the weight of the wood is from 5 to 10 per

Contrary to what might be expected, the enormously high pressures to which the wood is subjected do not appear to injure in any way its physical properties. Laboratory tests show that the compressive and bending strength of treated wood is appreciably increased, while treatment does not in any way impair the ability of the wood properly to take paint, varnish, or polish, the specimens tested retaining the native color of the wood, and the varnished surfaces being fully equal to those of untreated specimens. The fireproofed wood is no harder to work with tools, although, as might be expected, the tools

require more frequent sharpening. The absolute fireproof qualities of wood thus treated have been proved beyond question by a number of experiments upon umber of various sizes. The excessively not flame of the Bunsen burner will make a piece of treated wood glow to a cherry red, but the instant the flame is removed the glow is extinguished under the action of the ammonia fumes from the salts. Shavings and sawdust of fireproofed wood may be soaked in benzine and ignited. The benzine will burn away, leaving the substance of the wood practically ouched. In fact, one might as well atternet to hurn asbestos as to burn these

fireproofed shavings. It is hoped that the next step in improvement will be to reduce the cost of treating wood by this process. In the case of a framed cottage whose total cost was \$3000, \$645 was paid for the wood, and \$1050 for fireproofing it, making the cost of fireproofing it 35 per cent of the total cost of the house. The expense of fireproofing the wood in a Colonial stone house worth \$14,000 was 18 per cent of the whole, while in a nine-story office building costing \$400,000 the fireproofing was only 1.7 per cent of that amount. On the whole, however, the expense of fireproofing even after considering the reduction, or possibly the total elimination of the item of insurance-is too great for the purse of the common man. But let the expense once be reduced and the process can hardly fall to be universally adopted.

### A Generous Offer.

ASTORIA, May 3.—My dear Miss Port. and: While I do not always approve of your actions, and think you are inclined be very affected at times, I wish you understand that I am heartily in sympathy with the effort you are making for the Lewis and Clark fair, and it is my sincere wish that the exposition will be most successful. If I can be of any service to you (even to the extent of spelling the name Clark without the "e"), command me. Very truly yours, MISS ASTORIA.

## The Name Commended.

Gervais Star.

What's in a name? Everything! The coming Oregon centennial in 1805 at Portland has an appropriate name. It's a little long, to be sure, but it tells the whole story with a little sentiment additional Instead of "where rolls the Oregon" is will, later on be: "See the people roll into Oregon." Now, that our fair is no longer a shadow, let all lend to its fullest measure of success as we as a peop have never done before.

AMUSEMENTS.

In "A Suit of Sable," a light and plea The Jacksonville fire, with all its sick. In "A Suit of Sable," a light and pleasing comedy which was given last night at Cordray's, the Belasco & Thail Company had the best opportunity yet afforded them to show their strength as an organization. Although the part of Dorothes, played by Miss Roberts, is the one around which the action centers, it does not dominate the whele play, as do Sapho and Neil Gwyna, and the other members of the company have a chance to do a little something on their own account. ening train of known and unknown trage-

The plot of the comedy is not intri cate, but it is consistent and the dia-logue is unusually bright and true to life. The situations are all good, and the comedy element is kept constantly foremost, so that there are no drags or foremost, so that there are no drags or lapses into sentimental drama. The story briefly is this: Dotothea Van Dresser, daughter of an ancient family, is confined for nine years of her girhood in a convent and taught nothing but text-books and manners. Being transferred to her father's home at 21, she yearns for an opportunity to throw off restraint, and finally forms and executes a wild plan to do a dance at a cutes a wild plan to do a dance at a high links of some of her bachelor friends, disguised as a dancer. She is discovered in this escapade by her father, and condemned to a trip to Europe with a maiden aunt. Of course, the sentence is not carried out. Jack Willoughby, who loves her, and who she loves (of course, neither suspects the other's passion), is shocked by her appearance at the dance, and effects a "show down" at the dance, and energy i show down by declaring himself. Thus the play ends happly, and the chapter ending in "for-ever after" begins with the drop of the last curtain.

As Dorothea, Mias Roberts well dis-

plays her versatility, for the character is utterly unlike either she has played in Portland before, and she does it remarkably well. She invests the impetuous, rule-ridden girl with a delightful sense of humor, and her every scene is thoroughly enjoyable. The part is by far the most pleasing in which she has been seen here.

Clarence Montaine makes a dignified Stuyvesant Van Dresser and carns a full Stuyeesant van Dresser and carns a mit share of the applause in the scenes in which he appears. Lucius Henderson seems to be a little too much aware that he is being looked at, but his work in the part of Jack, the lover, was earnest, and he made an excellent foil to Miss Roberts, Carlyle Moore, as Tom Fol-lansbee, did an excellent bit of character work; Jack Morris made a good Willie Lead, and George Webster was a capital butler.

Miss Juliet Crosby, as Mrs. Cruger, was a charming picture of a society wo-man, and wore some very handsome gowns. Lillian Armsby was a good mald; Miss Stella Razeto did a brief but spien-did plece of comedy as Cliquot, the real dancer, and Miss Marie Howe was an imposing Aunt Matilda.

The play is staged and costumed elab-

orately. It will be the attraction to-night and tomorrow night.

#### "NATHAN HALE" TONIGHT.

Clyde Fitch's Play at the Marquam. At the Marquam Grand Theater tonight, Tuesday night and Wednesday night the attraction will be Clyde Fitch's well-known historical play, "Nathan Hale," with Howard Kyle in the name part. The play was among the ear-liest and best work of the celebrated playwright, and antedates many of the historical plays now on the stage. It is a short and simple story of the life of the hero who was such a romantic figure in history, the earlier chapters being full of comedy scenes in which Alice Adams, Hale's sweetheart, figures pre-eminently. The play is said to be handsomely staged and in the hands of actors who afford Mr. Kyle adequate support. The sale of seats has been unusually good.

Notes of the Stage anh over 600 times,

Man," calls himself Seton, not Thompson. Wallie Collier has made the hit of his

life in "On the Quiet," and is spoken of as the successor of N. C. Goodwin. Juliet Crosby of the Belasco & Thall company, is the wife of Mr. Belasco and is a well-known leading woman, who has made a reputation of her own.

Our Immense Gold Holdings. New York Times.

called attention to the very large amount of gold now in the Treasury, larger than ever before, and, according to the dis-patch, greater than the amount of gold n the national banks of any other coun-Unquestionably the accumulation is in

excess of any in our history. But in comparing it with the stock in the foreign banks, there is possibility of some confusion. There is, in fact, no exact parallelism between the stock of our Government and that of the various foreign banks. The total gold in the Treas-ury is \$523,792,067. Of this more than onehalf-1225,645,933—is held solely on deposit against gold certificates, and cannot be regarded as in the possession or in the control of the Government. Of the remainder-\$245,845,078-the reserve mainder-320,000,005-the reserve heid against outstanding legal tenders constitutes \$150,000,000. This leaves practically less than \$100,000,000. The gold renerves of the foreign banks, which can only roughly be compared with the \$265,000,000 of the Treasury, are as follows, according to the Financial Chronicle of April 29: Bank of England .....

ustria-Hungary While a etrict comparison of the gold reserve in our Treasury with that of Eu-ropean banks cannot be made, the fact that our reserve is larger than ever be-

fore is a matter of congratulation, be-cause it results in part from the great prosperity of the country, and in part from the great improvement in our cur-rency system. It must not be forgotten, however, that the compulsory reissue of the legal tender notes for which \$150,000,-000 of the reserve is held is still a part of that system, and the time may come when the reserve will not be adequate. The wise use of our present prosperity would be to abolish that dangerous provision when it would not make a ripple on the surface of business.

Dalles Chronicle. The first child born in the new minin

camp of Ashwood made its appearance on the 21st ult. It is of the female perguasion and the little lady evidently came to port without ballast, for she weighed only four pounds. But the miners are just as proud of her as if she had weighed a ton, and on her arrival they promptly put up a purse of \$50 to be put out at interest and presented to her when she comes of age. The little one belonge to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thomas, and they have christened her Oregon. May she live till that \$50 investment makes her as rich as Hetty Green.

> Reciprocity. Boise News,

A large number of Oregon papers are giving extensive notice of the approaching session of the International Mining Congress. They should urge that their state be largely represented and Idahoans will remember the fact at the time of the great Lewis and Clark exposition

> The True Situation. Dalles Chronicle.

Some one has pertinently remarked that so far as the United States is concerned, the situation is just this: Cuba shall have the right to do ax she pleases as long as she pleases to do right.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Omaha justice, it seems, is not only blind, but deaf and dumb,

The corner in corn will not keep whisky from going down right along. A few more days like this and the Sunlay schools will begin to fill up.

The cup challenger is always a phenomenally fast craft until the day of the

Aguinaido is keeping quiet these days, but he is probably getting in a new stock

Thus far the shirt-waist man has con fined his appearance to the columns of the comic papers. A three-tailed comet has been sighted at

le premature in celebrating? We'll never know for certain That the gentle Spring has con Till we hear the dread mosquito Going hum-m-m-m-m-m-

Cape Town. Are not the British a lit-

never kissed a girl is merely anxious to exchange his chair in his college for one Chief Kipley, of Chicago, has been re-

Perhaps that professor who says he

tired. As he has made \$300,000 while in office, he certainly ought to be willing to pass the job along. In answer to inquiries concerning the

authorable of the "Rip Van Winkle" letters, recently appearing in The Oregonian, it may be said that their wr.ter is Rev. C. E. Cline, D. D., the Portland minister.

Kansas witnesses in liquor cases are in he habit of pretending not to know what they bought at raided joints. At Burlington the other day a witness swore that he had purchased a number of "long necks," and that was all the Prosecuting Attorney could get out of him. The prosiding Judge sent the witness to jall for contempt. In half a day the man pleaded for his release, and, upon being brought back to the courtroom, he explained that a "long neck" was a "high ball." The Judge and Prosecuting Attorney needed no more light on the subject. The witness was excused and the jointkeeper

A recent issue of a musical journal published at Leipsic, Germany, contained the following curious advertisement: "Wanted, a skilled musician, who can compose before warm weather begins a tragic opera in one act. The author of the libretto will place at the disposal of the composer a house, which is furnished with a plane and which is situated near the sea in a most idville and romantic country; furthermore, the composer will be well fed and supplied with all necessary fuel. A poor but gifted artist ought to be able to make his fortune in a place like this, and, under conditions such as are here proposed. Those who apply for the situation are requested to send biographical notices of themselves to the office of this paper."

Queen Victoria's favorite form of gift was an Indian shawl. Thousands of these articles of attire were presented by her in the course of her long reign. King Edward is exhibiting a partiality for distributing etchings and engravings among his friends. His Majesty, who, while Prince of Wales, was an industrious co.lector of "black and white" drawings, Florence Roberts has sat for her photo- found himself the possessor of thousands Ernest Seton Thompson, the "Animal art upon succeeding to his mother's unique collection. He has therefore se-Harry Corson Clarke will play "What papart a big store of drawings to be turned Did Tompkins Do?" at Cordray's in the to whenever he desires to make a per-near future. apart from frequent liberal purchases of works of art, both Queen Victoria and King Edward accepted copies of the ma-jority of notable etchings and engravings published in the last quarter of a and more, the magnitude of His Majesty's present collection can be imagined. His friends are naturally gratified that he has decided to weed it out for their benefit

> hotel in Caracas," says W. E. Curtis, "I called for a glass of milk while dressing. On every subsequent morning during our stay a glass of milk was brought to me at precisely the same hour, without instructions; and although the servant was told several times that it was not wanted, she did not appear to understand, and continued to bring it just the same. "In the hotel were electric bells. The first day I rang for something, and a certain boy answered the summons. The next morning I rang again and again, and no one responded. Finally I went into the dining-room and found there half a dozen servants. "'Didn't you hear my bell ring?" I anked.

'Si, senor' (Yes, sir), was the reply. "Then why didn't you answer it? "The boy that answers" your excel-

ency's bell has gone to market with the "'But you knew he was not here, and you should have come in his place." "'No senor' is in this occupation to nawer your bell. I answer the bell of

the gentieman in the next room." "And as long as I remained in that hotel my bell was answered only by the one particular boy. If he was not in, I could ring for an hour without receiving a response, although the house was full of idle seravnta."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"How did you like the pictures at the art ex hibition?" "Splendid. I met everybody and I never received more attention in my life."-Philadelphia Times. Mamma-Why, Susie, you've offered your butterscatch to overybody but little brother. Why didn't you hand it to him? Susie (with

innocent candor) — Bécause, mamma, litti brother always takes it.—Current Literature. fittie Defined.—'Paw,' said the heir, 'what is an expert accountant." 'An expert accountant." 'In expert accountant, replied the father, 'its a man who becomes famous by robbing a hank for two years before he is discovered."--Ohio State Journal What He Regretted.—'Baster says he caught you carrying around the umbrella that he lost two months ago." 'Yes, and the meanest part of it is that I had been fool enough to go and have it repaired."—Cleveland Plain

Show Sunday .- Fair Non-Purchasing Patron Show Sunday.—Fair Non-Purchasing Parron-ess (examining porfrait of a friend exhibited in his studio by rising young artist)—How tovely! Guite too charming! (As if much as-tonished) And so like her, too! (With con-viction.) Honestly (to rising young artist).

I've never seen anything so marvelous, even in a good picture!—Punch.

Friendship's Tribute.—The man at whose funeral they were assembled hadn't drawn a sober breath during the last 15 years of his

iffe, and had been noted for being always in trouble with his neighbors. "Weil," said one of his old acquaintances, turning sadiy away after the services were over, "he was a man of mighty reg'lar habits."—Chicago Tribune. Inopportune.—"I Just saw the young Widne West. Moopportune.— I just new the young widow Weeds. She looked just charming in her mourning," said the pretty woman. "I suppose," remarked her crotchety husband, "that you wouldn't mind being a widow yourself." "Oh! It's hateful of you to talk that way, when you know I've got a blue silk waist that I havent worn out yet."—Philadelphia Press.