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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers and cooler; ting to northwesterly winds. PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1901.

ANOTHER WHITMAN MYTH ES-SAYIST.

There are persons whose nature is persons that adheres to the Whitman myth, Plain facts of history do not satisfy them. They want fables. For plain facts are prosaic, and fables appeal to the imagination, of which they are the offspring.

Whitman was a veritable though merely ordinary, historical character. He was a pioneer of like quality with others. The contention of his worshipers is that he "saved Oregon." That is, Oregon would have been lost to the United States but for his "Winter ride."

Nothing could be more unfounded. Admit that the purpose of his journey, and its sole purpose, was to impress on the Administration at Washington a sense of the importance of Oregon and of the urgency of action for maintenance of the claims of the United States. That was not the sole purpose of his journey, but only an incidental one. But admit it was the sole purpose. In fact, it was unnecessary, and the result would have been the same had he never made the Winter journey, and indeed had he never existed. No candid mind, without prepossessions, can study the history and reach any other conclu-

There was an American settlement in Oregon which was strong enough to assert the sovereignty of the United States, and which, during Whitman's absence, organized the Provisional Government. The first large migration to Oregon-that of 1843-which had been assembling on the Missouri frontier for a year before its start, was not had nothing to do with it, and could overtook it on the Upper Platte after which time he was very serviceable to it as an adviser and guide. But it could have come through, and no one doubts that it would have come through, without him. This reinforcement confirmed the American ascendancy, which already had been asserted

in the country. In the Homiletic Review for July a son of Rev. Samuel Parker, who came to Oregon the year before Whitman came, is to publish an article which will assert once more that Whitman "saved Oregon." Advance sheets of the article are already furnished. But the effort is the fruit of the same fondness for myth, and of the same disposition for hero worship so often manifest heretofore. Nobody questions the historical Mich of Whitman among our ploneers. He did important service; but he didn't "save" Oregon. In fact, there never was actual danger of the loss of Oregon to the United States from the time of the restoration of the old status, after the War of 1812. The only question was what the northern boundary should be. It was the murder of Whitman that furnishes the ground results to his work as a pioneer. There is a sort of people who worship the man whose life is a sacrifice to an effort or cause. With such, the imagination supplies everything necessary

There is great profit in ships, and subsidies are not needed. The fact that money is rushing into ship-building is proof enough. The great steamships are making large sums of money. Samuel A. Wood, in Ainslie's Magazine for June, discusses the ocean steamship as a type of modern business. He presents valuable statistics as to capital,

expenses and profits. The money-makers in the Atlantic trade, he says, are the large carriers of modern speed, such as the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania and the Cunarder Ivernia. Vessels of this class cost from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 each. Such vessel earns \$50,000 in a single voyage, at a cost of \$20,000. But it costs \$45,000 to run such a ship as the Deutschland across the sea; yet when the passenger traffic is heavy the voyage pays well.

Mr. Wood estimates that the cost of all the passenger and cargo carriers in service between Europe and the Atlantic ports of America is \$250,000,000. The wealth of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company is represented by ships and piers valued at \$50,000,000. It employe on its fleet 7000 persons and gives employment on land to nearly 9000. The White Star Line pays New York City \$217,000 annual rental for piers; the Cunard Line, \$120,000, and the American Line, \$88,000. Of the ships docking at New York, the estimated value is as follows: The Hamburg- stock since its organization, of which | Southern Italy shows a very high aver-

American Line, \$15,000,000; North German Lloyd, \$15,000,000; White Star, \$12,-000,000; Cunard, \$19,000,000; American, including Red Star, \$10,000,000; Atlantic Transport, \$10,000,000; French, \$8,000,000; Holland-America, \$7,000,000. The Ham-burg-American Line's fleet consists of 109 ocean-going craft, of about 600,000 tons. The North German Lloyd's ton-nage is more than 500,000. The British line, the Peninsular & Oriental, has 58 ships, of 313,000 tons. There are about 100 American steamships in the foreign trade, at the port of New York, some of them of high rank.

All the leading American shipyards are crowded with orders. Subsidies are not needed, and if subsidies are paid the money will go to men and to combinations already enormously rich. The great subsidy bill is a shameless graft, Yet it will be powerfully supported, and there is danger it may pass.

THE ENGLISH NATURE.

Of the charming essay which Professor Brander Matthews contributes to the June Harper's, the most damaging criticism that can be made is, perhaps, his curious choice of its name; r while it purports to be a discussion of the debt our English language owes to good King Alfred, it is in reality a thoughtful and illuminative study in British and American ethnology. traces the source of these two allied characters, in their laws, language, poitical and literary achievement, and his conclusions are both interesting and instructive. Mr. Matthews takes his text from that chief expositor of English, Stopford Brooke, thus: "The poetry of England has owed much to the different races which mingled with the original English race; it has owed much to the different types of poetry it absorbed-Greek, Latin, Welsh, French, Italian, Spanish; but below all these admixtures the English nature wrought its steady will. It seized, it transmuted, it modified, it mastered these admixtures both of races and of song." King Alfred is merely the convenient hook on which Mr. Matthews hangs his contribution.

It is our essayist's task to develop this process of original force persisting through assimilations; first in Britain, and then to extend the investigation to America. There survive in both such that they must have heroes to these English-speaking races many if worship or to deify. It is this class of not most of the characteristics which Tacitus in a celebrated passage at-tributes to the Teutons of 2000 years ago. Yet they have been something modified. The English Teuton has taken on impetuosity and swiftness of perception from the Celt, enrichment from the Norman, strength from the Scotch. And in America a similar amalgamation has been going on. Just as the Angles, Saxons and Jutes had mingled in Great Britain to make the Englishmen, and had been modified by Celtic, Norman and Latin influences, so "here in the United States the Puritan and the Cavaller, the Dutchman and the Huguenot and the German, the Irish and the Scotch and the Scotch-Irish, have all blended to make the American."

If we trace the English law and literature from Alfred's noble beginnings down through the Norman conquest and then through Chaucer, we come at length to the masterful period of Elizabeth, and it is interesting to come upon Mr. Matthews' contention that the true Elizabethans of today, in venturesomeness and imaginative energy. are not in Britain, but in America. Here it is, he avers, the characteristic energy of the English stock, most exuberantly displayed under Elizabeth, has gained in strength with its westward migration, "since every native American must be the descendant of some man more venturesome than his kin who thought best to stay at home." And for defense against our lack of poetry he quotes Lowell on the descendants of the Puritans, to the effect that they organized by Whitman, for he, in fact, had enough of imagination, or they would never have conceived "the great de whose books are states, and which is written on this continent from Maine to California."

This is not a place one would expect to encounter the deadly struggle between Darwinism and Weismannism, but here it is, in Mr. Matthews' interesting inquiry whether what we call a race nature is, after all, a real thing. Is the organism the legacy of heredity or the product of its environment? The fact is, of course, that the extreme position on each side is modified by the other. We shall not concede to the opponents of Weismann that the charac teristics of the Greeks or Romans, for example, are not the results of any native predisposition to art in the one case or administration in the other, but due solely to circumstances of cllmate, of geographical situation and of historical position; nor fully agree that the Romans, had they been in the place of the Greeks, would have revealed themselves as masters of form, and the Greeks, mutatis mutandis, would have been warriors and lawyers. We shall allow that too much stress has doubtless been laid upon inherent qualities and too little upon environment; but at the last we must recognize the widefor the myth which attributes so great by different racial natures of Teuton and Celt, Roman and Gaul. And not the least of the evidences is the persistence of the English nature, which, through all its admixtures, "wrought its steady will."

A TRUST AGAINST PORTLAND.

.We find this in the Baker Republican, a paper which is friendly to Portland: Portland seems to wake up once in a while to the necessity of a great smelter at that point, that will accommodate the great mining belt surrounding her; but she soon falls asleep again. She ought to give us the smelter or decide we don't need it, and tell us so.

spense is painful. Portland should have built a smelter long ago. Nothing would have been more beneficial to the mining industry of the entire Northwest, especially Oregon. There is no reason why a smelter at Portland should not be successful as well as the plants at Tacoma and Everett. The Tacoma smelter is being increased to 400 tons a day, and a copper and lead plant is being added. When the improvements are made the works will give employment to 600 men. Tacoma treats ore from all parts of Oregon, ore that should properly be

reduced at Portland. The mistakes, mismanagement and lack of enterprise of the past were serious enough, but just now we are facing a worse situation. In the past we wouldn't go shead if we could; now it appears that we couldn't if we would, without placating the lead trust, oth- ulation. The difference in quality beerwise the American Smelting & Refining Company. This corporation is pretty nearly the whole thing in the smelting and refining business. It has \$50,000,000 of preferred stock and a large issue of common stock. It has paid larger per cent of homicides than the over \$3,600,000 dividends on preferred most civilized countries of Europe,

Its policy is similar to that of the Standard Oil Company. It ruthlessly crushes competition in the transporta-tion and reduction of ore, but encourages the producers of the orè-the raw maerial-and permits them to realize good profits. It has recently submitted to the miners of Colorado a schedule of payment for silver-lead ores. It is w negotiating for the consolidation of the silver-lead producers of the Coeur d'Alenes, with a view to controlling them. The course it is pursuing looks like a hold-up of the mining interests of the Rocky Mountain States, though so excellent an authority as the Engineering and Mining Journal thinks not. The publication justifies the trust because the price of lead has been maintained "at a high level," resulting "in great profit to all the miners whose ore has contained lead." That is, the trust pays the miner a little more for his raw material as an excuse to maintain the New York price of lead at "a high level" and thus rob the consumer.

J. K. Clark, of Montana, brother to United States Senator Clark, came to Portland recently to look over the field with a view to building a smelter. The location satisfied him, as everything necessary for the building and maintaining of a smelter can be had laid down here on favorable terms. But the lead trust gave him food for thought. He found that a 200-ton smelter would produce from 20 to 40 tons of lead a day. Now, the trust owns all the principal refining plants in the country, and it would like to own all the smelters. It is the only purchaser of lead in considerable quantities. Obviously, Mr. Clark must make some deal with the trust if he is to build a smelter in Portland with any assurance of making money out of it. The trust is preparing to build at Salt Lake a smelter of 2000 tons capacity, which will, doubtless, draw on the ores of Oregon, Washington and Idaho-Portland's field.

Portland is not asleep on the smelter enterprise. It is simply "up against" a gigantic trust, which is this year paying at the rate of 8 per cent on its \$50,000,000 of preferred stock.

VALUABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Italians are coming to this country by the hundred thousand, and are proving a most valuable addition to the population. They are hard workers abstemious, strong, hardy and intelligent. For the greater part they are peasants, thoroughly skilled in tillage. They have succeeded in winning a good living from the hill pastures and abandoned farms of New England. They are crowding to this country at the rate of 8000 a month, and intelligent American observers are glad that they are coming, because there is a place for them in the ranks of our agricultural workers, and our unskilled labor. Fifty years ago our unskilled labor was chiefly represented by the Irish peasant immigration which poured into this ountry in a flood from 1846 to 1855. There is no more athletic race in the world than the Irish peasantry, and their strong arms built all our railroads and digged all our canals up to about 1860. But the Irish immigration is not nearly as large as it was in the years following the famine of 1845-47, and the Irish are an energetic race who soon get beyond the sphere of unskilled labor. They soon become small farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, and their vacant places have been taken largely in railroad labor by the Italians.

The Italian has not so powerful a handicapped at first by his ignorance of the English language, but he soon "picks up" our tongue; he is hardy, pa-tient, industrious and economical, because he comes from a land where these virtues are necessary to get a living. It is doubtful if any field laborers this side of India and China work so hard for so little pay as the Italian peasant and it would not be hard on the prois obliged to do in his native land. Italy is taxed to death to support a very large standing army, and the Italian peasantry of recent years have been taking to flight by thousands. During the last fifteen years the hardy, vigorous Italian immigrant has made all our railroad cuts and embankments. His superior quickness and intelligence will ultimately enable him to leave field of unskilled manual labor to the Slav, even as the Irishman abandoned

It to the Italian. The capacity of the Italian immigrant for rapid improvement is shown in the Argentine Republic, where climate and social conditions have favored his development, and where he has attained the first rank in the industries of the country. Italians own nearly half the commercial firms in Ruenos Avres with a capital of \$150,000,000, and more than half its workshops. Italian architects have built the greater part of Buenos Ayres; Italians have all the river carrying trade and two-thirds of the coasting trade; Italian peasants and men of business own nearly all the corn farms. The production of corn and artificial grasses has been created by the Italians, who own rural property to the value of \$50,000,000, and one in every eight is a proprietor. The bulk of the engineering and milling, the paper and soap industries, almost all the hat and tobacco manufactures, most of the cement and marble works, a large part of the tanning and tinned meat business is in the hands of Italians. In wheatgrowing they form the enormous majority of the population. A Pledmontese proprietor plants 67,000 acres in wheat; an Italian firm mows 12,000 acres of temporary grasses; an Italian, the foremost wine producer of South America, has 2500 acres under vines. The Italian vinegrowers of Mendoza and San Juan and Buenos Ayres produce every year 33,000,000 gallons of wine. All this has been done by uneducated, poverty-stricken Italian peasants in a few years. The Italian immigrants who have performed this mighty work in Argentina are identical in quality and capacity with the Italian immigrants that were formerly condemned in the United States as useless or dangerous

paupers. The popular prejudice against Italian immigration rests chiefly upon a confusion of a genuine Italian peasant immigration with the comparatively worthless, homicidal, mongrel, so-called Italian immigration from Sicily and Naples. Sicily has been ruled in succession by Greeks, Romans, Moors, Spanlards and Frenchmen; Calabria and Naples have much of this mongrel poptween these Italian mongrels of Sicily and the extreme south of Italy and the fine peasantry that people Middle and Northern Italy is shown by the fact that while Northern Italy shows no

\$959,000 has been paid thus far in 1901. age for homicide. The highest average for homicide is found among the poor, brutalized miners of Sicily, who are absolutely illiterate. Popular education has almost eliminated homicide in the Ticino, the Italian canton of Switzerland, where sixty years ago homicides were frequent and ignorance abounded. The criminal associations, like the Mafia, are confined to Stelly, Calabria and Naples, and it is this quality of so-called "Italian" immigrants that are as prompt to use a knife murderously in a trivial quarrel as an Anglo-Saxon would be to use his flat.

> The letter of Mrs. Dye's in the Sunday paper has; besides many other things of interest, two points of testimony which will engage the attention of Oregonians. She is in the East, looking into the sources of Oregon history. She has been to see several members of the Clark family, of which George Rogers Clark, the noted Kentucky explorer, and William Clark, who came with Meriwether Lewis to the Oregon region in 1805, have been famous representatives. In no case does the family spell its name with the suffixed "e," which many people stubbornly persist in adding. If anybody wants final evidence of the fallacy of the suffixed "e," Mrs. Dye's letter affords it. The second point of testimony mentioned of her letter will cause Oregonians regret. This is the ignorance in the East of Lewis and Clark. Even at the centers of culture and information, these great men are almost in complete oblivion. While some Oregonians have known this, many more have not, and to the latter the information will awaken a sad realization. The 1905 centennial will eulogize and establish the memory of Lewis and Clark. We begin now to see how inadequate the celebration would be as a mere memorial. The means to revive the names of Lewis and Clark is the American Pacific Exposition. The memory of those explorers will give the event significance, and the event will redound to the fame of Lewis and Clark. The 1905 centennial is the duty of the Pacific Northwest, and every man, woman and child in the Pacific Northwest is in obligation to share that duty. We, of this country, are almost the only ones who know or sound the names of Lewis and Clark. Here, then, is our opportunity to repay the debt we owe these two great bene-

factors of our prosperity. The people of Vancouver, it is said, are not satisfied with the information given out in regard to the condition of their closed bank, declaring that it is. not sufficiently explicit. The attitude of the National bank officials seems to be that they alone are entitled to full information in regard to matters that led to the closing of that institution, and that the depositors' interests are of secondary importance. Depositors, on the contrary, feel that the losses, whatever they are, are theirs; that the money in the vaults, of whatever amount, is theirs, and that they are entitled to know all about existing condiattitude of the Controller of the Currency in the premises may be necessary, and no doubt it is dictated by prudence; but it is, nevertheless, in a degree exasperating. Since, however, the only thing to be done by depositors is to possess their souls in patience and await developments, they will show wisdom in so doing without making useless complaint.

A man who has had personal experience in marketing berries makes a senphysique as the Irishman, and he is sible and timely suggestion in regard to berry boxes, old and new. "Scald the boxes in clean, hot water after each using," says Mr. A. H. Buckman. This is a practical, cheap and easy solution of a vexed question. Strict compliance with it would leave neither the Food Commissioner nor the consumer any just grounds for complaint, ducer. Let a card bearing the words containing berries, and if investigation proves the statement to be true, that grower's troubles on the clean-box proposition, and those of his dealer as well, will be ended; provided, of course, that he keeps up the scalding process and markets his berries in clean boxes throughout the season,

> The procrastination of state officials in the Davis school money steal has its compensation. We are spared the sweat and fret and fever of sending him to fall. This may be one of the reasons he was allowed to get away. But, perhaps, if Davis were less of a fellow, there might have been a few obstacles set to his escape.

That President McKinley may be much too easily "worked" for pardons by powerful political and personal influences is proven once more by the pardon of Alexander McKenzie's crookedness in the court business at Nome. Hanna, Hansbrough and others wanted that pardon, and it was enough.

There is no probability that Senator McLaurin will beat Senator Tillman in the contest in the Democratic primaries, to be held in South Carolina in November, But McLaurin shows a plucky spirit, and no doubt has the progressive people of the state largely on his side.

Wallowa Valley is reported at Washington to be the most beautiful and well-kept garden spot in the West. No reason appears for the statement except the fact that it is true. Willamette Valley farmers may take comfort, because it was not meant to pique them. It is deduced from science that Ore-

gon, geologically, is very old. Oregon has been inhabited by white people for nearly three-quarters of a century, and although we confess the number of fossils here is large, such open ridicule from science seems very ungracious.

through the Davis defalcation found its lodgment in the Radir estate. The circumstances point clearly that way. The prose about Aguinaldo after poetry is that he has changed from a George Washington into a common every-day scrub. Of course, this is en-

that a very considerable portion of the

money lost to the State of Oregon

erstwhile American admirers, Our primary election laws are in congruous and unworkable. It is well, therefore, to have judicial examination of them before our people get into a hopeless muddle in trying to apply

CONGRESS MAY RESTORE CANTEEN

Washington special to Chicago Journal. Reports which already have been received and are to be received by the Government from the several Army posts, indicate that the canteen question will be reopened in Congress next. Winter. Accentuating the reports from commanders of posts are those of volunteer investigators, clergymen for the most part, who, since the canteen was abolished, have been trying to find out whether the new order of things is working for or against the common soldier.

result of the wiping out of the canteen were not true.

Against their will these gentlemen have become convinced that the Army officers and the War Department at Washington were right last Winter when they besought Congress to permit the catteen to remain, and that their own preconceived notions were us valueless as the officers and his make-up is nothing short of marveious. He completed his specialty notions of mere theorists are nearly al-

notions of mere theorists are nearly always apt to be.

It was a contest last Winter between the theorists and the practical men. As frequently happens, the former presented what seemed to be a perfect case, and the experience and practical knowledge of the latter counted for nothing against it. But the inevitable reaction has set in and appears to be making rapid headway.

Just what official form the matter will resume that you at heary determined. The Just what official form the matter will assume has not yet been determined. The War Department is receiving frequent reports from post commanders regarding the working of the new law, and is filling them away for future use. These reports, it should be said, are being made in accordance with the usual custom in order that the Secretary of War may have reliable information regarding the condition of the Army, and are not being called for as the result of any preconceived protion of the Army, and are not being called for as the result of any preconceived pro-gramme in the department to attack the new law. Obviously, however, should the reports seem to justify such a step, the Secretary, when he communicates with Congress, through the President, in De-cember, will give that body whatever in-formation he has, basing upon it such suggestions and recommendations as at that time may seem proper.

that time may seem proper.

Whether the Secretary will in terms recommend the repeal of the law, or will content himself with a mere statement of the facts, leaving Congress to make its own deduction, is not known; but that his report, should the facts as a whole agree with those already at hand will in effect with those already at hand, will in effect amount to a severe condemnation of the law, no matter which method he may adopt, is generally admitted. It is believed that the work of the volunteer investigators, all of whom are intense temperance and prohibition en-thusiasts, will help smooth the way to a repeal or modification of the law; and in this connection it is noteworthy that these

people are being encouraged to take up their work wherever they care to.

The War Department thinks that there has ben a substantial change in public opinion regarding the canteen since the bitter fight in Congress last Winter, and that this change will become more diagreed. that this change will become more marked during the Summer and Fall.

CLEVELAND, M'KINLEY AND SILVER Heavy Responsibility of Certain Republican Leaders.

Boston Herald, Ind. Apropos of what has recently been said concerning Messrs. Cleveland, McKinley and the sliver issue, a correspondent asks us if it is true that Mr. McKinley, when in Congress, made a set speech denouncing President Cleveland's attitude on the sliver question. We are not aware that Mr. McKinley ever delivered a speech of this kind in Congress, for, if our memory does not deceive us, the present Exceutive head of our Government was very careful during his Congressional carego not to commit himself too strongly one "clean boxes" be tacked to each crate containing berries, and if investigation proves the statement to be true, the clean box to the clean box publican Convention, which nominated Benjamin Harrison as its Presidential candidate, and as chairman of this com-mittee had thrown upon him, to an unusual degree, the duty of drafting the platform of his party. The currency plank thus prepared and read by him to the assembled convention denounced President Cleveland in the strongest terms, because he had dishonored and discredited silver in our National currepcy system, and had endeavored by this betrayal of trust to place our country upon the basis of the gold standard.
That the Republicans assembled from all over the country in Chicage enthusi-

astically indorsed this sentiment, and that their subserviency to silver was one that their subserviency to silver was one of the leading causes for the terrible financial straits in which we were landed five or six years later, is a fact which should be borne in mind, and, so far as the historian is concerned, will be borne in mind in judging of and commenting upon the financial policy of our Govern-ment. From the time before his in-auguration, in 1885, that he wrote his letter to Mr. Bland, advocating gold as a standard of currency, up to the time of his retirement from the office of President in 1897, Mr. Cleveland was one of the few of our public men whose views respecting the place which silver should hold in our currency system do not admit of criti-cism. The opinions which he entertained If years ago are those which the great majority of the American people hold today; but at that time it needed courage, as well as conviction, to announce and to defend an unqualified gold stand-ard. But for Mr. Cleveland there can be little doubt that our financial system would have been completely demoralised, and that the currency of the country would have sunk in one form or another

to a silver basis.

In the work of pushing silver forward and in denouncing Mr. Cleveland for his stalwart resistance, a number of eminent active. Republicans were aggressively active. Senator Hoar, for example, announced himself as a bimetalist, and even went so far as to assert that he knew no busiso far as to assert that he knew no business man in Massachusetts who was not of the same way of thinking. Indeed, to say that one was a gold monometalist—that is, that there was to be no standard of monetary measurement except gold—was to range one's self alongside of President Cleveland in a—so far as the Republican early was concerned—decidedly undent Cleveland in a-so far as the Reyns-lican party was concerned-decidedly un-popular position. Thus, if Mr. McKinley denounced Mr. Cleveland as a betrayer of public trust because the latter would not aid the silverites in debauching our cur-rency system, he was only for political purposes echoing what was a sentiment adly entertained by the members of

Relations With Great Britain. Philadelphia Record.

Great Britain is our greatest customer for provisions and raw materials. The for provisions and raw materials. In-total of her imports from the United States last year exceeded \$500,000,000. Her trade is worth more to us than is that of all Europe combined. We are vitally interested, then, in the maintenance of ervating to the delicate natures of his her ability to buy, and this ability, how ever great her earnings from her ship-ping interests and foreign investments may be, must be preserved by the en-largement of her market for manufactured products.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harry Corson Clarke, who is always velcome to a Portland audience, delighted welcome to a Portland audience, delighted a big one at Cordray's last night in his new comedy "What Did Tomkins Do?" which has undergone a good many changes for the better since its presenta-tion here last winter. Clarke is always funny, but something in the silver hair and sunny temperament of old Colonel Tomkins seems to fit him exactly, and for three acts of a rather logsely jointed been trying to find out whether the new order of things is working for or against the common soldier.

In every case where a commanding officer has responded to the request of the War Department for advice concerning the practical working of the anti-canteen law, he has said with emphasis that the change has worked the men untold harm, has started a carnival of lawlessness and excesses in the groggeries that have aprung up like mushrooms on the borders of every post, and made the task of maintaining proper discipline infinitely more difficult than it was before. In practically every instance of careful and intelligent investigation by outsiders the reports of the post commanders have been indorsed.

A notable illustration of this harmony of thought between men who, while the anti-canteen bill was pending, were as far apart as the poles, is found in recent public utterances of Chicago ciergymen, who formed a part of the volunteer committee which visited Fort Sheridan for the avowed purpose of finding out and publishing to the world that the oft-repeated tales of moral degeneracy as the result of the wiping out of the canteen were not true.

Against their will these gentlemen have comedy laughter that rippled from parquet to gallery and back to parquet again showed how glad the old friends of the

as Irving. In the latter he far outshines Dixey, and his make-up is nothing short of marveious. He completed his specialty bill with a typical song in the last act. and in this act he also broke into a little pathos which was exceedingly artistic.

Ann Hathaway, a graceful and charming young lady, did the little that was given her to do as Duisy Plant in a fashion which made her the star of the support. Miss Hathaway is easy and natural, and her scene with her lover in the second act betrayed a talent which will one day win a name for her. Max Steinle, always a favorite in Portland, appeared in a German role which he made highly amusing, and sung a couple of songs, the first one good, the second rather too old to take very well. Rose Swain played Violet Plant with much grace and apirit, and used a sweet voice with good effect in a "coon" lullaby. Percy S. Sharpe did a good piece of character work as Hamil-ton Grimes, and the remainder of the cast was fair. "What Did Tomkins Do?" will be the

bill the rest of the week.

"Sag Harbor."

Portland theater-goers are manifesting an unusual interest in the engagement of Herne's play, "Sag Harbor," which comes to the Marquam Grand Thursday. May 30, for a three night's engagement. The fame of this play in the East proceeded it here and as it will be the last important attraction of the season to reach us from the East, the indications are that a succession of fashiomble auditations. ences will be in evidence throughout the engagement.

engagement.

"Sag Harbor" is said to be the most distinctly American play now before the public. Eminent critics in the East pronounced it the best of all the Herne plays and this is saying a great deal when one remembers "Shore Acres," "Margaret Fieming" and "Griffith Davenort," The sale of seats will open to-norrow (Tuesday) morning at 19 o'clock.

Notes of the Stage. George L. Baker, of the Baker City Theater, has returned to his Eastern Oregon home after a brief visit in Port-

Manager John L. Cordray has returned from a business trip to Salem. Mr. Cor-dray's portrait recently printed in The Oregonian, was reprinted in the last issue of the New York Dramatic News. H. R. Roberts, who last year played a short engagement at Cordcay's, has made a hit in New York, and has been engaged by Jacob Litt to play in Mrs. Leslie Carter's new drams, "La Du

Barry.' Education West and East.

Chicago Chronicle, D. K. Pearsons, of this city, who has been giving away a fortune to build up colleges East and West, has reached the conclusion that the East ought to build its own colleges and that he will hereafter give his money to Western Institu-

tions exclusively.

The decision reached by Dr. Pearsons based on investigation of comparative resources and relative needs, is logical. The East has been amassing wealth for centuries. For it to seek money in the young and poor West, which has only young and poor west, which has only begun rearing its institutions, is sellah, grasping and unreasonable. Increase of population entities the West to all its own money and all the East can return of the money the West has earned for it. The standard of education set up in the West le uniformly higher and more authoritative than that which characterized the East in the corresponding period of growth, numerical, industrial and so-It is not only relatively and uniformly higher.

The preliminary returns of the census enumerator of New Zealand give the white population of that colony as 713.-440. This is an increase for the decade of 145,780, or at the rate of 23.42 per cent. Thirty years ago, in 1871, the population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, was 256,260, and these figures have been more than trebled. In the recent census more particular attention was paid to counting the Maoris than ever before. It was generally supposed that they were gradually dying out, but the return of the native population is now given as 43,-078, an actual increase of \$228 over the number shown five years ago, when they were counted in April, 1896. This brings

ians are coming to America by the thousands every month, the population of that country has increased 4,000,000 since 1881. It looks as if there would be steer-age passengers this way for some time to come.

From Lands Afar. Frank L. Stanton.

Love cannot ease his hungering heart to say If skies are dim or blue. Nor waft one prayer from lips you taught to Sweetheart, to you.

II. I look with longing o'er the hills and plains-I cry to the cold skies

Far dashing down their desolate white rain

Over your dreaming eyes. TIE

I shiver in a world of bloom and light, Fronting a heaven above, Knowing the night—the dark, dividing night— Is over one I love.

IV. And oh! the sorrow and the wild unrest— Bitter, and dark, and deep! I could not lay one flower on your dear breast If God should whisper, "Sleep!"

Beautiful dream of mel

Yet till the last sad shadow veils the sun To all eternity, Dream still; and in your dreams may then

NOTE AND COMMENT.

One run in nine innings may be called pretty fair ball.

The population of London is 6.578,784. That is almost as many people as Chicago sintale.

The Scotch newspapers seem to think that Carnegie is all right, but his money's no good.

New M. de Rodays is out of a job he ought to devote a little leisure time to target practice. Now King Edward is going to visit Ire-

land. His Majesty certainly is fond of taking long chances. In abolishing typewriters from Turkey,

the Sultan makes prizefighting in his domain practically impossible. General Dewet is anxious to meet Gen-

eral Boths. He would also like to hear from General Kitchener Germany is going to get her troops out of China. When it comes to peace-

making, your Uncle Samuel is right at the head of the class. What is so rare as a day in June?

Is what the poets say, But we wish to rise to observe right now There's nothing the matter with May.

The announcement that the two South Carolina senators had resigned was not accompanied by reports of any indignation

meetings. Although 74 years old, Gideon Hawley, of Eric. Penn., is still running an engine on the Lake Shore Railroad. He began railroading in 1866, and has been with the Lake Shore since 1852. A few days ago Hawley was put through a severe examination, the railroad officials believing that it was about time he should retire. To

the surprise of the company, not a trace of color blindness or dim vision or defective hearing could be found. "One day," writes an American in Havana, "I came across an old Cuban woman sitting disconsolately on a rock near Morro Castle. She told me in Spanish that for three days she had had nothing to eat but a loaf of bread and coffee. She looked it. I gave her a Spanish dollar, and then followed in her wake. She entered the first cafe she came to and bought a drink and a cigar. I couldn't help laughing to see her as she walked along the street, puffing away at the weed purchased with my money. She seemed

perfectly contented. The Cubans, even the

women, would rather smoke than eat.

They take only two meals a day-break-

fast about 10 o'clock and dinner at 4 In the afternoon." Mirrors that one can see through are a new invention already coming into use They are of so-called "platinized glass," being backed with a compound made of 95 per cent silver and 5 per cent platinum, and, optically speaking, they are exceedingly curious and interesting. Looking into a glass of this kind one finds a firstrate reflection; it is a mirror and nothing more. At the same time, a person on the other side can see directly through it. For example, a glass of this sort placed in front of the prescription desk in an apothecary shop perfectly conceals the prescription clerk and his apparatus, Thus the privacy of that department is secured, while on his part the clerk is able to survey the shop and see everybody who comes in just as if the mirror were ordinary glass. It is transparent to him, but is like any common mirror from the point of view of people in front. It is easily seen that glass of this kind is likely to be useful for a good many purposes. It can be put in the doors of dark bathrooms, or of any other rooms where pri-vacy is desirable and light is wanted.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Kentucky tailor-What size will you have these hip pockets-pint or quart?-You-What Did He Mean?-Riter-Have you read

phia Evening Bulletin Easily Recognized-"Where's Mr. Schnore "He's in the next room." "Are you sut

"Yes, I just overheard him taking a nap."-Philadelphia Times. Encouraging Him.-Mr. Timmid (feeling his way -I wouldn't-er-dare think of marrying.

because I haven't enough money to ask a girl to become— Miss Passay—Couldn't you bor-row a little 5—Philadelphia Press. He-I got that dressmaker's bill of you pay, and I paid it. It was \$500, and took every cent I had. She-How good of her! Ob, I told her to divide the bill into four quar-

ters, and send you one at a time.—Life.

His Ruling Passion.—Ida—I wonder how Nan persuaded him to propose? Ada-Oh, she appealed to his vanity. You know that hatband she gave him Christmas? Well, the designing thing embroidered on it "Size No. 8."—

Harper's Bazze.

A Practical Man .- Head of firm-I can't A Practical Man.—read of hymn-1 can't have you arriving so late in the morning, sir. Where do you live? New clerk—Af Lawnville —close to the city. Hear of firm—Uml I see. Well, move further away, and some in on an express train.—New York Weekly.

express train.—New York Weekly.

Pure Carelessness.—Mr. Fiskuff (after conversing with neighbor)—Johnny, whose fault was it that Tommy Tuffin got a black eye?

Johnny Fiskuff.—His own. Mr. Fiskuff (very deliberately)—Are you sure, now? Johnny Piskuff.—Dead sure! Why, he left an opening you could drive a band wagon through.—Puck. Hampson-I hese that your engagement with Miss Minks is broken off? How's that? Hill-Well, you see, that besat of a parrot of here was slways relling. "Oh, Charlie, you shouldn't." Hampson-But what difference did that make? Your engagement was not a second IVII No. 2007. cret. Hill-No; and my name isn't Charlis -

were counted in April, 1896. This brings the total population of the colony up to the total population of the colony up to the colony and the colony up to the colony and t

Badinage. Lack. As we recoy a pooter is read;
Did you hear about it? Tom.—Yes, I'm soing
up to call on her. Jack.—To condole with har,
I suppose? Tom.—No; to propose to her, now
that my rival's out of the way. Jack.—Ah!
Tou want to get in before she takes up with
some other puppy.—Philadelphia Press.

The maid—Of course, ment, Fin awful sorry, shout your lesing your husband, and I'd like to make things agreeable to you; but I see you have set the functal for Thursday, You'll have to change it. The mistress—Have to change it, Jane? The maid—You can't have forgotten, mem, that it is my day out.—Boston Transcript.

The Good Great Man Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

How seldom, friend, a good man inherits
Honor and wealth, with all his worth and
painal
It seems a story from the world of spirits
When any man obtains that which he merits,
Or any merits that which he obtains.

For shame, my friend? renounce this idle . strain!
What wouldst thou have a good great man ob-

tain?
Wealth, title, dignity, a golden chain,
Or heap of corses which his sword hath slain?
Goodness and greatness are not means, but
ends.

Hath he not always treasures, always friends The good great man? Three treasures—love and light, And calm thoughts, equable as infant's breath; And three fast friends, more sure than day or

night.-Himself, his Maker and the angel Death.