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TODAY'S WEATHER -Partly cloudy; west-

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

AN ISSUE IN FORMATION.

Events are conspiring to bring the tariff issue prominently before the country, and with high tariff the issue the Republicans will lose the elections

The two things that are conspiring to foster tariff agitation are the lopera-tions of the trusts and the problem of the dependencies and Cuba. Mr. Carnegie's bestowal of \$10,000,000 in Scotland, made through protection, will open the eyes of many to the tariff's ultimate results, and the notable fact that nearly all our great protected trusts sell their wares abroad cheaper than they do at home campot but produce disaffection wherever it is dwelt upon. The recent utterances of Mr. Schwab, of the steel trust, deprecating tariff reduction, will exert more influence against protection than for it among the people, whatever weight it carries with the Republican managers. The steel trust, representing as it does a capitalization of \$1,100,000,000, without unting \$304,000,000 of bonds issued on top of the immense total of preferred and common stock, is peculiarly vul-

A trust in protected products is prima. facle evidence of the disappearance of all need of protection. The theory of the protective tariff is that by keeping out foreign products we make sure of domestic competition sufficient to 'reduce prices to the home consumer. But that reduction becomes an impossible in to harmonize managements and prevent competition. These facts are so to retain the duties and the apparent had always been intensely hostile to the Catholic Church. clear that the effort of trust magnates support them are exceedingly well calport them are exceedingly well cau-tied to solidify sentiment in favor hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church of Canada may not have been

Most ominous, also is the impending struggle of our protected interests to deny justice to Cuba and the dependeles. Large numbers have never fully persuaded themselves that our French Canada to stand by Great Britpolicy toward the dependencies is very far removed from the European system called colonialism. They will not the church at the hands of Great Britbe reassured by the rally of highly protected concerns to despoil Cuba, Porto privileges, or the curtailment of those Rico and the Philippines by refusing them tariff concessions. They will, in fact, be revolted by the whole procedure, just as they were by the Porto Rico performance. The fact is that the only obstacle at all formidable in the way of just and even generous treatment to Cuba and the dependencies consists of these immense establishments that have waxed fat under faoritism they now hate to relinquish. Their stand is fast crystallizing sentiment in favor of tariff reform.

There has never been a day since the Republicans could carry the counewer to the McKinley bill was the would have eclipsed Boston and New heaviest odds (88 to 244) in the York. The people of Canada are a very plurality for Cleveland of nearly 400,-6. Since then threats made by the perats against money and business have subordinated the tariff question, ut it is rapidly coming to the front. There is yet time for the Republican sajority in Congress to withdraw unnd deal out justice to the Spanish the penalty be paid,

"BY THEIR OWN HAND."

amenn fever and that General Kapus as deranged from la grippe. But me are at best uncertain gropings rious throne, and where mutinies tch and revolutions brew among the yehic forces no eye has ever seen or innoe weighed.

Maltble D. Babcock was one of the rate, last year, of the Brick Presby- ports of Canadian lumber in 1872 were at highest ambition could desire, in 1900. The exports of Canadian butet he died in Naples, by his own hand, | ter in 1896 did not exceed in value \$500,

wife, and there is absolutely no evi- value of bacon and hams exported in dence, except the fond faith and hope of friends, that the suicide was anything but deliberate. We shall never know the sad mystery of his taking off. 800 and \$4,000,000 to \$13,000,000. Canada's There are a hundred misfortunes of export of fruit is worth today \$3,500,000, mind and body that might overtake a and the export of wood pulp, begun finely constituted nature and make life seem to it no longer worth the living. \$2,000,000 yearly. The Dominion began Human nature prompts us to declare and insist that he was insane. De mortuis nil nisi bonum. Right there we may ourselves some day be lying, beyoud the reach of remonstrance, in need of the world-wide charity that thinketh Canada, and in the present year the Cano evil and remembers only our virtues. In much the same spirit as this let

us speak of the devoted husband and the boundary. The inducements which father, the courteous gentleman, the Canada offers are millions of acres of winning friend, who in the basement arable land in the great, unsettled Caof his Portland home yesterday morn- nadian Northwest, which the governing took hasty leave of life, its troubles and disappointments, its embarrass-ments and failures together. It seemed to him, when he thought what life contained, that for him all the profit in it had departed. It seemed to him that structed in various places, bringing a what he longer could fight for and hope | million of waste acres under cultivation. to gain was worth less than the strug-So we say in fond extenuation of his awful deed that he was insane. And yet to be sure his judgment was at fault we should have to know all that he knew, which is impossible. To know that life would have been kinder to him than death, we should have to read the future-which no man can mind gave way under its stress we should need insight into the things of mind and spirit before which God has drawn an impenetrable veil. We only know that he has gone, and that the places that have known his struggles and his ready smile will know him no more forever. He was a good fellow, and his was a gallant heart. Peace to

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

The son of Louis Papineau, who in 1837 was the leader of the French-Canadian rebellion against British rule in Canada, has published a letter denouncing the agitation against the proposed erection of a commemorative tablet to General Montgomery in the City of Quebec. Among other things, Mr. Papineau points out that if Canada had joined the Revolution when urged to do so by Benjamin Franklin, instead of remaining a colony of less than 6,000,000, it would now number over 20,000,000, and "the whole trade of the Northern States would have followed the natural course of the St. Lawrence; Toronto would have outstripped Buffalo and even Chicago; Montreal and Quebec would have eclipsed Boston and New York." Mr. Papineau quotes the fact that the 76,000,000 of the United States include 1,000,000 English Canadians and 1,000,000 French Canadians; he inquires why the great bulk of the immigrants from Europe land in the United States and so few in Canada. and insists that as an independent nation Canada would get a fair share of immigration. The responsibility for Canada's not being an independent nation is placed by Mr. Papineau upon "the united empire loyalists who settled in Ontario-Tory refugees of the American Revolution—an incubus on the progress of Canada." But he can hardly blame the bishop and his priests nerable to a demand for withdrawai of the day of the American Revolution for using their influence to keep Canada loyal to the British crown, for under the treaty of Paris of 1763 Great Britain had kept faith with the hierarchy of Canada and treated the Roman Catholic population of Canada with justice, humanity and toleration. The bishop and his priests of that day did not feel equally sure of good treatdream the moment that the trust steps | ment at the hands of the united American colonies in event of successful rebellion, because the Puritans of New England and the Scotch Presbyterians

The action of the ancient French

far-seeing statesmanship, measured by the issue of events, but measured by the best outlook for French Catholic Canada at the time, it was wisdom for ain, against which there was then no complaint, rather than to risk ruln to ain by cancellation of ecclesiastical privileges at the hands or the victorious anti-Catholic Americans. So far as the present outlook for Canada is concerned, it is as good as could fairly be expected, making due allowance for the fact that Canada is subjected to some natural limitations of climate and geography upon her capacity for growth in population and commercial empire from which the United States does not suffer. We do not believe it is true that if Canada had joined the Revolution the whole trade of the Northern States would have followed the natural course the Presidential election of 1888 when of the St. Lawrence; that Toront would have outstripped Ruffalo and Chicago; that Montreal and Quebec would have eclipsed Boston and New House of Representatives that the able, energetic people, vigorous in body sarty has had against it since and mind, of high intelligence and keen he war. The election of 1892 disclosed aptitude for trade and commerce; but the Canadian waterways are closed through the long Winter, and the great Canadian ratiways are obliged during a large part of the year to forsake the ice-bound Canadian ports and seek American terminals. This causes a dis crimination against Dominion ports, so favors from the protected trusts that Montreal, the natural outlet both for the Great Lakes and the Canadian dands. If it is not done, dearly will Pacific, has only 7 per cent of the grain exporting of the two nations. Can it be thought that adhesion to the cause of the American Revolution would have

lowered the rigor of the Canadian Win-It is easy to say that Dr. Babcock ter? Unless the Canadian ports ceased as temporarily insane from Mediter- to be ice-bound there could be no pos sibility that Montreal and Quebec could have eclipsed Boston and New York. The Canadian railways today prefer fter explanations where we do not Portland (Me.) as a great terminal sea-There are things in every life port to St. John. While the St. Law hat are shrouded from the public gaze | rence is geographically the shortest every heart knoweth its own bitter- route to the British ports, it is and must There is, when everything else always remain a dangerous route, as as falled to explain, the mysterious the high rate of insurance on ships that Im where reason sits on her pre- pass through the gulf shows beyond reasonable dispute. Canada is prosperous, and counts justly upon a continuance of her prosperity, for in her Northwest territories she has a vast tract of wheatgrowing st promising men in the American country from which at no distant day He was young, brilliant, studi- she will have a larger surplus for ex-

is beloved, high-minded. He left Bal- port than the United States. Her coal are against the earnest protest of an exports have a value of \$4,000,000 today. ate congregation, for the pas- against \$1,000,000 up to 1885. The exinn Church of New York City, whose valued at more than \$15,300,851; by 1900 lpit has always been occupied by there had been an increase to \$23,607,tinguished men. His salary was 058. Canadian exports of cattle have a year. His future seemed all risen from \$1,152,334 in 1878 to \$9,080,776 he died in Naples, by his own hand, ter in 1896 did not exceed in value \$500,— punished with the ax or rape. The many other ost in the presence of his devoted 000; now they exceed \$5,000,000. The warrant for execution does not issue; have souls.

ports have risen from between \$3,900,only a few years ago, is worth already last year to manufacture pig iron for export, and Sault Ste. Marie will soon become a large producer. There were at least 12,000 Americans who crossed nadian Government expects to welcome at least 20,006 settlers from our side of ment is ready to give away to bona fide homeseekers. The government not only offers its land free, but grants subsidies for irrigation of arid regions; and over 200 canals have already been con-

WISCONSIN'S NERVY GOVERNOR. It is unfortunate for the State of Wisconsin that its campaign for a primary reform law should have been interpreted by his friends as a movement in antagonism to so able and efficient a statesman as Senator Spooner. Because read. To say with certainty that his this apprehension was indulged is one prime reason for the betraval of direct primary laws at the present Wisconsin Legislative session. For the rest, its defeat is, of course, accounted for by the inevitable antipathy of machine politicians. The fight over the bill, and Governor La Foliette's ringing rebuke of the Legislature in his veto message, are advertising primary reform very effectively and putting before the country another representative of the sturdy outspoken type of Governor, whom the

people delight to honor. Primary reform was a distinct issue in Wisconsin's election of 1900, as it was in Oregon. The Republican state no excuse or extenuation. He mur-platform, upon which Mr. La Foliette dered his wife out of pure vindictivewas elected Governor of Wisconsin, conislature, if chosen, would enact a sweeping primary election law, by which all local, state and other candidates, save those of the judiciary, should be nominated precisely as such officers are now elected-that is, by direct popular vote and without the intervention of delegates, conventions or party caucuses. This was the party promise, and Governor La Follette, in his message to the Legislature, urged

that it be kept. This close parallel to the Oregon situation leads us to expect a still closer correspondence and in this we are not disappointed. Machine politicians, there as here, undertook to defeat the reform, in hope of perpetuating their own power of naming candidates. The Wisconsin Republican machine naturally of the Pacific Northwest, for the curwanted to perpetuate itself. It did not want to be snuffed out of existence by a law which would enable the voters to select their own candidates without This remarkable showing made by machine heip. Therefore, it substituted Portland is a great tribute to the Coa half-way measure called the Hagemeister bill, which resembled the primary election law promised in about the same degree, say, as the doubtful and conflicting Oregon statutes of 1901 resemble the Bingham bill, to which our Multnomah delegation was pledged, but which they threw out in the back yard without ceremony.

Governor La Follette arose to the situation without fear. He had insisted that it was the plain duty of the Wisconsin Legislature to keep the Republican reform promise, and he did not think it his plain duty to approve a primary election law that was transparent fraud. Accordingly, he vetoed the bill in a ringing message, in which he charged that the act had been forced through by the joint efforts of a combination of Federal office-holders, cor- for less favorably located cities. At poration agents and machine heelers, the head of navigation for ocean ves-State Capitol, taken possession of its corridors, followed members to hotels, tempted them with vicious allurements and brought some of them to the Capitol in a state of intoxication to vote for

the worthless measure. Through its provocation of this manly veto the Wisconsin Legislature has done more to advance the cause of direct primary reform than it would have done by quiet redemption of its highway to the sea, but, as shown by pledges. All over the country the press is ringing in praise of his sturdy action, and an impetus is assured for primary nominations that will help it along very Incidentally, the episode materially. may remind us how strongly the vetoing and non-pardoning Executive or the stern and heavy-sentencing Judge intrenches himself in the hands of the people. The highest qualification for affectionate and enthusiastic popular regard in a public official is that he is "his own man."

SENTIMENTAL VERDICTS.

Sentimental juries have been made the subject of reproach to America by foreign critics, and yet outside Great Britain the record of European justice not only is not better than our own, but far worse. No capital punishment is inflicted for murder or any other great crime in Italy or Switzerland, and while capital punishment is not prohibited by law in France, Austria the German States or Russia, nevertheless murderers when convicted do not invariably suffer capital punishment, as they do in Great Britain. In France or Spain, when some great crime is committed under circumstances of great and revolting atrocity, the assassin is pretty sure to undergo the guillotine or the garrote. Political assassins and anarchist bomb-throwers suffer the death penalty in France, Spain, Germany, Austria and Russia; but in France sentimental juries quite often acquit a murderer who pretends that he or she took life because of some transport of fury born out of love or jealousy. Sometimes It is an "injured" husband who murders his wife because "he loved her so deeply" that he could ont refrain from cutting her throat, if not with neatness, at least with dispatch. Sometimes it is a "wronged' wife, or perhaps only a "wronged woman," who vindictively kills the

siren that stole her lover. Whenever it is possible to plead "the grand passion" in abatement for assassination, the murderer in France has an excellent chance to escape with small punishment. Even if convicted of murder, the death penalty is seldom inflicted upon these sentimental stabbers or shooters of either sex. A murder committed for purposes of robbery would be punished with death, but a murder committed to avenge a real or fancied social wrong would hardly be

ultimately secured. On the 27th ult-Comte de Cornuller, who shot and killed at Paris his beautiful wife, November, was acquitted of the charge of murder, and the verdict was received with applause. The Countess had been separated from her husband some four years, having left him with the approval of her family, because of his brutal and inhuman violence, expressed by words and blows. The Count, in his defense, alleged that the Countess and her solicitor, M. Leroux, were maintain-ing an intrigue, and that he shot and killed her in the house of the lawyer. The friends of the Countess, who was the daughter of the Count de Vianney, said that M. Leroux was simply acting as her legal adviser in the matter of her projected suit for divorce from the brutal husband, whose cruelty had forced her to leave him four years before her death. - According to this French verdict, a

man who has driven his wife to leave him by abuse has a right to murder her on the mere suspicion of an intrigue with the lawyer she employs to press her divorce suit. This French verdict outdoes in its enormous outrage on justice the worst of our sentimental verdicts. A man who had not lived with his wife for four years, because his cruelty had driven her to take to flight, could not murder her with impunity in America as she left the house of her legal adviser in her suit for divorce. And yet this verdict was applauded in Paris. An American jury might acquit a man who made strong proof that he had in a fit of rage murdered the invader of his home, but no American jury would ever acquit a man of murder who confessed that he had shot his wife, whom he had driven from home, to death in a public doorway on the mere suspicion that her visit to her legal adviser in her sult for divorce was merely a mask for an intrigue. The American jury would say that he was a most cruel, foul and cowardly murderer, for whose crime there was ness, because he knew that the trial tained a pledge that a Republican Leg- for divorce would make a legal record of his marital inhumanity, and under the pretext of "wounded honor" he murdered, not the legal adviser he pretended was her paramour, but the poor woman he had with curses driven from

his home four years before:

The latest report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that Portland has shipped more than one-ninth of all of the wheat exported from the United States for the first ten months of the pass through the course which had been current cereal year. There are but three other ports in the United States that lead Portland in prominence as a wheat exporter-New Orleans and Galveston by less than 10 per cent, and New York by about 50 per cent. The foreign wheat exports of the metropolis rent cereal year, are greater than those of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Duluth, Mobile, Norfolk and Portsmouth combined. lumbia River as a commercial highway. While Portland has exported one-ninth of all of the wheat shipped from the United States, the State of Oregon produced last year only about one-thirtieth of the entire crop of the country. It is thus plain that Portland through its admirable location, has handled the wheat of a vast territory beyond the confines of the State of Oregon. This wheat has floated seaward through Portland harbor because of a down-hill haul from the farthermost wheat farm of Idaho, Washington and Oregon to Portland, and a deep and rapidly improving channel to the sea. As with wheat, so with other products of the farm. Portland never has been and never will be compelled to depend on the limited territory which must suffice pire of marvelous natural wealth, Portland has expanded from the "mud landing between Oregon City and Astoria" to one of the blg seaports of the country. The Columbia River annually carries seaward from Portland a commerce of over \$20,000,000, and it is steadily increasing as the channel in the river is improved. It is not alone Portland and Oregon that profit by this the wheat exports, this river is handling the products of an immense area beyond the state line. Any improvements that will facilitate or cheapen the handling of vessels on the river will confer relatively the same benefits on the interior farmer that will be enjoyed

by the citizens of Portland. Andrew Carnegie quits business with \$200,000,000 in cash. How did he get so vast a sum? Primarily, through the favor of the Government, which "protected" him against foreign competition during long years, while he used his opportunity to deny to labor its just share and at the same time to extort from consumers unconscionable prices The donation of \$10,000,000 which he is now making so ostentatiously in Scotland was taken away from those to whom it rightfully belonged in America, Observe that Carnegie got this money under pretense of "protecting" the American workingman. It is a consistent outcome of the whole colossal fraud

that the money now goes to Europe. The Rev. S. B. Dexter, who was one of the committee making an investigation of drinking among soldiers at Fort Sheridan, has come out squarely as an advocate of the restoration of the Army canteen. "I have talked with Army officers and enlisted men, as well as the officials and citizens of Highwood," he said, "and I am convinced that the canteen is a benefit to the soldiers. It seems certain that they will secure drink somehow. This being so, I have become convinced that less physical and moral injury comes to them when the canteen is open."

The Massachugetts Legislature recently voted by the narrow margin of 70 to 71 to sustain the law against fishing on Sunday. It used to be a crime to be found driving on Sunday or riding except "on an errand of mercy or

The valuation of Multnomah County is to be largely increased, on the assessment rolls, this year. It is felt, of course, that there should be more money for local officials to spend. The taxpayer is merely the spoil of officialdom. The Rev. Percy S. Grant, of the Prot-

estant Episcopal Church, New York City, in a recent sermon declared that he believed with John Wesley and many other great thinkers that animals

commutation is obtained and pardon M'KINLEY AND THE NORTHWEST

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The entire country will regret the affliction which has compelled Mr. Mc-Kinley to cut short his tour at a time when only about a third of it was completed. In the case of the Northwest this sympathy will be mingled with disappointment, although, of course, the disappointment will be lost sight of in the presence of the sympathy. Historic-ally, some of the most interesting portions of the country were still ahead of the President in the circuit which had been marked out. Mr. McKinley, who is still in California's metropelis, San Francisco, has already visited its ancient capital at Monterey. He has passed through part of the locality which saw, back in those memorable Summer days of 1846, the raising of the flag inscribed with the star and the bear in that "bear flag revolt" which was designed to form the "Republic of California," prepara tory to its annexation to the United States. In the region in which he is stopping at the present moment, and in part of that through which he has passed, the history was made which advanced the United States' southwestern boundary to the Pacific.

Mr. McKinley is still at an age which makes him one of the youngest of the Presidents, yet the things which have just been mentioned, and many of the principal events in the history of the region which lies just ahead of him on the route which had been marked out for him to traverse, have occurred within his own lifetime. The great Northwest has become United States territory since his birth. What was called the "Oregon country" figured on the map for many decades before Mr. McKinley was born. but he was over two years old when, in the treaty with England in the days of Polk, it became part of the American domain. The Yankee skipper, Gray, discovered the Columbia in 1782, and Lewis and Clark in 1806 sailed down from Its headwaters to the Pacific. Aster put up his little fur-trading factory at the spot which bears his name as far back as 1811, which passed out of his hands during the War of 1812. Wyeth, Kelley Spaiding, Marcus Whitman, the Leeand many other Americans whose names are identified with the early annals of Oregon were in that country long before the President was born, but he is almost old enough to remember the day when England's joint occupation of it ended, and when, as undisputed American ter-ritory, the Stars and Stripes were first raised over the region now comprising the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming. If the President had been permitted to

marked out before his affliction came, he would have seen many things which would have revived his recollection of one of the most interesting chapters of American history. The map of the United States as it was at his birth in 1844 would look odd if placed beside the map of today. Not only did the earlier map not contain the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, but Texas also was missing from It. Very nearly 1,000,000 square miles of territory in the far West, in the contiguous part of the United States, was added to America's domain in the early days of Mr. McKin-ley's boyhood. This is about a third of the present area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and the accessions of 1898. Swinging through the States of Oregon, Washington and Montana, on the line which he was to travel on his course eastward, he would have passed over territory ruled by England's Hudson's Bay Company until a time within the recol-lection of hundreds of thousands of persons still living. Utes, Sioux, Pawness, Blackfeet and others of the flercest warriors which civilized men ever encountered in the wild regions of the world held away in the great Northwest and along the country's northern border through the tler of states marked out in his itinerary as originally arranged, until long after he reached manhood's years. The names of Long, Lander, Bonneville, Stansbury, Fremont and other explorers would have risen in his mind as he rode through the country which they helped to bring to the world's attention. The names and personality of Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, John Colter, Jim Baker, Chief Joseph. Red Cloud, Sitting Bull and other white and red plainsmen and mountaineers would have gained concreteness and vividness for him as he swept across the vast expanses which they have made classic ground for all Americans.

The Pacific Looming Up.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In former days only a few scraps of news came from the region of the world's greatest ocean. The attention of civilized nations was centered elsewhere. All that has been changed within the last four or five years, especially in the United States. Our western boundary has moved across the Pacific and the gates of the Orient are at our own doors. This country is happily situated in relation to the vast body of water leading to the most populous regions of the earth. At our Pacific ports a ship of any draft can receive her cargo and go to its destination along a straight line. No continents need be rounded and no canals traversed. It is practically a ferriage from harbor to harbor, whether in Asia, Australia, South America or the innumerable islands between Alaska and Cape Horn. No transportation could be surer, safer, cheaper or more direct.

Henceforth, it is clear, the Pacific must play an important part in American political affairs. It is to be a main outlet for the production of this country and for the expansion of its commerce. The Nicaragua Canal, the largest work of transportation improvement ever contemplated by the United States, will be an arm of the Pacific joining West and East together. That canal and the system of Pacific railroads will make the United States the connecting link for traffic between the two hemispheres. Any political party that obstructs the development of trade in the Pacific will run against the American spirit of enterprise and be run over by American destiny. The farmers, manufacturers, merchants and artisans of this country need the Pacific, with all that it implies, in their business, and politicians who attempt to block the way will be taught a lesson.

No Limit to Our Expansion. Indianapolis News. The simple fact is that this country to

The simple fact is that this country to-day, with its opportunities and ideals, is aimost as different from what it was when Bryan first made his appeal for the Presi-dency as it is from the country that ex-isted before the Civil War. We have world ideas where before we had merely sectional ideas, Our manufacturers are talking of the markets of India as they used to talk of the markets of Indiana. We see no limit to the expansive power We see no limit to the expansive power of American enterprise, and we face it with the full flush of confinence. A revolution is taking place in the South as a result of these things. Losing somewhat the traditional fear of race domination, the South is facing the future as it never did before.

AMUSEMENTS.

In "Arrah-na-Pogue," the play pre-sented by Charles Erin Verner at Cor-dray's last night, that inimitable Irish actor proved that he is possessed of really west taken he is possessed of actor proved that he is possessed of really great falents, for not only was his impersonation of Shaun the Post good in itself, but it was so good as to rise superior to very indifferent support and make the evening's entertainment well worth sitting through. As the simple-hearted, honest, happy-go-lucky Irish peasant, Mr. Verner is certainly at his best, for no character could fit him more perfectly. He has that rare faculty of drawing a very faint boundary line bedrawing a very faint boundary line be tween humor and pathos, and he is not more droll as village wit than tender as a lover. His brogue rolls easily and naturally from his lips, for it is the language they love best, and one does not hear it in such perfection this side of the bogs. Even such a company as he has selected to support him fannot ruin the beautiful lines of Beaucicault, and certainly the playwriter could have asked for no better interpreter of what he in-tended Shaun to say than Mr. Verner. The support was atrengthened last night by the addition of Ida Maloon, a decided-

by the addition of the maines, a decladely pretty little actress, who in the name part gave evidence of considerable talent. Louis Belmour made a good villian of Michael Feeny, and the remainder of the cast were on hand to assist in makup the stage pictures. . 'Arrah-na-Pogue' will be repeated to-

night.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Harry Corson Clarke at Cordray's. Harry Corson Clarke, who first became known to Portland play-goers as the comedian of the old Frawley company, and who has since added to his reputation by starring on his own account, will begin a week's engagement at Cordray's next Sunday night in his new comedy. "What Did Tomkins Do?" This play was written for Mr. Clarke, and the part he assumes is the kind that fits him best that of an old and rather hilarious gentleman. Mr. Clarke is said to have a strong supporting company, fine costumes and settings.

Notes of the Stage. The Frawleys are in their fifth week at

John F. Cordray has returned from a brief business trip to Seattle. The Cummings stock company is playing a successful engagement in Los An-

"Sag Harbor" made a decided hit in San Francisco, even without Mr. Herns to play Cap'n Dan Marbie.

Mrs. Fiske recently closed her season in Detroit. She will play next Winter in her own theater in New York.

So successful has been the engagement of the Nelli company in San Francisco that they are considering an indefinite stay in that city.

George L. Baker, manager of the Ba-ker City Theater, and formerly assistant manager of the Marquam, is spending a few days in Portland.

Chinese Mother-in-Law Treatment. Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, who lived for more than 26 years in China, has completed a trunslation of the accepted authority on Chinese etiquette, written by Lady Tsad, of the Han dynasty, hearly 18 centuries ago. It contains the following instructions on the correct behavior of a wife toward her husband's mother:

When your mother-in-law sits, you should re-spectfully stand, Obey quickly her commands. In the morning early rise And quietly open the doors, Making no hoise to awaken her. Her tollet articles hasten to prepare; Her washbowl and towel,

All bring together. Let not the water be too cold or too hot When the mother-in-law awakens: All these things respectfully present to her, Then immediately retire to one side. Until her tollet is completed. Then approach and present the morning salu

Again retire and prepare her tea.

Again retire and prepare her tea.

Quickly and cheerfully carry it to her;

After which the breakfast table arrange,

Place the spoons and chopsticks straight,

The rice cooked soft, and

Let the meat be thoroughly done. From ancient days until nov old people have had sick teeth;
Therefore let not the food be so d
That your mother-in-law
With labor valuly cats,
Daily the three meals
Thus carefully prepare.
When deviness And your great one (mother-in-law) desires to

sleep, Carefully for her spread the bed. When she may peacefully rest, And you may retire to your room. Following these instructions, All your superiors will praise you

All that know you will esteem you as good. Belated, but Valuable.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Commissioner Schurman's statemen that the collapse of the Filipino insur-rection was due to the re-election of rection was due to the re-election of President McKinley, though belated, is valuable, as coming from one more thor oughly conversant with the situation in Luzon, both before and since the elec-tion, than can be supposed of the news-paper writers who made the same declaration a long time previously. Mr. Schurman's evidence carries with it the clinching of the indictment brought against the Bryanite anti-imperialists, which accused them of being the real backbone of the insurrection. delicious memory for Bryanites to ru-

Young Men to the Front.

minate upon!

Boston Journal. It is a far cry to 1904, but this now seems certain—that the Republican Presidential nomination three years hence will go to a younger man (than Senator Hanna), to a representative of the newer type of Republicanism. The forward and expanding policies of the Republican party have drawn to it in the past few years the young men of the Nation, and the Republican party of today is more distinctively a young men's party than ever before in its existence.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Has it occurred to you that the intial letter J played a not inconspictuous part in the recent game of pitch and toes in Wall street? In former times of storm and stress we had J. Gould and J. Fisk.
Now we have J. Pierpont Morgan, J. R.
Keene, J. J. Hill, J. Stillman, J. Schiff,
J. H. Moore, J. W. Gates, J. Loeb and
George J. Gould."—New York Press. Why omit the J public?

Telling the Bees. Bugens Field.
Out of the bouse where the slumberer lay,
Grandfather came one Summer day,
And under the pleasant orchard trees
He spake this wise to the murmuring bees

"The clover bloom that kinsed her feet
And the posy bed where she used to play.
Have honey store, but none so sweet
As ere our little one went away.
O bees, sing soft, and bees, sing low;
For she is gone who loved you so." A wonder fell on the listening bees,

A wonder fell on the listening bees.
Under those pleasant orchard trees,
And in their toil that Summer day
Even their murmuring seemed to say:
"Child, O child, the grass is cool,
And the posses are wating to hear the sons
Of the bird that swings by the shaded pool,
Waiting for one that tarrists long."
'Twas so they called to the little one then,
As if to call her back again.

O gentle bees. I have come to say, That grandfather fell aslesp today, And we know by the smile on grandfather face

He has found his dear one's biding pl So, bees, sing soft, and, bees, sing low.
As over the honey fields you sweep—
To the trees abloom and the flowers ablow
Sing of grandfather fast asten;
And ever beneath these orchard trees
Find cheer and shelter, gentle bees. NOTE AND COMMENT,

Mr. Morgan seems to have bought every-

thing in Europe except the thro Pettigrew isn't talking about the strike. He is one of the bloated himself now

The Congressional Record has not yet printed a line about the Washington mur-

Did it ever occur to any one"that perhaps that Philadelphia doctor who manded \$100,000 for needed the money."

Will not blie as they ought, A discumstance most hard to bear, Now that they can't be bought.

cluded to take a back seat. The old lady is nearly strenuous enough to take it in the New York stock exchange.

The Downger Empress has now con

"I don't care." Lipton said. "If my yacht Was beat, for another I've gacht." But the second was built And it caused him to wall! When the first beat her out a whole lacht.

Carter Harrison is said to have abandoned his ambition to be President. It is understood that Adiai E. Stevenson has done the same thing.

Ye need not feel so great, O trees, Because ye leave in Spring, For does not every servant girl Do that same very thing?

A reader contributed the following: She was returning from the links on foot, along a shaddy by-street, but the April sun was golden, she was wearing a new dress. She was young, and, best of all. He was with her. She was radtant. He suggested taking a car.

"We will at the next corner," ahe said. "I always wait for the car at that corner. There is a little gracery store there, kept by a funny German family, a roly-poly papa and mamma and two little flaxenhaired boys. The children amuse me immensely. I want you to see them. I am quite intimate with them. They have christened me The Picture Lady, because one day I brought my kodak and photographed them on the grocery steps. I must show you the picture; just too cute, with their little fat elbows and knees poking out through the holes in their clothes. See, there is one of them now, the elder, and my special conquest I have accepted all sorts of gifts from him-sour oranges, stale candy, dried apples, and even a dead mouse that he had caught in a trap. Dear little chap! Isn't he picturesque, now?"

Then the dear little chap caught sight of her and shouted:

"Hello, Picture Lady!" and dropping his bread and molasses he ran after her to-the corner. "Bay, I've got a horsel" he announced with much importance. "Did you know that I've got a horse?"

"Why no, Ricard, I don't know," she answered sweetly. "Is it a rocking horse?" "Naw," contemptuously: "It's a 'live'

horse, one that can eat hay, an' trot, an' go 'he-he-he!" "Oh my!" gasped she, endeavoring to appear suitably impressed, and in an evil moment she added: "Is it a big

horse, Ricard?"
"Yes, sir." with emphasis, "It's as big as-as-"Ricard looked vainly around for a suitable object of comparison. Well, it's head is bigger'n your head," he asserted. "Did you know its head is bigger'n your head?"

"No. I didn't know." "It's lots bigger; and its ears is big-"Mercy, what a glant horse it must

be," she said. "And its feet-"Here Ricard stopped to peep under the hem of her golf dress-"Oh, its feet's even so much bigger'n your feet."

A faint tinge of pink stole into her cheeks at this, and he saw it and smiled mischievously; but Ricard was oblivious of everything except the necessity of impressing her with the enormous size of his horse, "Say," he iterated: you know its feet's ever an' over so

"No." faintly. "Well they are; an' its le-" "Ricard!" The word cut the golden sunshine like a knife, and Ricard's innocent eyes were lifted to hers in amazement.

"I was only tellin you that my horse's le-" With flaming face she darted at him and seized his dirty little hand. "Goodbye, Ricard, good-bye, dear; the car is coming." She precipitated herself into the middle of the street so recklessly that the motorman rang the alarm bell, yet, as she lifted her foot to the step Ricard's keen little eyes were making notes, and he shouted after her, triumphantly:

"There, I knowed my horse's le-The car door slammed, and she breathed. He sat down beside her, but looked dreamily back toward the grocery

"Dear, picturesque little chap," he

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Short Term Usually.-Tourist-How long does riff hold office in this county? Native (of Bloody Gulch)-Just as long as be continues to draw first, -Puck. Bifkins (who is giving a party)-What do you get an evening for waiting at entertainments? Waiter—Eve shiftings, sir; but if there is to be singing I must ask six, sir.—Tit-Bits.

And Now Look at Him!-"See that magni over there?" Yes What of him? "Well, 20 years ago that man arrived in New York City with only a million deliars in his pocket."—Life.

The Difficulty .- Manager-I am sorry you wish to resign. What is the trouble? Star-lt is too much of a strain on me to try to live up to the salary your press agent says I get.—Baltimore American.

Greening (shopping with his wife)—Here is something that will make you a nice dress. Mrs. Greening—On, nobody is wearing that this season. Greening—Well, what's the matter with this picco? Mrs. Greening—Oh, that's too common. Everybody is wearing it,—Chicago News.

News.

in Halleluia Town.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution. he namin' o' the settlement wur hard to The namin' o' the settlement was made bring about:
Each feller made suggestions, an' still we wus

in doubt: So, we halt a big town meetin', an'-peared like Providence—
We named her "Halleinia," an' we've all been happy sence!
They ain't no growlers in it—on every plane an' slone

an' slope The sun is shinin' brightly—the stars air whisperin' hope; An' all the folks 'll tell you, fer miles an

miles aroun'. They ain't no thorns along the road to Hallelula Town!

Twus inspiration in it—that Halleluia name! it brung about good feelin', it set our souls An' what to us air mansions in cities of re-

So long as we air happy in Hallsjula Town? For there the birds air single', the fields air

flowerin' fine; The sun jest don't know nothin' but how to rise an' shire! An' what a bicased world 'twould he-without

If follow olks would only emigrate to Halleinia Town!