

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, per month, in advance, \$2.00. Daily, per month, in arrears, \$2.25. Daily, per year, in advance, \$20.00. Daily, per year, in arrears, \$22.00. The Weekly, per month, in advance, \$1.00. The Weekly, per month, in arrears, \$1.10. The Weekly, per year, in advance, \$10.00. The Weekly, per year, in arrears, \$11.00.

POSTAGE RATES. 10 to 25-page paper, 1c. Foreign rates, 10c. Single copies, 5c.

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Eastern Business Office—44, 45, 47, 48, 49. Telephone building, corner of Broadway and Broadway. Chicago, the S. C. Beckwith special agency, Eastern representative.

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For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 908-910 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Probably showers and cooler; winds mostly southerly.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 45; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24

WHAT IS RECIPROCIITY?

The question is as to reciprocity in trade. The definitions in the dictionaries are easy. All of them are stated, practically, in the same terms. As short and direct as any is this one, viz: "Equality between the citizens of two countries with respect to the commercial privileges to be enjoyed by each within the domain of the other, to the extent provided by the exchange."

That is to say, the United States will agree to admit within its borders certain goods of certain other nations, if such other nations will agree to let into their territories certain goods of the United States. This seems a very simple proposition. But a difficult question instantly arises, to-wit: "What commodities are to be selected for this free exchange? What commodities of our own country, what classes of our producers, will have to meet the free introduction of foreign goods, under this arrangement? Hear this short from California. We clip from the San Francisco News Letter:

"The industries that will be uncovered by the proposed reciprocity treaties are many, and not a few of them are located in California. Our best sugar, wine, oranges, lemons, fresh and dried fruits, nuts, etc., would not be worth producing if the treaties with the West Indies, Italy and France go into operation. It is a question of whose ox is to be gored. If it is proposed to make California a victim, he will kick as only a Western steer can."

Thus, reciprocity will become a "local question," in every part of the country. It would be a very popular thing to put foreign goods into the market, procured by your neighbor, or, better, by your fellow-citizen of another state, on the free list, through reciprocity; but you can't stand such a thing in your own case, and you won't have it. You will roar, you will threaten, you will vote the opposition ticket—if worst shall come to worst.

The leather men do not want to suffer for the gain of the steel men, nor do the cotton manufacturers care to shut up their mills while their neighbors who make agricultural machinery reap increased profits. But if the manufacturers can't agree, still less can the manufacturers and the producers of the mines, fields and forests agree. But the effort will be to maintain protection for manufactured goods and to let in the products of manufacturers free. This will practically revive, under the proposals of reciprocity, the struggles of the tariff contests of the past twenty years.

The Oregonian is not opposing reciprocity. It is simply saying that it would like to hear from the statesmen who can outline a scheme of reciprocity that could have even a ghost of a chance.

HOW THE SUGAR WAR WORKS.

The sugar war means more than low prices and castigation of the beet-sugar interests. The action of the American Sugar Refining Company, or trust, to force manufacturers of beet product into line is likely to crystallize opposition to reduced tariff on importation from Cuba and thereby to work counter to the desire of the trust. If it does not do this much, it will at least make a division of Cuba for and against reciprocity with Cuba.

The trust wishes to get cheap raw product. It insists that beet sugar be manufactured raw at 2 or 2 1/2 cents per pound at a profit. It has instituted a war of prices ostensibly to force beet-sugar interests to this end, or to drive them out of the refining business, or to assimilate them. However, the prices of raw sugar have not yet been attacked, and rule stands at about 3-1-3 cents per pound. If the trust can drive beet-sugar plants out of the refining business and get a reduction of tariff, this will be in line with its apparent policy. Some time ago the presidents of the trust and the beet-sugar association had a dispute over reduction of duties on Cuban sugar. But the tactics of the trust are not such as will pave the way for reciprocity. The trust has reduced prices in one part of the United States so as to crush beet-sugar interests, and to do this by keeping up prices in another part of the country. The ethics of such business are not generally appreciated by fair-minded citizens.

By a long and circuitous route, however, the policy of the trust will work in its interest. The duty now is very oppressive to Cuba. If it is not removed or lightened, the island will probably see annexation, which means free trade. But a treaty of reciprocity would put off annexation perhaps indefinitely.

The duty is virtually a bounty for beet sugar. This product has been sold at one-tenth of a cent per pound under the trust sugar, and has brought large profits. Allied with beet-sugar interests against reciprocity are manufacturers of cane sugar in Louisiana, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and domestic growers of

tobacco. This alliance has a strong combination to meet in a counter alliance with other beet-sugar exporters who desire reciprocity, and people of free-trade sympathies.

CURRENCY AND INTEREST RATES.

In some quarters a disposition is manifest to argue for currency reform on the ground that through an elastic system of bank notes, interest rates may be made low in the West and Southwest, where they are now high. While the perfection of our banking system is eminently to be desired, it is doubtful if the cause can be aided by so specious an argument, and it is perfectly certain that the effect of making promises to rural communities that cannot be performed will yield an aftermath of disaster.

What makes interest high in the West and Southwest is not so much lack of currency as it is lack of security. Currency is piled high in Portland's banks, but interest is higher here than in New York. The Government borrows money at 2 per cent or less, while many private borrowers, drawing on the same volume of money, pay 4 and 5.

The average farmer, for the average loan, offers poor security, and his only recourse to tempt money is high interest. If his farm is mortgaged or potentially incumbered by his outstanding notes and accounts, all he has to offer is his crop, and that is a precarious asset. So is livestock, so are implements. Farm land itself is an imperfect form of asset, because its earning capacity depends not only on weather, but on the accident of management. The gilt-edged securities of a great city, with earning power definitely established, get money at low rental, not because of more plentiful currency, but because of certainty of return.

Evolution of the implements of trade has brought us to a point, indeed, where the motive power of exchange is not money at all, but credit. Those communities where passing of actual coin or notes from hand to hand is the indispensable agency of buying and selling are becoming scarcer every day. The grain broker transfers his bank credit to the farmer, and the farmer transfers his bank credit to the storekeeper or loan agent. Even in the remote districts of Oregon and Washington, country banks have no difficulty in obtaining whatever currency they need for the crop season, whether of wheat, wool, salmon or hops. The only persons troubled with shortage of currency are those whose credit is considered inadequate. Our steel orders, whose ironroads in foreign fields are already causing the European to cry for mercy, are supported by a high tariff to such extent that they exact what they like at home. The relief the consumer might obtain through foreign competition is denied him. He is at the mercy of the trust. The Dingley tariff protects the steel and allied trusts as follows:

Fig iron, \$4 per ton.

Bar iron, \$12 to \$16 per ton.

Plates, 25 per cent.

Rolls, 47 per cent.

Sheets, 44 to 48 per cent.

Triplets, \$20 per ton.

Rods, \$4 to \$15 per ton.

Wire, \$25 to \$40 per ton, and 40 to 45 per cent ad valorem.

Cast-iron pipe, \$5 per ton.

The British steel trust is in formation to protect the British from the American steel trust. But who is to protect steel billets can be laid down in England by our steel trust for \$15.50 a ton, and the British mills hope through combination to accomplish this low cost for themselves. But they are sold in this country at \$25, and for the consumer there is no relief.

PRESIDENT AND BOSSES.

As to what President Roosevelt will do in the matter of choice of men for the multitude of minor offices, it has been reported that he would cut loose wholly from Senators and Representatives. This report is absurd. The President, in the execution of his purpose to appoint as far as he knows only fit men to office, would, of course, not omit to consult members of both houses of Congress concerning the qualifications of possible appointees to their respective states and districts. This indorsement of a candidate by a Senator or Representative, if the President be satisfied from other sources of the fitness of the indorsed candidate is unfit for the place to which he aspires, will not be respected.

The President is a practical man who will not of his own knowledge or belief appoint the unfit. He will choose from the fit the best he can get. Furthermore, it is reported that the President has a long and resentful memory for any man who knowingly imposes upon him through misrepresentation a bad President for an appointment. In this event the appointee will be ousted promptly from office, if he proves unfit, and his backers will henceforth be heavily discredited with the President.

The President in a certain sense is, of course, a very strong partisan. While always an aggressively independent man in the expression of his individual political opinions, he has always made himself felt in the lines of his party, because he believes in parties. He has been an ardent advocate of civil service reform; he has repeatedly antagonized the party "boss" in the Empire State, but he never abandoned his party when transiently defeated, and camped with the political Ishmaelites of either party. That is, he has always refused to be "kissed by the boot," he has always believed that a practical-minded political reformer must work patiently for reform within the lines of one of two great parties that have thus far divided the public opinion of the country.

Entertaining these views, President Roosevelt prefers, of course, Republicans to Democrats; prefers an aggressive party man to a man who is always a mugwump, either from political indolence or political indifference; but if it were only a question between an unfit Republican or a fit Democrat for a public trust, large or small, he would not hesitate to choose the Democrat.

NO OBJECTION TO THIS.

Major Philip Reade, Fourth United States Infantry, Acting Inspector-General of the Department of Dakota, recommends that "general orders No. 19, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., February 22, 1862, be issued anew, requiring that there be inscribed on the colors of all regiments of all arms the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part." Major Reade also recommends that the official Army Register print at the head of the respective regiments and corps the names of the battles in which they have participated. There is no reason why this recommendation would not add to the esprit de corps of the Army, if it would follow the practice of the British Army, which inscribes on the colors of all regiments the names of the battles

in which they have borne a glorious part, saving those battles which were incidents of civil war. For example, "Colored" regiments, "Scottish" regiments, "Highlander of Jacobite ancestry," "Bothwell Brigade" to a descendant of Scotch Covenanters, and the battles of the rebellion of 1798 to an Irishman. So these names are omitted from regimental banners.

Our practice was changed by resolution of Congress originally urged by United States Senator Charles Sumner, but there would seem no good reason why our regimental banners should not be inscribed with the battles of the Mexican War, the famous Indian fights, the battles of the war in Cuba, in China and the Philippines. Some of the British regiments, like the Coldstream Guards, date as far back as the reign of Charles II. The Scots Greys were conspicuous under Marlborough, the Highlanders under Wellington, and after the rebellion of 1745, and some of them fought under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga and under Wolfe at Quebec. The Thirty-ninth fought under Clive at Plassey.

The record of battles of some of the British regiments is therefore a long one, while, omitting the great battles of the Civil War, there remain but few important battles in the English regimental banners of our regular Army. There was, of course, a force of regular troops employed in the War of 1812-15, but our Army has been so often reorganized by act of Congress that the continuous life of but few if any of the regiments of our regular Army extends further back than the Florida War.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A British steel trust, to combine 240,000,000 of capital and include all the iron and steel industries of the United Kingdom, is not so improbable, and its formation would be hailed with delight by trust defenders in the United States, as an indication that the popular restiveness under these colossal combinations is ill-advised and vain. But such is not the case.

The British public requires its iron and steel men, whether in trusts or not, to compete on even keel with the rest of the world. Whenever an American competition knocks at the door with relief from domestic extortion, it is freely admitted. The consumer is protected, and the home manufacturers are dealt justly by, as the foreigner has to pay freight, insurance and interest on delayed returns, besides coping with domestic prejudice.

These things are differently ordered in the United States. Our steel orders, whose ironroads in foreign fields are already causing the European to cry for mercy, are supported by a high tariff to such extent that they exact what they like at home. The relief the consumer might obtain through foreign competition is denied him. He is at the mercy of the trust. The Dingley tariff protects the steel and allied trusts as follows:

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Cast-iron pipe, \$5 per ton.

The beauty of these glorious Autumn days is fully appreciated by the farmer, who is anxious to have the soil loosened up for Fall plowing. On the other hand, the farmer who has his wheat still in the shock or his fruit gathered would not be entirely satisfied with a protracted shower such as would soften the ground. Utopia is not here, and the glamor of beauty which the purpling haze of an Indian Summer dispels over insipid nature appeals not to the eye of the man who is looking for rain clouds.

THE FRENCH BARK EUROPE.

The French bark Europe has sailed 20,000 miles in ballast for a cargo of Oregon wheat. She comes from Liverpool, England, by way of Tasmania, and for the trip earns a subsidy of \$12,000, which is paid by the French taxpayers. The Oregon wheatgrower does not profit by the operation, as the Europe receives the same freight rate as is paid to the unsubsidized fleet. The French taxpayer does not profit by it, as the vessel does not carry freight to or from a French port. Great is the shipping subsidy scheme!

PUGET SOUND PORTS WILL RECEIVE CREDIT.

For a large amount of Oriental business which has originated in Portland this month, the present service of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company is inadequate, and unless it is speedily improved such business will be diverted that cannot easily be regained. It is of small benefit to Portland to handle cotton for the Southern merchants when our own merchants must send their freight to rival ports in order to secure space on Orient-bound steamers.

Rev. Charles C. Pierce, who has been elected bishop of North Dakota, is an Army Chaplain. He entered the Army first in 1852, resigned in 1854, but was reappointed a Post Chaplain in 1854. He has served two years in the Philippines and his last station was Fort Myer, near Washington, from which he made a strong report to the Secretary of War against the present anti-canteen law. He is not yet 42 years of age.

THE MOST FITTING AND APPROPRIATE MONUMENTS.

As if J. Pierpont Morgan can be spared from his duties for a month, other people may see that perhaps they are not as necessary to the world as they thought they were.

ROOSEVELT IS DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THE COLOR LINE IF IT TAKES THE REST OF HIS TERM.

Happy Indians, if their Summer is always like this!

MORE THAN A CITY ELECTION.

Why do the newspapers of every city in this country discuss the New York campaign almost as earnestly as if it were a local contest? The reason is that New York is a great big brother who has been setting a bad example. The police corruption existing in that city has been copied in other places, and in the degree it exists in every large city in the country. Let it continue to triumph in New York and rings, gangs and machines everywhere will be sure to grow bolder in their emulations with their roots, and a pavement of sham stone, do they not more than compensate for this mischief by the refuge which they afford from Sumner's force extending to the glamour which they throw over man's crude handiwork?

THE OREGONIAN'S HANDBOOK.

"The East Sends Greetings."

"The East Sends Greetings," the new book published by the Oregonian, is a volume of 100 pages, containing a collection of letters from the East to the Oregonian, written during the past few months of the current year, which amounts to 137,000,000 francs, as compared with 88,000,000 francs, which represented the deficit for the corresponding period of last year. These figures are full of a warning, but they are misunderstood. Publicists may emphasize their significance, but the veriest tyro in finance can see that the present course of national extravagance, a gorgeous exhibition of military display of September on the plain of Bethany, must, if unchecked, end in due time in national bankruptcy and political disaster.

The chief ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution, Robert Ridgway, has just completed the long and arduous task of writing on the English names of about 5000 American birds that have Greek and Latin names for which there is no equivalent in English. A large number of these are found in the Spanish countries of America, and in such cases he has endeavored to make a translation that will be most effective. Mr. Ridgway's theory is that English is now the universal language, and as such it ought to be accepted by scientists in the place of Latin. The commercial world is fast accepting the English language as predominant, but it is doubtful whether scientists will show an equal readiness to recognize officially a system the purpose of which is to expurgate from the nomenclature of science the Latin language. The task of Mr. Ridgway has been a tedious and arduous one. The names of the birds are arranged alphabetically, and each name is accompanied by an illustration. Whether the system that he has attempted through these labors to inaugurate extends, as he hopes it will, through the domain of science or not, it will, even if it stops with this effort, confer a great favor upon myriads of ardent but unlettered bird-lovers, who prefer to know their feathered friends by pronounceable names.

Yesterday's train hold-up in Lane County is another illustration of the fact that train bands will not imperil themselves to fight robbers. This is not surprising when we consider that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that the danger of resisting desperate outlaws under these circumstances is great enough to terrify most men to the point of inefficiency. There was opportunity—there must have been opportunity for the robber to get away, but the men to whom it came could not seize it. They would have seen it readily enough in rational moments. Robbers safely count on panic to preserve them from harm. It is to be regretted that the opportunity in this case did not come to the nifty express messenger.

OF METROPOLITAN PROPORTIONS.

The Portland Oregonian, one of the greatest newspapers in the United States, has issued a very attractive handbook on the financial and tributary country of which that city is the principal financial and distributing center. The book is unique in make-up, well illustrated and contains valuable information of Portland and its tributary country. It is one of the deep-water shipping ports of the United States. In its accumulated wealth and in its volume of trade it is a city of metropolitan proportions. The publication of The Oregonian handbook is commemorative of the Lewis and Clark expedition to Oregon, and shows all the important places of significance, historically or otherwise, and the industrial development of the city, while the various articles are written in a vein which commands deep interest.

Clear and Picturesque.

Boston Globe.

The City of Portland, in Oregon, is to celebrate the expedition of Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, to be held in Portland, Or., in 1905. The Morning Oregonian, published in Portland, has issued a little handbook of a descriptive and historical nature, which will be of value to persons interested in that growing shipping port of the West. Reproductions of photographs show all the important places of significance, historically or otherwise, and the industrial development of the city, while the various articles are written in a vein which commands deep interest.

Attractive and of Value.

Springfield, Mass., Union.

In a publication on the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in Portland, Or., in 1905, the Portland Oregonian has issued a very attractive handbook of Portland and the large section which is practically tributary to that city and seaport. The little volume, which is profusely illustrated, contains much of interest and value.

New Brooklyn Also.

Brooklyn Times.

There is no better society for the preservation of trees in Brooklyn, but unless something is done, and done quickly, to check the destruction that is now going on in all directions, there will not much longer be any excuse for its existence. Attention was directed to this matter by this journal some time ago, but the devastation has not been abated. It seems, indeed, to be on the increase, and to be extending over a larger area. There appears to be a general agreement among builders that no trees must be permitted to stand in front of apartment-houses, and as these structures are in great demand just now, and are springing up thickly in all quarters of the city, vast numbers of unshaded sidewalks are becoming more and more common. In many districts rows of trees, the growth of generations, and the one shade in the neighborhood which they graced, have been cut down remorselessly, for many blocks. The exquisite decoration of beneficent Nature has been swept away in order to throw up the bare, hideous skeletons of the trolley companies and the deadly monotones of the speculative builder. Not so very long ago an unshaded Brooklyn street was the exception to the rule, and to this day it is the common practice to plant saplings along the curbetones of newly opened streets, and in front of all new houses for single families. But the hat-builder, apparently, is regarded as an accursed thing, to be lopped, hacked and uprooted, wherever it may be found. The love of the tree, after many years, made futile. Surely there ought to be some consideration for the beautiful, even in these days of utility worship. What if the trees do sometimes crack with their roots, a pavement of sham stone, do they not more than compensate for this mischief by the refuge which they afford from Sumner's force extending to the glamour which they throw over man's crude handiwork?

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

General Miles will call a court of inquiry to sit on Alger if the ex-Secretary don't watch out.

The Smasher's Mail and the Commorer are fading away together into the deep and irrevocable past.

General Alger and Edgar Stanton Maclay will go down to history as authors of the same kind of fiction.

One of these days the country will be thrilled with the startling news that the court of inquiry has finished its labors.

Oh, do not turn backward, O Time, in your flight.

The weather we're having is just about right.

Southern papers are talking about Roosevelt's terrible mistake. Roosevelt will probably be content to let it go at that.

Now get the LUTY HIGHWAYMAN. Athletic honors gain.

By reaching out his strong right hand, And holding up a train.

The fact that a train was held up near the university of Oregon is a sad commentary on the effect of higher education.

The Deutsch prize is giving Santos-Dumont the same joyous chuckle that the America's cup extended to Sir Thomas Lipton.

Sir Thomas Lipton wants to sell Shamrock II. Here is a chance for widows who would like an investment for their savings.

A Kentuckian recently shot at and missed a minister. Death seems to have better luck with a shining mark than a Colonel.

Why not send all the anarchists to Seattle? It would make that city happy by increasing its population to the number it thought it had before the census was taken.

William H. Leonard, Tammany candidate for Assemblyman, was complimented on his fine voice at the close of a campaign speech and was asked what he took to produce such pleasant tones. "It's a secret," he said, "but I don't mind letting you in. I swallowed three raw eggs on my way to the hall and kept one in my pocket for reserve. I sat down on the pocket, and now I don't know whether it was that egg or the other three that did me good."

The little difficulty between Ernest Seton-Thompson, the noted naturalist, and the Colorado game wardens appears to have grown out of his desire to obtain a photograph of his wife in the act of shooting a bear. He halted his trap, adjusted his Kodak, and waited for the bear. Instead, the vigilant game warden emerged from the bushes and arrested the snaphotter. Mr. Thompson's acquittal by a jury of his peers followed promptly after his arrest, however.

United States Senator Frye believes in the doctrine of Presidential responsibility in the matter of Federal appointments. He says: "I, for one, believe that the President of the United States should make the federal appointments and himself select the men whom he desires to fill them. Senators and Representatives and party leaders should be called in only in an advisory capacity. If the Presidential appointees turn out to be unmen, the Chief Executive is held responsible for them."

Sing hey for ye Aax and ye Clippes ye ffo. About right mortally; When ye Aax ye ffo breaking branches, When ye ffo ye mighy ffo; Sing hey for ye Sunne, which may shine amain, Whose rays shall not be stayed; By twain-horned boars which are as the flux; Sing hey for ye Sidewalk smooth and straight, Which are a foot wide near the road; Sing hey for ye Axtis with ye Aax; Who laid ye Sidewalk there; For ye Lord made trow in his ffole way, And ye ffo ye ffo ye ffo; Sing hey for ye Sidewalk, which in Art of Maane Has with such Skill prepared; Then down, when ye ffo ye ffo; Where ye ffo ye ffo ye ffo; For nothing fashioned out by Maane Should prosper here below.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"Big Bill" DeVere at the Marquann.

Yesterday morning the sale of seats opened for the engagement of "Big Bill" DeVere, who will present his new comedy, "A Common Sinner," at the Marquann Theatre for many nights. DeVere has for many years been prominent as a comedian, having starred in Hoyt's comedy, "A Black Sheep," but his present play is said to suit him even better. "A Common Sinner" is a comedy of the day, and it is said that DeVere to use his voice, as have all the company, for the play abounds in music, and that which is said to be the best. A collection of pretty girls, some handsome costumes and attractive scenery are all promised.

"Rodolph and Adolph" at Cordray's.

"Rodolph and Adolph" is the title of the new comedy which will follow "Yon Yonson" at Cordray's. Dan and Charles Mason are the stars, and they are supported by the pretty comedienne, Lottie Williams. Sator, the original prima donna, is here, and also the original Nellie Maskol, Estelle Gilbert, Ivy Morley, Lew H. Newcomb, William O'Day, Samuel Mirfield, Eddie Russell, and Charles Love and the Sisters Laurence, whose sensational dancing made a hit in New York last winter.

"A Texas Steer."

"A Texas Steer," one of the few Hoyt comedies which are still on the road, will be seen at the Marquann next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, with a cast said to be fully equal to the requirements of the piece. "A Texas Steer" is a clever satire on political life in Washington, and contains much of Mr. Hoyt's best work. It has been brought up to date by the introduction of new music.

Subsidies in Disfavor.

The Chicago Tribune has interrogated a large number of editors personally on the question of ship subsidies, and has received 15 answers in writing, which it publishes. Twelve of these answers are of some kind of subsidy, and two are neutral. The most marked feature of the replies is the vigorous expression of opposition to any form of subsidy. The tonnage tax of the Elgin (Ill.) News maintains that no measure should be passed by Congress taxing the many for the benefit of the few. The editor of the Madison (Wis.) News says that the subsidy belongs to great steamship lines or to free gifts to individuals will only add to the flame of social and political unrest. The Jacksonville (Fla.) News says that the subsidy is a waste of money, and that the acquisition of the Leyland line, and says that that is the way to build up a merchant marine. "If there is any money in a merchant marine, there is enough to build and equip a fleet that would be unrivaled. If there is no profit in the enterprise, there is no reason why the people's money should be so invested." The editor of the Portland Oregonian says that all the ships on the Pacific Coast are crowded with work, and that they are more than a year behind with their orders. No bounty or subsidy could get any more work out of them than they are now doing. The Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel holds that the ship subsidy bill involves not only millions of dollars, but a principle which is "highly" compatible with republican form of government. "The Toledo Blade says: 'Kill all subsidy bills.' All of the foregoing newspapers are Republicans in politics. The Milwaukee Wisconsin Wisconsin Republican favors a subsidy in some form. The Chicago Tribune itself is opposed to any subsidy. Its investigation proves that the Hanna-Fayne bill will more unprofitably than it now that it was during the last Congress."

Only Enemies of Old Soldiers.

Washington Star.

But, for that matter, the old soldiers would be assured of fair treatment, if they knew as well as you, Mr. Hawkins, what the words are in their glory, and the law is to grip all lines. An "old soldier" soon be over, so you'll have to grip all lines. Be thankful for the bushes that is blazin' red. Fur "old soldier" for the sunsets an' the landscape, an' such. Your glomions will meet with opposition from the "old soldiers" who are with you. Thanksgivin' is a-comin' an' he may as well prepare.

A Note of Warning.

Washington Star.

Some folks they turn to trouble like it suited them, but it is a warning, it is a warning, it is a warning. They talk about life's sorrow, an' they some how seem to find it. To the indignation, you try to change their frame of mind. I'm glad, when I observe a fellow with a solemn case. There ain't no use persistin' in his melancholy case. Thanksgivin' is a-comin' an' he may as well prepare.

You may as well practice an' learnin' how to smile.

There's no use of persistin' that it doesn't suit your style.

The woods are in their glory, and the law is to grip all lines.

An "old soldier" soon be over, so you'll have to grip all lines.

Be thankful for the bushes that is blazin' red.

Fur "old soldier" for the sunsets an' the landscape, an' such.

Your glomions will meet with opposition from the "old soldiers" who are with you.