The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To City Subscribers— Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted.15c Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c POSTAGE RATES. United States. Canada and Mexico:

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Probably showers and der; winds mostly southerly. TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten erature, \$8; minimum temperature, 48; precipitation, none

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24

WHAT IS RECIPROCITY!

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 snort 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 heet-sugar, wines, oranges, limes, 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 the California animal a t is proposed to make the California animal a victim, he will kick as only a Western stear

Thus, reciprocity will become a "local question," in every part of the country. It would be a very popular thing to put foreign goods of the kinds produced 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 the multitude of minor offices, it has vote the opposition ticket-if worst shall

fer, for the gain of the steel men, nor President, in the execution of his purdo 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 materials of manufactures free. This will practically revive, un- is unfit for the place to which he asder the proposals of reciprocity, the pires, will not be respected. 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 importations 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 forces for and against reciprocity with Cuba.

The trust wishes to get cheap raw product. It insists that beet sugar can be manufactured raw at 2 or 21/2 cents per pound at a profit. It has instituted a war of prices estensibly to force beetsugar 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 steady at about 3 1-3 cents per pound. If the trust can drive beetsugar 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 pinch beet sugar, and it is able 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 circultous route, how ever, 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 free trade. But a treaty of reciprocity would put off annexation perhaps in-

The duty is virtually a bounty for at one-tenth of a cent per pound under the trust sugar, and has brought large against reciprocity are manufacturers of cace sugar in Louisiana, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and domestic growers of all regiments the names of the battles

tobacco. This alliance has a strong combination to meet in a counter alliance of the trust and other refiners of raw imported sugar, exporters who desire reciprocity, and people of freetrade 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 after-

math 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 po-tentially 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-edge securities of a great city, earning power definitely estab with lished, 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 one 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 diffi-culty 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.

These inequalities in interest rates tend gradually to elimination, as the farmer's condition improves, or at any rate the farmer's rates tend to abso be a differential between degrees of securities, Oregon and Washington farmers, for example, are paying now from 7 to 8 per cent, where they used to pay 10 and 12. This has been brought about, not through additions to the currency, though these have come in auto matically from gold and bank notes, but partly through reaffirmation of the gold standard, and partly through the farmer's improved circumstances. Mortgages have been paid off in millions of dollars throughout Oregon and Washington since 1896, and the country banks show tremendous increases in deposits. The farmer's credit has improved, and he gets cheaper money. We pay no longer with money, but with credits, and the arguments of the old days, quantitative theories of prices and interest both, no longer hold

PRESIDENT AND BOSSES.

As to what President Roosevelt will do in the matter of choice of men for been reported that he would cut loose wholly from Senators and Represent-The leather men do not want to guf- atives. This report is absurd. The pose 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 becomes satisfied from other sources of information that the indorsed candidate

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 or weak man for 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 his fight within 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 "throw away his fire"; 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 aggresgive party man to a man who is always a mugwump, either from political indecision 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 guidons of all regiments the names of probably seek annexation, which means 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 beet sugar. This product has been sold battles in which they have participated. There is no reason why this recommendation would not add to the profits. Allied with beet-sugar interests esprit de corps of the Army, if we would follow the practice of the British Army, which inscribes on the colors of

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

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, 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 Highland regiments were organized 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 to write on the regimental banners of our regular Army. There was, of course, a force of regular 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 £40,000,000 of capital and include all the iron and steel industries of the United Kingdom, is not 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 foreign 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 kings, whose inroads 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 lute decline, though there must always | 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:

Pig iron, \$4 per ton. Bar iron, \$12 to \$16 per ton. Piates, 25 per cent. Rails, \$7 per ton. Sheets, \$14 to \$22 per ton. Tinplates, \$30 per ton. Rods, \$8 to \$15 per ton. Wire, \$25 to \$40 per ton, and 40 to 45 per

n pipe, \$8 per ton The British steel trust is in formation to protect the British from the American steel trust. But who is to protect us? Steel billets can be laid down in England by our steel trust for \$16 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 \$26, and for the consumer there is no relief.

Because our consumers are bound hand and foot by the protected trusts is no reason why we should felicitate England or Germany upon the rise of similar combinations there. The fox is looking for rain clouds. who urged his associates to cut off their tails passed into universal derision.

BULLER'S VICISSITUDES.

Sir Redvers Buller, who has been relieved of the command of the First Army Corps in consequence of his indiscreet avowal on October 10 that he did advise General Sir George White that it might become necessary for him to surrender Ladysmith, has not been a fortunate General, but he is credited on all sides with being a very gallant, truthful, unselfish, generous-hearted soldier. He wears the Victoria cross which he won twenty-five years ago for feats of exceptional daring in the Zulu War. He charged, sword and revolver in hand, alone into a crowd of blacks and rescued a soldier they had hemmed in. The same day it was Buller himself, with seven men and Lieutenant Everett, who covered the retreat of his command. Four of the men were killed. the Lieutenant's horse was shot down, but he was rescued by Buller, who took him up behind him on his own horse. The same day Buller saved a third comrade, Captain D'Arcy, who, having lost his horse, was trying to outrun the pursuing Zulus. The savages had got within a hnudred feet of the Captain when Buller galloped back alone and took him up behind him.

Buller, if not a successful General, is a success as a heroic soldier. His manliness and generosity is shown in his statement to Sir George White that, if it were necessary to surrender Ladysmith, he could put the responsibility on his shoulders and state that it had been done by his (Buller's) directions Buller's great popularity with the British Army today, in spite of his ill success, is due to his splendid personal courage, and his warm, generous na ture, which prompts him to shoulder the blame in order to exculpate others. He resigned a lucrative office in Ireland years ago in his disgust for the government's policy, and became through his experience a warm supporter of home rule for Ireland, and has always since contributed generously from his wealth to the home rule cause. A very manly, noble-hearted Englishman is General

Furthermore, it is due to General Buller's sound judgment that when he arrived at the Cape he changed on his own responsibility the plan of campaign. The original plan was for him to move against the Orange Free State. He saw that the defeat of Sir George White and the cooping up of his army at the bottom of a bowl at Ladysmith made it necessary to secure Natal from complete occupation by the enemy. The truth is, Sir George White had no business in Ladysmith after his defeat in the field. His place was at Colenso and along the line of the Tugela River. Buller was not to blame for Sir George White's false position, and there was no lack of gallantry or energy in Buller's efforts to relieve him.

According to the calculations of ment elsewhere,

French financiers, the Republic of France will soon be face to face with the proposition involved in the pro cess of making an empty bag stand upright. These calculations are based upon the deficit in the national finances for the past nine 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 that cannot be misunderstood. Publicists may emphasize their significance, but the veriest tyro in finance can see that the present course of national extravagance, a gorgeous exhithe battles of the war in Cuba, in China bition of which was presented by the military display of September on the plain of Bethany, must, if unchecked, end in due time in national bankruptcy and political disaster. General taxation is already near the danger point, which in France means revolution. Relief is therefore impossible in the direction of increased taxation. The only hope is in reducing expenses, and this hope is taking form in a demand that sooner or later will be heard.

The chief ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution, Robert Ridgway, has just completed the long and arduous task of turning into plain English the names of about 5000 American birds that have Greek and Latin names for troops employed in the War of 1812-15, 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 endeav ored 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. To it he has brought much ingenuity as auxiliary to classical culture. 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 hands 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 -for disarming or killing the robber, 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 dld not come to the nervy express messenger.

The beauty of these glorious Autumn days is not 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 ungathered 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 sunset throws over inanimate nature appeals not to the eye of the man who

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, much 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 1882, resigned in 1884, but was reappointed a Post Chaplain in 1884. 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 to the early settlers of Portland are the magnificent trees they planted. But a certain kind of progress has no place for monuments.

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

on the color line if it takes the rest of his term. Happy Indians, if their Summer is

Roosevelt is determined to fight it out

always like this!

More Than a City Election. Minneapolis Times, Why do the newspapers of every city in his 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 corrup. tion existing in that city has been copied in other places. In varying degrees it exists in every large city in the country. Let it continue to triumph in New York and rings, gangs and machines everywhere else will be sure to grow bolder in their emulation of Tammany methods. If, on the other hand, the municipal reform movement headed by Seth Low is victorious that consummation will give courage to the friends of clean municipal govern-

THE OREGONIAN'S HANDBOOK.

"The East Sends Greetings."

Albany, N. Y., Sunday Press. When President Jefferson first turned attention to the great Northwest, the world saw a vast region which was open to acquisition by exploration and discovery. In the early years of the 19th century the territory which is now included in Wash-ington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana was known only to a few bold voyageurs, Captain Gray, the first man to carry the American flag around the globe, discovered the mouth of the great river to which he gave the name of Columbia. Subsequently, in 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition opened up a country which, un-til then, was "rich only in the legendary lore of scattered tribes of Indians."

Today the great Northwest contains nearly a million and a half in population.

Portland, Or., the metropolis of that great region, which was added to our possessions in 1805, recognizes the importance of advertising the resources of the Northwest; and, in order to make the world familiar with the business possi-bilities of a country so highly favored by nature, a centennial exposition will be held in Portland during the year 1905. The Morning Oregonian, of Portland, has just issued a booklet which contains an interesting account of Portland and its an interesting account of Portain and its Industries. The purpose is to boom the city and incidentally the Northwest prior to the centennial. We learn from this booklet that Portland has a population of 90.426; that there are well-paved streets, Police and Fire Departments, public schools, churches, handsome municipal buildings, beautiful residential streets, a splendid deep-water harbor and a hustling population. That Portland is up to date in every respect no one can doubt, after even a glance at the interesting contents

of The Oregonian's booklet.

No one should find fault with our Northwestern neighbors for boasting that their county contains the largest body standing timber on the continent; that the possibilities of agriculture, horticulture, fishing mining "and the allied industries of stockraising, wool production and man-ufacturing are beyond computation in actual money value"; that the scenery in-fuses new life into worn-out travelers from the effete Eastern States; for Oregon and neighboring states are indeed fortunate in climate and natural resources, The prospective centennial exposition will undoubtedly be a success. Liberal appropriations have already been offered Liberal by Portland and the Oregon Legislature looks favorably upon the project. It is very likely that all of the far Western States will send exhibitions. British Co lumbia, China, Japan, Mexico and the South American republics, and our new possessions in the Pacific will contribute exhibits under the official patronage of the governments of these respective coun

People in this part of the world are learning something new about the Northwest every day; and they will be pleased to hear that their fellow citizens away over toward the other side of the continent are doing so well. The East sends greetings and expresses the hope that a venture which has in view the commen ration of an important occurrence in the history of the United States will be a great success.

Of Metropolitan Proportions.

Lexington, Ky., Leader, The Portland Oregonian, one greatest newspapers in the United States, has issued a very attractive handbook on Portland and the vast tributary country of which that city is the principal and distributing center. The book is unique in make-up, well illustrated and contains valuable information of Portland and the wonderful section of country tributary to it. Portland 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 commemora-tive of the Lewis and Clark expedition to Oregon, an event of the greatest historic significance. The articles bearing on this significance. conquest of an empire are of special in-

Commands Deep Interest. Brooklyn Times.

In commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, to be held in Portland, Or., in 1995, The Morning Oregonian, published in Portland, has issued a neat little handbook of a descriptive and historical nature, which will be of value to persons interested in that grow ing shipping port of the West. Repro photographs show all the ductions of places of significance, historically or 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, which gave this vast Northwest territory to the United States, with a grand exposition in 1905. To this end The Portland Oregonian has issued a handbook of the city, which gives a very clear and picturesque idea of what a wonderful city this has grown to be in a comparatively short time,

Attractive and of Value.

Springfield, Mass., Union. In anticipation of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in Portland, Or in 1905. The Portland Oregonian has just issued a very attractive handbook of Portland and the large section which is prac-tically tributary to that city and seaport. The little volume, which fusely illustrated, contains much of interest and value.

In Brooklyn Also. New York Evening Post.

There is, we believe, a 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, vistas of unshaded sidewalks are becoming more and more common. In many districts rows of beautiful trees, the growth of generations, and the one charm 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 into the boldest relief the hideous erections of the trolley companies and the deadly monotonies of the speculative Not so very long ago an unbuilder. shaded Brooklyn street was the exception, not the rule, and to this day it the common practice to plant saplings along the curbstones of newly opened streets, and in front of all new houses intended for single families. But by the flat-builder, apparently, a tree, that unfailing delight and shelter, is regarded accursed thing, to be hacked and uprooted, wherever it may found. Thus is the labor of love, of 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 com-pensate for this mischief by the refuge which they afford from Summer's flerce next and the glamour which they throw

over man's crude handiwork?

AMUSEMENTS.

William H. West's big minstrels, with but a few of the old familiar voices, convinced a large audience at the Marquam last night that Mr. West is not dependent on a few well-known singers for the rep-utation he has made for himself in minstrelsy. Mr. West has always tried to give the public something better than they looked for in a minstrel show, and he has been as successful this year as ever, the new members of his company being all bright particular stars. The audience missed West himself from the interlocutor's chair, and it was learned with regret that he is too ill to appear with the show. Few men can throw so much earnestness and enthusiasm into a job of that kind, and it is to be h sake of the dialogue of the first part that he will soon be able to bow to the audience with one hand and address an end man with the other, as has long Its cities are prosperous, and industries

are sending their contributions to Alaska, the Orient and the Eastern States. been his custom. Billy Van is still the star. Of the "gags" in the first part he contributed all that were good, and many that were new, which is a rather startling innova-tion, even for as funny a fellow as Van. His songs sound funnier than they are which is a tribute to his cleverness. his monologue in the ello was by long odds the hit of the evening. Of the new singers, George Jones, who possesses a remarkably fine bass voice, is the best. His number on the programme last night was "The Games of Eyes," which he sang in such style as to create a very active desire to hear more of him. ment Stewart, a new tenor, sang day" in a highly pleasing manner, and the old favorite, Manuel Romain, gave "The Honeysuckie and the Bee" and "When the Boys Go Marching By." The first part closes with "Excelsior," sung superbly by the West quintet.

In the ollo the Rio brothers give an acrobatic exhibition which in point of originality and cleverness is the best feature of the kind seen in Portland for many a long day. Carr McDonald and Parshley give an excellent musical specrarshiey give an excellent musical specialty with a side line of comedy that adds much to its effect. McMahon and King, in a skit called "Down by the Railroad Crossing," create no end of merriment. Billy Van does an irresistibly funny monologue and sings some catchy parodies, and Zeb and Zarrow do the best bicycle riding ever seen in Portland. Their tricks approach the impossible as closely as anything could, and they kept the audience in a high state of excited wonder all the time they were on the The last performance will be given this

"You Youson" at Cordray's.

Another house that crowded Cordray's Theater to the doors, gathered last night to see "Yon Yonson." The pleasing story of the play, the bright specialties, and the excellent character acting of Knute Erickson in the name part, all combine to furnish an entertainment whose drawing powers seem to be unlimited. There will be but a few more performances of "Yon Yonson," and those who desire see the play may find it advisable who desire to secure seats early.

The Wiedemann Company presented "Little Miss Thompson" to a big house at the Metropolitan last night. The play made the usual good impression, and the specialties were a star feature. Tonight "A Western Judge."

"Little Miss Thompson."

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"Big Bill" DeVere at the Marquam. Yesterday morning the sale of seats pened for the engagement of "Big Bill" DeVere, who will present his new com-edy, "A Common Sinner," at the Mar-quam Friday and Saturday nights. Mr. DeVere has for many years been promi-nent as a comedian, having starred in Hoyt's comedy, "A Black Sheep," but his present play is said to suit him even better than that of the editor in the aible for them." Hoyt comedy. He has plenty of oppor-tunity to use his voice, as have all the company, for the play abounds in music, all of which is said to be new and good. A collection of pretty girls, some handsome costumes and attractive scenery are all promised.

"Rudolph and Adolph" at Cordray's. "Rudolph and Adolph" is the title of the new comedy which will follow "Yon Yonson" at Cordray's. Dan and Charles and they are sunported by the pretty comedienne, Lottie Williams Saltor. The other principal members are: Bentrice McKenzie, Nellie Maskoll, Estelle Gilbert, Iva Morlyn, Lew H . Newcomb. William O'Day. Michold Eddle Russell, Harry James, Charlotte Love and the Sisters Lauren 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 Marquam next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, with a east said to be fully equal to the requirements of the plece. "A Texas Steer" is a clever satire on political life in ington, and contains much of Mr. Hoyt's best work. It has been brought up to best work. date by the introduction of new music.

Substdies in Disfavor. New York Evening Post.

New York avening Post.

The Chicago Tribune has interrogated a large number of editors personally on the question of ship subsidies, and has received 18 answers in writing, which it publishes. Twelve of them are opposed aubsidies altogether, four are in favor of some kind of subsidy, and two are neutral. The most marked feature of the replies is the vigorous expression of opin-ion against at y form of subsidy. The editor 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.) Journal says that "to grant millions to great steamship lines or as free gifts to individuals will only add to the flame of social and political unrest," Janesville (Wis.) Gazette points to Mr. J. P. Morgan's 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 idle capital in this country to build and equip a fleet that would be unrivaled. If there is no profit in the enterprise, there is no reason why the peoale's money should be so invested. editor of The Portland Oregonian says that all the shipyards 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 do-ing. The Centralia (III.) Sentinel holds that the ship subsidy bill involves not only many millions of dollars, but a principle which is "hardly compatible with a republican form of government." The Toledo Blade says: "Kill all subsidy bills." All of the foregoing newspapers are Republican in politics. The Milwaukee Wisconsin, the Muscatine (Ia.) Journal, and the Galesburg Republican favor a subsidy in some form. The Chicago Tribun itself is opposed to any subsidy. Its investigation proves that the Hanna-Payne bill is more unpopular in the West 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 under a President who had never known a of military life. The sentiment of the the test of years. It finds expression our liberal pension laws, and in the appropriations by Congress. The only en emies of the veterans are those men wi are forever posing as their special cham plons, and making trouble for any Pension Commissioner who resists their selfisi

NOTE AND COMMENT

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

The Smanher's Mull and the Commoner are fading away together into the deep

and brevocable past, General Alger and Edgar Stanton Muclay will go down to history as authors

of the same kind of fiction. One of these days the country will be hrilled with the startling news that the

court of inquiry has finished its labors Oh, do not turn backward, O Time, in your The weather we're having is just about right.

Southern papers are talking about Roose. reit's terrible mistake. Roosevol; will probably be content to let it go at that, Now doth the lusty 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 educa-

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. Denth weren to have better luck with a shining mark than a

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

William H. Leonard Tammany candle date for Assemblyman, was complimented on his fine voice at the close of a compaign 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 shootting a hear. He halted his trap, adjusted his kodak and waited for the bear. Instead, the vigilant game warden emerged from the bushes and arrested the snapshotter. 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 Prest dential appointees turn out to be unny men the Chief Executive is held respon-

Sing hey for ye Axe and ye Chippen yt flyo-About right merritye; Sing hey for ye Crush of ye breaking Branche, When falls ye mightye Tree; Sing hey for ye Sunne, which may shine amain, Whose rays shall not be stayed

By twiating Boughs which are no Use But to give People Shade: Sing bey for ye Sidewalke smooth and straight, Which not a Roote shall tear: Sing bey for ye Artist with ye Adze Who laid ye Sidewalk there

Has with such Skill prepared Then down with ye Trees and my ye Walka Where they were wont to growe. For nothing fashioned not by Manne Should prosper here belows.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Only One.-Rodrick-There goes an original man. Van Albert-In what way? Ito rick-Why, he brought out a patent medici without calling it a "wonderful discovery." Chicago News

Chicago News.

Large Figures.—"My time," said the multi-billionaire, "is worth \$100 a minute." "Well," answered the friend, casually, "let's go out this afternoon and play \$10,000 or \$15,000 worth of golf."—Washington Star.

Ownership.—"I'm nobody's foot, I'd have you know, Miss Northside," said young Mr. Fits-goober. "Indeed!" replied Miss Northside; "that's old! Everybedy says you belong to Miss Spliffins."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, A Difficulty Obvinted.—Mr. T. Totaler—My

A Difficulty Obvinted. Mr. T. Totaler-My dear, I do not think it is very appropriate for you to wear that wine-colored silk to the W. C. T. U. convention. Mrs. T. Fotaler-Oh, but. it is watered silk, you know.-Baltimore Amer-

Rodrick.-While Liwas at the Pan-American I visited the transfertation building to see the latest thing in locomotives. Van Albert-Pooh! You can see the latest thing in locomotives in front of our suburban accommodation.-Philadelphia Record.

City Magistrate-Of course, I don't wish to stand in the way of my daughter's happiness, but I know so little of you. Mr. Hawkins, What is your vocation? Mr. Hawkins (sirity) Oh I write or poetry noveln or plays, and that sort of thing. City Magnate-Indees! Most interesting. And how do you live.— Punch.

Didn't Believe in Them - Willie," said his fatter as he proceeded with the laying on of hands, "I am surry to have to do this-it hurts me more than it does you." "Well," re-turned the precedent youngster, resignedly, "I never did believe in these here sympathetic

strikes anyhow. They always do more harm than good."—Chicago Fost. The Difference."What is the difference," asked the Kind-Hearted Friend of the Budding Dynamist. "between the trial of Admiral Schley and your new farce?" "Why, there isn't any fan in the trial, and there is in-" "Oh, you're wrong Schley's trial is a farree to the audience, and your farce is a trial to the audience."—Baltimore Sun.

A Note of Warning.

Washington Star. Some folks they turn to trouble like it suited them jes' right. They sort of act like laughter is a thing that's They talk about life's surrow, an' they some-

how seem inclined
To be indignant if you try to change their
frame of mind.
I'm glad, when I observe a feller with a sol-

The law in all its wisdom has pervised for his case. There ain't no use perminan' in his melaneholy Thanksgivin' is a-comin' an' he may as well

You may as well be practicin' an' learnin' how to smile, There's no use of pertestin' that it doesn't

suit your style: The woods are in their glory, and the air is ctisp an' fire.
An' the work'll som be over, so you'll have to git in line.
Be thankful for the bushes that is blazin' red.

an' rich; For the skies an' for the sunsets an' the landscape tread, an' sich. Your gloominess will meet with opposition

Thanksgivin' is a-comin', so you may as well