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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 66; minimum temperature, 56; precipitation, 0.17 inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and warmer; northwesterly winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

TWO ANTAGONISTIC ERRORS.

Free trade is not a panacea for trusts, but the efficacy of any unnecessary tariff is so undeniable in their maintenance that it should be promptly cut off. This moderate position between the Havemeyer theory that the tariff is the mother of all trusts on the one hand, and the protectionists on the other hand, who are pointing us to trusts in Europe as evidence that the tariff is innocuous and need not be disturbed, is certain to prevail.

A good deal of error has crept into both sides of the controversy. Before us is the New England Free Trade League's discussion of the salt trust, written by Byron W. Holt, to prove that the tariff makes the trust. "Dingley," it is asserted, "put the duty on salt to enable manufacturers to form a trust." Although nearly everything in the arraignment is just and established by evidence, yet the sweeping assertion that the salt trust is created by the tariff is disproved by Mr. Holt's own record, and leaves us with the melancholy conclusion that even with salt put back on the free list the trust might continue to maintain itself. One passage in Mr. Holt's paper reads thus:

> The United Salt Company, an Ohio corporation of 1890, appears to have been the local trust which prepared the way for the National company.

It further appears that the Michigan Salt Association, a trust that gathered and sold in combination the product of all its members, was formed in 1876. Similar trusts have been in operation in New York as well as Ohio, and for the several state organizations to be combined was, we may suppose, a mere matter of opportunity and suggestion, not in any strict sense dependent upon the McKinley law of 1890, the Wilson law of 1894 or the Dingley law of 1897. Our salt trust is also said to have an "understanding" with the Salt Union which controls much of Great Britain's product. Here in Portland relations between importers of British salt and representatives of the trust appear to be "friendly." If this supposed cooperation is real, amounting to a common maintenance of prices and possibly to an agreement as to quantity and disposition of salt importations, it is evident that here we are in the presence of a potential international trust, whose profits in the United States might be cut down by free trade in salt, and undeniably should be, but which would be likely to maintain its practical monopoly through all the vicissitudes of tariff legislation.

Equally to be distrusted is the elaborate defense offered by Professor Jenks and others to the charge against the tariff that it is a promoter of trusts. They have trusts in Europe, he says, just as much in free-trade England as in protection Germany, and there is little or no belief that the protective tariff is responsible for their existence.

The vogue of trusts in Europe is generally invoked as an adequate answer to the demand for abolishment of tariffs on trust-controlled products in the United States, but it is an answer that does not answer. To an extent unascertainable except through experience, trusts would continue with us under free trade, as they do in Great Britain; but this simply shows that some regulative law must be added to whatever we can do in the direction of tariff reform. For a correct estimate of our situation we must explore the actual relationship between tariffs and trusts. Herein will be seen the radical difference between European trusts and our own.

The peculiar field of trusts is industrial production. This is where our tariff is effective and where Germany's is inoperative. Germany, in general, protects foodstuffs, whereas we cannot, though they are on the tariff schedules, inasmuch as we export great quantities of them. With us nobody forms a trust in wheat, because, though there is a duty on it, the duty is inoperative owing to the practical absence of imports. In the field of manufactures we are otherwise situated. Our duties on manufactured goods enable a domestic trust to maintain prices above the point where foreign competition would otherwise control. Doubtless they could form wheat, cotton and corn trusts in Germany, but not here; and on the other hand no tariff on manufactures of which Germany imports a heavy surplus could aid in the maintenance of a trust in Germany to control that line of goods.

The trust is to keep up domestic prices. Its efforts in this direction are facilitated to an extent precisely commensurate with the degree of protection vouchsafed. Foreign competition is then the consumer's sole reliance, and when the tariff takes this reliance away, he is at the mercy of the trust. Under natural conditions, whenever domestic prices are put up to a point where goods can be imported at a profit, then foreign competition will come in and save the consumer from extortion. Under the tariff this importing point is kept unnecessarily high, and becomes the source of swollen gains, inordinate dividends and fancy salaries.

The tariff is a great promoter of trusts in manufactured products. Tariff reform is, therefore, an efficient remedy against tariff-protected trusts. But it cannot do the whole work. We have trusts that are not protected yet sadly need regulation; and when every trust-made product has been put on the free list there will still remain a large and necessary body of legislation in the direction of supervision and control. The most promising avenue for reaching this end is through the Federal Government.

PORTO RICO'S VAIN REQUEST.

The latest legal complication that threatens us from the new dependencies is the application of Porto Rico for a duty of 5 per cent upon Brazilian coffee. The Treasury Department has ruled that it has no authority to put such an arrangement into effect, and there was, of course, no other alternative. Under the Foraker law and the recent Presidential proclamation suspending the 15 per cent tariff and extending the Dingley act to the new territory, Porto Rico is now part of the United States and of the free-trade union, and she can have no special duties and exemptions.

It is announced, however, that Congress will be urged to re-enact a special tariff law to protect Porto Rico coffee against Brazilian competition. Hawaii may make common cause with her sister territory, as she, too, suffers from the importation of Brazilian coffee. But will Congress heed the appeal? As to the legal question of authority, there is room for considerable speculation. The Supreme Court's decision on the insular cases would, indeed, point in the direction of widest latitude, for its force and effect is to allow Congress a free hand in matters of political policy, which tariff regulations must be admitted to be. Hence a special act taxing coffee or any other article imported into Porto Rico and Hawaii, and exempting from taxation the same article when brought into ports of "the states united," would not be invalid.

It will be remembered, however, that the results reached by the Supreme Justices were arrived at by very different paths, and it is by no means certain that a majority of the court would adopt this view in a new case presenting the circumstances supposed. Justice Brown would be bound by logic and consistency to uphold the special tariff law in question, but none of the four Justices who concurred in the Downes judgment would be so bound. On the contrary, their opinions and reasoning indicate that they would join the minority of the court in holding a special tariff for one or more territories unconstitutional. None of them agrees with Justice Brown's notion that the Constitution was intended to apply to the states alone. They merely hold that Porto Rico was not an integral part of the United States at the time the Foraker act was passed.

As to the legal question, therefore, we can hardly doubt that Congress would view a special tariff act protecting Porto Rico against Brazil, while the United States proper has free trade, very much as it would view a similar measure in respect of New Mexico or Alaska. Eight of the Supreme Court Judges would be apt to rule against such a law if it should be brought before them. To this unfavoring prospect must also be added the extreme disfavor with which the Porto Rican proposal would be viewed on the ground of expediency. Once a territory or organized region of any kind is taken into the free-trade union of the United States, it may as well bid farewell to protective duties not granted to the country as a whole.

ALABAMA'S SUFFRAGE SCHEME.

After a session of nearly three months the Alabama Constitutional Convention has adopted an ingeniously devised suffrage scheme. The objects of the convention were to disfranchise the bulk of the negroes, while permitting all whites, literate and illiterate, to retain the right to vote, and at the same time frame a suffrage scheme not in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The scheme is divided into two parts, called "temporary" and "permanent." The temporary part is to be in force only until January 1, 1903. The Governor and two other state officers are made a commission to appoint local boards of registration, which are to make up the rolls of voters, and in making up those rolls the local boards will be guided by the new constitution, which provides that, under the temporary plan, the following male citizens, not disqualified by crime or insanity, shall have the right to vote:

> First—All who have honorably served in the land and naval forces of the United States in the War of 1812, or in the War with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the Civil War between the states, or in the War with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or of the State of Alabama in the war between the states; or,
>
> Second—The lawful descendants of persons who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the War of the American Revolution, or in the War of 1812, or in the War with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the Civil War between the states, or in the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or in the State of Alabama in the war between the states; or,
>
> Third—All persons of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a Republican form of Government.

Any person made a voter under this temporary plan will remain a voter, and under it the entire adult white population will be given the franchise for life. There is no test for literacy, while all men who have served in any war occurring in the United States and all lawful descendants of such men, are made voters. The whole male population of white color between 16 and 60 fought in the Confederate army, and the word "lawful" shuts out a large class of mulattoes. The third paragraph lets in the few illiterate white men who are without a war record, and enables the local boards of registration at their discretion to exclude the whole body of black men. These boards are to be the sole judges of a man's "good character" and his understanding of "the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government." A voter can appeal to the Circuit Court, but in the case of the vast majority of black men taking appeal the Circuit Court would doubtless sustain the registrars. The "understanding clause," borrowed from Mississippi, on its face makes no discrimination in color, leaving the work of discrimination to the arbitrary local boards of registration. The "grandfather clause" was borrowed from Louisiana and North Carolina. This temporary plan of the new Alabama constitution will last only until 1903, just long enough to make the white male population of adult age voters for life. Then the permanent plan will come into operation, which will make new voters out of all adult males on the following basis:

> First—Those who, unless prevented by physical ability, can read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and who, being physically able to work, have been regularly engaged in some lawful business or occupation, trade or calling for 12 months next preceding the time they offer to register; or,
>
> Second—The owner, in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of 40 acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of $300 or more; provided, that taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

This permanent plan will apply to blacks and whites alike, but by means of the temporary plan white supremacy will be assured for at least fifty years to come.

ON ITS GOOD BEHAVIOR.

In the theatrical season now about to open the trust or syndicate, which has united under its control most of the leading stars and road companies, will have an opportunity to show the amusement-loving public what it intends to do for them, and upon the character of the attractions which bear its stamp will depend its success or failure. Unlike many of the corporations which have made themselves obnoxious, the trust does not control a necessity, and it must therefore govern itself with a view of keeping those upon whom it is dependent in the humor to give it their support. A few poor atractions following one another over the country will soon discourage the theater-going habit and the returns to the syndicate will not justify its outlay.

On the other hand, the plan of uniting all road companies under one general direction and booking them all at one central agency will be of advantage to the theater-goer if wisely and justly carried out. Theaters which, if dependent upon separate companies or small booking agencies for attractions, would be compelled to keep dark a large part of every month, will be able to give their patrons as much amusement as they are willing to pay for, and good companies, feeling sure of a continuous circuit of paying theaters, will feel more disposed to tour the country at large, and particularly the West, which has heretofore been a last resort with a good many of them. Cities which have often been overlooked by large companies will receive more attention, and tours will be more widely extended. The public, knowing that only the best attractions are sent out on the road, will not be so chary of attending, and the business of entertainment in general will be improved.

But these results can only be brought about by a sincere intention on the part of the syndicate managers to do the best they can for the general public. Let them stuff companies headed by well-known stars with poor actors; refuse to recognize rising talent; or in any other way attempt to increase their receipts by cheapening their product, and they will kill the goose that lays the golden egg, which in this instance is the public confidence in them. For this reason they have as much to fear from the public as the public has from them, and the talk of ruining the drama by commercialism and throttling art on the stage is without much basis in fact.

OBJECT-LESSON IN NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

It is the theory of Surgeon Woodruff, U. S. A., that the severity of the course at West Point Military Academy produces nervous exhaustion, which is so permanent in its effects upon the development of the mental power and endurance of the graduate that West Point has become the nursery of obscure rather than eminent men. Let us put this theory to the proof of hard facts, and take the class that was graduate in 1841 as an object-lesson. This class was graduated about five years before the outbreak of the Mexican War, and was fifty-two strong. Seven members of this class were killed in battle in the Mexican War, four falling at Molino del Rey. In the Civil War this class furnished the Union Army with Generals Tower, Wright, Whipple, Howe, Lyon, Garesche, Plummer, Brannan, Schuyler Hamilton, John F. Reynolds, Don Carlos Buell, Sully, Richardson, W. T. H. Brooks. Of these, five were killed in battle. The Confederate Generals S. S. Anderson, Samuel Jones, R. S. Garnett, Richard B. Garnett, John M. Jones and Abraham Buford belonged to this class. Three of these Confederate Generals were killed in battle, General Joseph B. Plummer, of this class, died of disease in an army field hospital.

Twenty members of this class served as corps or division commanders in the Civil War, and of these eight were killed in battle, while four died in battle in the Mexican War. Lyon was killed charging at the head of his men at Wilson's Creek, Tower was severely wounded at the head of his division at the second battle of Manassas, Garesche was killed at Stone River, John F. Reynolds at Gettysburg, Whipple at Chancellorsville, Richardson at Antietam, and Wright was wounded at Cedar Creek. Of the graduates of this class who survived the war, Generals Tower, Wright, Howe and Buell lived to be over 80 years of age, as have Schuyler Hamilton and Abraham Buford. The class of 1841 showed no signs of "nervous exhaustion" during the Mexican War or the Civil War, or in pursuits of peace after the war. There are other famous classes that could be cited. If the training at West Point did not prematurely exhaust the nervous system of the class of 1841 so as to paralyze its professional energy in war or peace, what reason can be assigned for believing that West Point training injures the mind or body of its pupils today?

A goodly number of West Point graduates have abandoned the Army for civil life, and the record is honorable. In politics it includes Jefferson Davis, Montgomery Blair, of Lincoln's Cabinet; Governor Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington; Congressman Joseph E. Johnston, Governors Hebert and Nicholls, of Louisiana; United States Senator Ames, of Mississippi; Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri; United States Senator Burnside, Governor George B. McClellan, of New Jersey; Congressman McClellan, United States Senator Maxey, Governor Buckner, of Kentucky; Congressman W. S. Rosecrans, Governor Stoneman, of California. General Halleck was a very able and successful lawyer for many years in California. George W. Cass was president of the Northern Pacific Railway; Generals Lawton, McLane, Longstreet and Horace Porter filled important foreign missions; General W. B. Franklin for many years managed the great Colt Arms Factory at New Haven, Conn.

Among the famous civil engineers of the country were George S. Greene, Hermann Haupt, John Newton, James S. Duane. Fitz John Porter succeeded General McClellan in charge of the dock system of New York City. The faculty of Harvard College included a graduate of West Point, Professor Eustis, who went to war as Colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. Ormsby M. Mitchel rose to eminence as an astronomer. Francis V. Greene is eminent as a civil engineer and as an able organizer and administrator of metropolitan railways, and so was General Horace Porter. Alexander S. Webb was president of the University of the City of New York many years; General James H. Wilson has been distinguished as an able civil engineer, organizer and administrator of important public enterprises. Generals Trimble, Drayton, Dana, Pleasonton and McClellan served as presidents of important railway enterprises. The record of West Point in civil life even is entirely creditable.

"The Americans want a good, close race," said Sir Thomas Lipton, "and they will get it." That is true. Defeat, should that be the portion of the Americans, will be shorn to a great extent of its chagrin if they lose to a sportsman who himself knew how to bear defeat philosophically. His interest in the coming contest may be judged from the statement made to his friends soon after landing that "he would give every penny he has and begin again at the bottom of the ladder to lift, in close and honorable sailing, the America's cup." Money has already done its full part looking to this result by sending to American waters the best boat that English builders could produce. The rest is left to the fortune of wind and the skipper's skill in handling the craft, as opposed to the skill of the Yankee in yacht-building and sailing. At this distance both sides are confident of victory—a fact that is ample assurance against a half-hearted race.

Sheriff Kyles, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., recently drove off a mob of fifty men who attempted to lynch his negro prisoner. This he did by pointing a double-barreled shotgun at the mob. This incident shows how easy it is for a determined man, clothed with the powers of the law, to withstand a cowardly mob. The mob knows that it is safe to murder a negro, but that it is not prudent to murder a Sheriff. It knows, too, that a double-barreled shotgun, discharged into a mob by a Sheriff who shoots to kill, will be sure to hurt somebody, and so a courageous Sheriff who is armed has the best of any ordinary mob. The mob, of course, might shoot the prisoner at long range, but there would be no "fun" in that for the mob, which wants a barbecue of black meat cooked over a slow fire.

Alaska is a great country—great in expanse, great in scenic splendors, great in the production of gold. It is, however, short when it comes to agriculture. According to census reports there are twelve farms in the territory having a total area of 159 acres. Of these, 104 acres are devoted to raising hay and vegetables. The small remainder is pasture land. These farms, five of which are less than three acres in extent, are on the southern coast. There are a few small gardens in the Yukon settlement that are not taken into this account. The total value of farm products in 1900 was $8046.

In dealing with Great Britain alone the trade balance in our favor for the present year will exceed $600,000,000. In the first six months of the year the United States sold to that nation nearly $350,000,000 worth of commercial products, while our purchases from that country during the same period amounted only to $35,000,000. We should be satisfied with this showing, even if Shamrock II sails away from our shores in the late Autumn with the antiquated piece of silverware that has been here so long as to be almost one of our cherished institutions.

Among recent deaths is that of Mrs. Harriet R. F. Vinson, of Fort Myer, Va., widow of Mr. Charles Vinson, of Washington, D. C. Her first husband, Captain Capron, First United States Artillery, was killed in the Mexican War at the battle of Churubusco; her son, Captain Capron, First United States Artillery, died from the effects of severe professional exposure in the trenches before Santiago; her grandson, Captain Capron, Seventh United States Cavalry, was killed in the battle of Las Guasimas with Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

It is estimated that 2,300,000 tons of sugar will be consumed in the United States in 1901. This statement makes the time wherein the family sugar bowl was held in the lap of the careful housewife during meal times to guard its contents from predatory fingers seem a long way off, and the stick of striped candy carefully wrapped in paper and licked surreptitiously during school hours a dream of another age.

Representative Tongue's declaration in favor of tariff reduction on trust-controlled products, printed yesterday, does him credit, and is furthermore in line with the interests of his district. It is better for the Oregon farmer that protection be sacrificed on the great manufacturing trusts, rather than on the agricultural products selected for slaughter in the pending reciprocity treaties.

The share of the railroads in the general prosperity of the season is shown by the statement that for companies having nearly 100,000 miles of road an increase of nearly 13½ per cent of gross earnings was shown for July over the same month of last year.

A large number of people are now looking hopefully forward to the end of their vacations.

DEATH OF AUDRAN.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The death of Edmond Audran, composer of "Olivette" and "The Mascotte," recalls the fact that 20 years ago we had genuine comic opera, in which intelligent and occasionally brilliant wit was wedded to sparkling music, which was both tuneful and well written. The school of which Audran was a shining light is as dead as Caesar's ghost. In its place has come in either farce comedy, dominated by a group of knock-about comedians, with vulgar inanity substituted for wit and music tinkling like tunes played upon a banjo, or else a spectacle with the stage filled with handsome women against a background of showy scenery, with an incidental comedian and several incidental dancers, and some music of about the same quality as that which accompanies the knock-about comedian. The change is not for the better and the death of Audran serves to show what a distance we have gone along the road to commonplace since the days when Gilbert and Sullivan were in their prime in London and Audran's music started in Paris and ran over the whole world. Gilbert was the wittiest librettist who ever wrote in any language and one of the most perfect masters of verse known to English or any other tongue. It is not to be expected that his like should appear in every generation. The fortunate conjunction of himself with Arthur Sullivan—whose gift of fluent melody which escaped the commonplace and whose instinct for musical effects which were as comic as words, will give him a higher rank in England's musical history than he held during his lifetime—marked the high-water mark of comic opera. It made what had been merely an amusement into an art form without destroying its entertaining qualities. It proved the possibility of stage wit without grossness, and of charming stage pictures without tights.

Audran, who followed in the wake of the early English successes, never reached their high level. That is largely because his librettists were French and it seems to be impossible to make French stage fun upon the clean Gilbert model. But Audran's tunes sung themselves into the consciousness of street crowds the whole world over, and into hand organs, from Paris to Sydney. He did not write many works, "Mascotte," "Olivette" and "Miss Helyett" being those best known. His reputation rests upon the two former. We had the beginnings of such a school in this country in the "Robin Hood" of Messrs. De Koven and Smith. But, although that opera has been enormously successful, the vogue of the school has passed and Mr. Smith is now content to make librettos rich in horse-play and devoid of art. Their last work on the lines of their early success lost so much money on Broadway last Winter that it took the profits of many provincial cities, to make the balance even. Gilbert and Sullivan or Audran would very likely meet the same indifference on Broadway today. The New York taste now craves something more sophisticated and spectacular. As one manager put it, when a critic praised the sparkling score of Victor Herbert's "Fortune Teller": "Yes, that's all right and, thank goodness, there's plenty of chance for the comedians in this opera. That's what the people go to an opera for. The folks who pay their money don't care about your pretty music. They don't want to think; they want to laugh. This piece gives 'em plenty of laughs and we shall make a barrel of money." And they did. We are, indeed, fallen upon evil times, so far as light musical entertainment goes, and perhaps it is as well that Audran is out of a world which has grown too blase to whistle even such music as his "Gobble Gobble" duet or the graceful songs of "Olivette."

English View of the Record.

London Chronicle.

The Congressional Record, referred to in our columns yesterday, is not only a verbatim record of what members of Congress say, but also a precise and accurate account of what they would like to say. A member who wishes a speech on any subject to reach his constituents obtains "leave to print," and the next day the speech which he did not make appears in full in the Record. The franking privilege attaches to the Record or any part, and the member has as many copies as he may desire of his speech run off by the United States Government printers, and posted, unstamped, to his friends, and perhaps enemies, in his district. Thus he keeps himself in evidence without wasting public time or boring fellow-members. The Record, at the end of the session, is nothing less than a bloated library, but the acres of wasted paper and the heavy cost are a cheap exchange for the time saved and public business accomplished. A mild censorship was established over matter printed some years ago, when an eccentric member obtained leave to print and contributed a long poem to the sedate columns. Australia will be compelled to adopt some such plan as the American, or projected laws will be talked to death. Our own Parliament achieves results only because a large number of its members are habitually silent, but in the commonwealth political existence will depend largely on a show of activity, and every member will be a speechmaker. So there is almost certain to come a time when set speeches "will be taken as delivered" and printed as though they had been spoken.

Argument in Favor of Peace.

Philadelphia Ledger.

There are already filed in the Pension Bureau 33,532 Spanish War claims, in addition to those already on the rolls. The management of the pension business by the Government is among the strongest arguments in favor of peace. The payment of liberal pensions to honorable soldiers, who rendered valiant service to their country, is a duty cheerfully and gladly performed by every good citizen. The money wasted on unworthy soldiers is the smallest of the evils of a dishonest pension roll, but the fraud, perjury, deceit, injustice and dishonesty which surrounds a gigantic rotten pension roll is a menace to the strongest nation.

Cruelty at the Traps.

New York Tribune.

It is not too early to suggest to members of nominating conventions, and to humane persons who can exert a legitimate influence in the selection of delegates to those conventions and in the choice of candidates for the State Legislature, that men should be carefully selected to go to Albany for the coming session who are willing to pledge themselves to vote for the passage of a bill to suppress the cruel and barbarous massacre of live birds in trap shooting.

Let's Have the List.

New York Sun.

The Hon. James Stephen Hogg, of Austin, boasts that "his syndicate" is the "largest independent producer" of oil in the Beaumont district. We should like to see a list of the Democrats who have grown hoarse with bellowing against syndicates and combines and trusts and Wall street and are shamelessly growing rich or trying to grow rich by means of syndicates and so on. It would be a long list. The mark of the octopus is on dozens of Democratic statesmen. Bryan's second defeat was a great thing for their pockets. If they rage against trusts still, the power of habit must be their apology.

Inocuous, Anyway.

Omaha Bee.

The free silver faction in the Democratic party is rejoicing because the party in Iowa has been steadfast to silver. Iowa stands no chance of going Democratic whether the platform is free silver or sound money and as long as Democracy is satisfied in allowing Republican states to control its policy the Republicans will be reconciled.

AMUSEMENTS.

Whether produced in a great New York theater with expensive scenery and all the properties money can buy, or in a tent with a brace of Topseys and "6—BLOODHOUNDS—6," "Uncle Tom's Cabin" never fails of an enthusiastic and sympathetic audience. Growing out of the events that gave rise to the Civil War the story is eternal as the pension list. The sage utterance of Marks, the exceeding piety of Eva and Uncle Tom, and what it is not to harsh to call the informality of Topsey are sure to elicit laughter and applause, and the untimely demise of Eva never fails to pipe the lachrymal glands of a large portion of the audience.

Sutton's company, which enacted the classic drama at the Marquam last night, introduced a rather startling innovation in the total lack of bloodhounds, and even the donkey was missing, while not a pistol was fired or a whip cracked while Eliza trampled the rolling ice cakes beneath her flying feet; but all the characters were there, and they were just the same old characters that the old-timers saw when they were tender children.

For reasons which are apparent a description of the play will be here omitted. Like the candidate at the convention it "needs no introduction, no biography, no eulogy, no encomiums." In fact the people who have not seen the play are as scarce as those who do not go to see it every time they have a chance.

The characters were all in passably efficient hands, Charles B. Burns, as Phineas Fletcher, and Simon Legree being the most noteworthy member of the cast, while Vic Guion as Uncle Tom, W. Fessenden as Marks, Cora Ray as Ophelia, Dottie King as Topsey, and Master Walter Burns as Little Eva, were all up to the average of "Tom show" actors.

A number of specialties were introduced which were well received, W. A. White achieving the biggest hit in the specialty bill.

MISS MEYERS SANG ELSA.

Her Name Was Omitted Through a Misapprehension Yesterday.

Owing to a mistake on the programme of Cordray's Theater Sunday night, the name of Josie Davis was substituted for that of Annie Meyers in the Oregonian's notice of the opera. It was Miss Meyers who played the part of Elsa the doll so winsomely, and who won such warm applause for her clever work. The part is one of great difficulty, and only an actress of much talent as well as an accomplished singer could do it justice. The reception accorded Miss Meyers last night was a repetition of her triumph Sunday.

Italians and Slavs Still Lead.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The immigration during the last fiscal year reached the largest figure since 1883. Since the year ending June 30, 1888, there has been a steady increase, which is indicated in the following table:

1898	229,299
1899	311,715
1900	448,572
1901	487,918

The countries which contribute most largely to the influx are still Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia, but there is a difference in the relative strength of the contributions. For the years ending June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1901, they are as follows:

	1900.	1901.
Austria-Hungary	114,477	113,390
Italy	100,135	135,996
Russia	91,157	85,257

The Italians not only led last year, but were coming over in the largest numbers during the last month in the year, for which the enumeration is: Italy, 16,452; Austria-Hungary, 11,880; Russia, 9730. During the last 12 years, 1890-1901, the immigration from each of these countries has exceeded that from Germany, but the United Kingdom has a larger total than any of them, owing to the advantage she gained during the earlier years of the last decade. The subjoined table shows the order in which the different nations stand:

United Kingdom	914,246
Italy	842,652
Austria-Hungary	766,296
Russia	716,001
Germany	658,800

When this table is compared with one for the decade 1881-1890, it will be seen that the character of the immigration has undergone a most remarkable change. The earlier figures are:

United Kingdom	1,466,406
Germany	1,452,952
Austria-Hungary	353,698
Italy	307,095
Russia	265,094

The only other element of considerable importance is the Scandinavian, which exceeded the German last year and the year before. We will fill out the record for those years as follows:

	1900.	1901.
United Kingdom	48,237	45,546
Germany	18,507	21,651
Sweden	18,650	22,331
Norway	9,575	12,248
Denmark	2,926	3,655

It is an interesting fact that during the year just closed the Italians outnumbered all these nationalities together. The same may be said also of the Slavs, who come from Austria-Hungary, as well as from Russia. The preponderance is pronounced, and from present indications it is likely to continue.

What it bodes for the Republic is a question for the most serious reflection.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Ambition.

Ledger Monthly.

About 40 years ago a ragged little boy named "Tommy" used to sit on the piers at Glasgow and watch the boats skimming over the waters. He was neglecting the messenger service, for which he was paid 60 cents a week; but he could not help that, for the yachts fascinated him.

One day he said: "When I grow up to be a rich man I'll have a yacht of my own, the finest and fastest that was ever built." Suddenly "Tommy" disappeared and a letter postmarked New York told the old folks how he had run away to America to make his fortune. Prosperity proved somewhat coy, but the young emigrant managed to save enough to pay his way home to Glasgow. That boy declares today that his first trip here made him, for it taught him "Yankee shrewdness and enterprise."

His father had managed to amass a fortune of $400 and this whole amount was advanced to start the young man in business in a little provosion shop. This was the humble beginning of Sir Thomas Lipton's 450 stores in all parts of the world. He is the largest individual land owner in Ceylon, where he cultivates tea, coffee and cocoa; in Dublin he makes ginger ale; in London, among a hundred other lines, he is contractor for the British Army and Navy; he has warehouses in Colombo and Calcutta; in Chicago his packinghouse kills 3000 hogs a day; he sells tea in New York, makes candy in London, and runs a restaurant that cost half a million dollars, where 12,000 are fed daily at a halfpenny a head. Despite his $50,000,000 he manges to be busy and happy; but one of the happiest days of his life was during the Queen's jubilee, when 300,000 of the poor of London sat down as his guests.

At Sea.

James Whitcomb Riley.

O, we go down to sea in ships—
But Hope remains behind,
And Love, with laughter on his lips,
And Peace, of passive mind;
While out across the deeps of night,
With lifted sails of prayer,
We voyage off in quest for light,
Nor find it anywhere.

O Thou who wrought'st earth and sea,
Yet keepest from our eyes,
The shores of an eternity,
In calms of paradise.
Blow back upon our foolish quest,
With all the driving rain
Of blinding tears and wild unrest,
And waft us home again.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Men have died and words have eaten them, but not in French duels.

War with the Sultan is always a closed incident before the first half dozen ultimata are sent in.

Richard Croker is coming back to New York probably for the sole purpose of signing bail-bonds.

Even the best and most modern flying machines are but little safer than a New York excursion steamer.

A Philadelphia prizefighter has put a London "pug" to sleep in the ring. It was probably a case of contagion.

It is reported that there is a famine in bath tubs in Cleveland. The city must be making a play for hobo immigration.

The man who has parted with his last quarter to a Pullman porter is usually thereafter very much afraid of the "dark."

The news from the Transvaal indicates that it is up to R. Kipling to make effective warfare the subject of his next lesson.

The Washington Star says that New York, Denver, Philadelphia and Butte are rivals in badness. Why discriminate against Chicago and Seattle?

A full statement of what he intends to do if elected President is demanded from Senor Palma. Bryan furnished one without waiting for the demand.

A young man in Georgia was fined for singing out of tune in a church. If the law under which he was punished can be extended to comic opera choruses we shall see the stage begin to elevate itself.

The first place on the Virginia state Democratic ticket is held by a man born after the Civil War began, and the second place by the son of a Union soldier. The nominee for Attorney-General is a Confederate veteran who received a disabling wound at the first battle of Bull Run.

Karl Hagenback, who provides the world with its animal collections, has a 40-acre stock yard near Cape Town. So completely has South Africa been denuded of the larger animals his hunters must travel largely on foot 2000 miles into the interior before they come to their hunting ground. On account of the skill and knowledge demanded—for among other things the hunter must understand the various native African dialects—his white labor is paid an average of $60 per week per man.

PORTLAND, Aug. 25.—(To the man who is responsible for the Note and Comment column.)—I don't like to be critical, but it occurs to me that you could improve your department by giving employment to some of those Scandinavian poets whose work has been occupying so much of your space lately. While it is evident that none of them have had any great educational advantages, it is clear that they are flowers born to blush unseen, and if you would enable them to come to Portland to study literature under Paddy Maher or Edward Kilfether, perhaps they would soon be able to tell you a few things you need to know. Very respectfully,

CONSTANT READER.

There's troubles 'nough in this here world to
pretty near go 'round.
Don't trials an' tribulations in most every
life abound?
Ain't each of us jus' loaded up with independent cares?
Then why should we be worryin' 'bout other folks' affairs?

The mote that's in our neighbor's eye may
seem almighty deep
But that ain't no good reason why we should
be lostin' sleep;
The beam that's in our own is more a-needin'
of our prayers,
Then why should we be worryin' 'bout other
folks affairs?

This life that we're a livin' of is plenty
strenuous,
An' keepin' tab on our own deeds is quite
enough for us.
We're not so good that we can 'ford to give
ourselves no airs
Or spend our lives a-worryin' 'bout other
folks' affairs.

Connellsville, Pa., had a brief experience with a somewhat novel strike the other day. The police of the town wanted more pay, and petitioned the Council to that effect. The Council, however, was not in a very liberal humor, and some of the members were quite uncomplimentary in discussing the police force. No action was taken, the request being neither approved not directly rejected. When Council adjourned the members were confronted by all the policemen in the town, who handed over their badges and refused to go on duty again without the increase of pay. It was nearly midnight, and it would not do to leave the town without a policeman. The authorities were scared. They hurriedly got together and yielded to the demands of the strikers, who are to get the increased pay. The strike, which was declared on at about midnight, was declared off in half an hour.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mr. Henry—Why does your friend date her letters ahead? Mrs. Henry—I suppose she gives them to her husband to mail!—Harper's Bazar.

Precarious.—"I think I shall take my daughters out of society long enough to give them a liberal education." "But then they won't want to go back."—Brooklyn Life.

Turn About.—Mrs. Cucumber—The cucumber crop is short this year. Mr. Cucumber—Good enough; that'll put the consumers and the grocers in a pickle.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fond Mother—Tommy, dear, what did you buy with the money your grandpa gave you? Tommy—An unbreakable engine. "And where is it now?" "Oh, Jimmy Whittle smashed it."—Tit-Bits.

How It Looked.—Beggar—Sir, I am starving and haven't a penny to my name! Citizen—Huh! You're one o' those guys that's been giving away money before death, I suppose? Puck.

Too Soon.—He—Don't you think you should set the day, dearest? She—Oh, no; not now. Why, we haven't written each other enough love letters yet to make a respectable volume.—Detroit Free Press.

A Fashion Rumor.—The Dog—Straw hats, eh? I wonder what will be the next thing on the programme? The Horse—Well, I don't know; but I did hear that we might wear shirtwaists next Summer.—Puck.

Three of a Kind.—Ella—Bella told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her. Stella—She's a mean thing—I told her not to tell you I told her. Ella—Well! I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did.—Brooklyn Life.

Progress—Mrs. Wrencher—I suppose you have learned a great deal since your marriage? Mrs. John Newbird—Oh, yes; I have! I know now that it isn't at all practicable to send John off in the morning with ice cream in his lunch basket.—Harper's Bazar.

Advice From Way Up.—"Understand me," said the balloon to the parachute, "I wouldn't for the world encourage drinking habits in the young and innocent, but at the same time I don't think a