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For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett with all the light we now have, and

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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temminimum temperature, 48; precipitation, 0.02 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31

Today The Oregonian presents a subject of supreme importance not only to the people of Oregon, but to those ley of the Columbia River-the extent of the whole Columbia Basin. It is and position of which make it a subdealt with at some length, yet the mat- ject of highest National importance as ter is compressed as closely as is at well. The jetty is to be extended. Let The Mohammedan missionary succeeds all consistent with the necessity of the plan be reviewed, that assurance because he leaves his converts Asiatics making the subject sufficiently under- may be had that the extension will be still, while the Christian evangelists stood. The presentation in this form is due to conferences between the editor and Judge M. C. George. The article and no greater length of jetty will be on another page was written by Judge George, whose interest in the subject began when he was Representative in Congress, many years ago, and has continued to this day. His acquaintance with the maps, charts, surveys, hydrography, official reports, general history and extensive literature of the subject is very complete. From this knowledge the paper signed with his name is writ-

The Oregonian commends it as a strong statement, and believes it will he has been regarded with distrust. be a convincing one. The object is to awaken an attention that will secure re-examination by the proper authori- lards were not at Clenfuegos; (2) slowties of the conditions at the mouth of the Columbia River, with a view to modification of the letty plans, so that the channel may be reduced to a width much less than that contemplated in and fear during the battle of July 3. the present plans for extension. Instead of a width of four miles or more. the channel ought not to be more, or much more, than one mile wide. Any extension of the jetty that shall not educe, and greatly reduce the width. The Oregonian believes will be of little advantage. And, with deference to the opinions of those who propose extension of the jetty without reducing or contracting the throat of the channel, The Oregonian submits that it does not call for any special or technical knowledge of river engineering to enable one to of acquittal. see or conclude that the way to get a channel is to make a straight course for the river to the sea, confined within limits that will give the currents of river and ocean the necessary power, in direct lines, for scouring a channel and for maintaining it. As Colonel Mendell puts it, "To concentrate the river within moderate limits, and to discharge its waters as a unit to the sea, are the objects sought." These have been effected only in partial degree, because the channel has not been sufficiently contracted. Nor will it be, by extension on the plan proposedthough some further improvement may be possible on that plan. What is required now is extension of the jetty on a plan that will reduce the breadth of the channel at the mouth of the river to limits that will assure the results was well-advised, and that as to his desired. It is certain we shall get the slow rate of speed in moving to Santiresult, if we narrow the throat of the river sufficiently. Whether it be practicable to reduce the width to one mile is a question for expert opinion. But Sampson in an article in the Century it certainly can be reduced very far within the limits of the present work tained a blockade of Santiago harbor and the proposed extension. It must be at a distance of twenty miles. None of so reduced, as The Oregonian concelves, or the result will be wholly disappointing.

In the text of Judge George's article, the details necessary to a fair comprehension of this situation are supplied. They are stated with so much clearness that repetition of them here would add nothing to their force, and condensation of them would be scarcely possible. The main facts are that the channel, though considerably contracted by the work already done, yet has not been narrowed enough for desired results; that if the present jetty shall be extended seaward, on the lines proposed, the extension will be of little present and no permanent service, for the channel will not be trastion of the channel is the one desideratum, indeed the one indispensable thing, and that this is attainable only through change of the direction of the jetty to a more northerly course and through extension of it to a point opposite the North Cape and sufficiently near it to "concentrate the river within moderate width"-say one mile or not much more-and to "discharge it as a unit to the sea." The North Cape is a

there, sufficiently near the opposite cape to leave an opening similar to that at San Francisco Bay. Any plan that does not compress the channel within the width of one mile, or at most one and a half miles, will not answer the purposes intended. The work done thus far is not useless, for it is serving the purpose of building up Clatsop Splt, and it has somewhat contracted the To City Subscribers—
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channel, but it leaves the river too channel, but it leaves the river too wide; and what is a matter of still more concern is this, that the extension as proposed will not reduce the width, but will merely carry the jetty out further into or towards the sea, leaving the mouth as wide as at the present time, or

wider still. What should be done and what close of Judge George's article, is an excellent one. Since the extension of the jetty as proposed would be an error, "let the coming river and harbor bill contain an appropriation for the imas may be approved by the present For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Chief of Engineers. Colonel Gillespie For sale in Sult Lake by the Salt Lake News has fortunately recently become Chief of Engineers. Let him be given a fair chance again at this countries. For sale in Kansas City. Mo., by Fred after this lapse of twenty years, and point a board of engineers to review. let General Gillespie, who for years was local engineer in charge, now say what plan of jetty extension and from what point will secure the greatest benefit." The work has not followed the plan suggested by him when he was the engineer in charge here, and we trust he will again become interested in it, and cause the whole subject to be reviewed, in the light of present knowledge Fi-TO MAKE THE JETTY EFFECTIVE. nally, let us say that this is the one subject of supreme importance to the State of Oregon and to the great valeffective. The whole solution lies in sufficient contraction of the channel, required to contract it to one mile than to leave it three or five miles wide.

NAVY DEPARTMENT'S FAILURE.

It will require a tremendous 'amount of resolution for the Schley court of inquiry to find against "the accused," as the Navy Department's counsel infelicitously designated the hero of Santiago. The charges against him have been discredited and the general effect of the testimony has been to win favor for Admiral Schley in quarters where The principal counts against him are six: (1) Failure to find that the Spanness in going to Santiago and in the

gage the Colon in face of the shore batteries; (5) the "loop"; (6) nervousness It is true that on some of these counts, notably the one about the Santiago movement and the retreat toward Key West, the first witnesses called by prove as complete a failure as the Rothe Navy Department conveyed a distinct impression of irresolution and de- from the English experiment in India, lay on Admiral Schley's part. But this now seems to have arisen more from ineffaceable distinctions of race were all the witnesses' lack of knowledge of what was passing in the Admiral's Japan, Turkey and Trans-Caucasian mind than from any shortcoming on his Russia, Mr. Townsend argues that the own part. He and those near him have inherent differences between Europe given lucid and satisfactory explana-

retrograde movement; (3) ineffective

blockade at Santiago; (4) failure to en-

Schley was assured that the Spanlards were in Clenfuegos. The consensus of expert opinion, both at Washington and on the ground, also pointed the conclusion that Cientuegos was the natural place for them and Santlago next to impossible. A plan was concocted for communication with the insurgents ashore, who could have told him better. But the code of signals arranged and intrusted to McCalla was not communicated to Schley, who was of all men the one most required to know it. The excuses given by McCalla

for this failure on his part form one of

tions of the movements, delays and

the most discreditable and suspicious exhibits in the whole affair. As to the Santiago and the retro grade movements, the testimony indicates that the Admiral was anxious to coal, but regarded the weather unfavorable, that his determination to avoid being caught in battle short of coal ago his progress was impeded by slow and disabled ships, and that he could move no faster than his slowest vessel. As to the Santiago blockade, Admiral stated that Commodore Schley mainthe witnesses put his ships at a greater distance from the mouth of the harbor than eight or ten miles. Schley him-

self makes it five or six. It is also shown that avoldance of and in the diagrams printed with it, the Spanish shore batteries in the reconnoissance with the Colon was observed upon the express mandates of Admiral Sampson and the War Department. They wanted all the ships to fight the Spanish ships with. His apparent attack on the Colon was intended to develop the callber of the Spanish land guns, It is noteworthy, regarding the fifth charge, that in his estimony of yesterday Admiral Schley exactly confirms Captain Wood's ac count of the celebrated "loop"; and it is worth recalling that Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, described this movement as a remarkably brilliant maneuver to avoid the ramming he had planned to give the Brooklyn. The charges of fear and nervousness are contradicted by every man who was near the Admiral during the engage-

ment. It was the misfortune of Admiral Sampson that he was absent from the battle of Santiago until the victory was won and the last Spanish ship had surrendered. But it was not Admiral Schley's fault, and Admiral Sampson's that they run over cultivated farm friends made a terrible blunder when they undertook to punish Schley for Sampson's misfortune. The trial has fixed point. The problem is to establish only served to bring out in clearer a line of jetty to a point opposite this light the magnanimous and soldierly fence or wall, and if the Legislature cape and establish the head of the jetty | qualities of Schley, the ungenerous na-

efforts of his fool friends. If the present court fails to render justice to supply the lack.

ASIATICS CANNOT BE EUROPEAN-IZED.

Sir William Mackworth, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, in a recent public speech admitted that the English training and education of the native chiefs of India had not thus far been crowned with success. Meredith no open season until 1896. Townsend, an Englishman who has lived ten years in India, reaches the conclusion that the English experiment in India is so much a failure that if course should be pursued, to reach the the English should turn the country desired end? The suggestion, at the over to its native rulers today there would be nothing left in a few years to show that English civilization ever ruled the country, save a few splendfd roads, many useless buildings and a memory that in a century of new events would become extinct. The Romans, after occupying Britain 400 years, bia, but to be expended on such plan utterly failed to Romanize it, and the English have utterly failed to Europeanize India. If Alexander the Great had lived he might have Hellenized Asia, but since his death there has been no advance to the prospective permanent domination of European influence in Asia. Persia beat back the Roman empower him at his discretion to ap- when he tried to follow in the steps of Alexander. The Roman could Romanize the Gauls and the Iberians, but of Asiatics he Romanized not a single tribe. Neither Russia nor Great Britain today has as yet exercised any abiding influence upon the conquered millions of Asiatics. Great Britain has enforced a peace in India that has produced manifold blessings, but she has neither won over or converted any large section of her subject population. The people of India today are incur-

> ably hostile, awaiting only their opportunity. There are but 660,000 native Christians in the 300,000,000 of India's people, and many of these are mere nominal Christians for revenue only. and the Christian creed has no perceptible place in any one great province. On the other hand, one-fifth of the 300 .-000,000 of India are Mohammedans. strive to make their converts not simply Christians, but middle-class Englishmen. The convert is practically required to renounce one civilization and to accept another not in his eyes higher than his own; he is compelled to break his caste, which means to give up his fixed position in the world, his kinsfolk and his friends, his domestic law. If the British Army departed, the Mohammedans would soon rule the peninsula, for the warlike, fighting races of India are largely of that faith. So strongly persuaded is Mr. Townsend of the real failure of English rule to persuade India to accept the civilization, the ideas or the creed of the English people that to the question "Will England retain India?" he is disposed to answer in the negative. He is convinced that Asia will ultimately regain her own and the work of governing India will be transferred from European and Christian to

Asiatic and Mussulman or pagan hands. The railways will be torn up; the universities scouted by native military rulers; the whole work of the British conquest will be undone, and India be reduced to the condition in which England found her. The greatest experiment ever made by Europe in Asia will man occupation of Britain. Turning which he insists will fail because the against it from the first, to China, and Asia forbid one continent permanently to conquer the other. He grants changes. The country expects a verdict | that temporary partition of Asia may take place, but insists that no lasting conquest of Asia by Europe is practicable. It would take ten armies of 100,000 men each to merely penetrate Asia and garrison it in a military sense. It has nearly 900,000,000 of people, and in these millions are included warrior races of formidable powers of attack and resist ance, who outnumber all who speak English. Three Asiatic soldiers the Turk, the Sikh and the Japanese, have already adopted European arms and discipline, and they are probably equal on the battle-field to the Russian rank and file. The Turk is said to be the best individual soldier in the world. These Asiatics are not primitive savages, but civilized people, whose civilization has been arrested so that it does not rise to the level of enlightened

Europe. Asia is too vast in territory, too numerous in population and too highly though imperfectly civilized to warrant the belief that its conquest would be practicable or its partition permanent. The action of Japan is not regarded as an object-lesson of European influence; Japan has only adopted European arms, discipline and tactics, and some of the European methods of taxation and revenue, just as the Turks have adopted European artillery. In all essentials the Japanese and the Turks both are today thoroughly Asiatic. This is not a sanguine view of the future of Asia, but doubtless it is a correct one: it would be impossible to pin with bayonets a new civilization upon a very old continent like Asia, composed of great and small nations. Mr. Townsend predicts that the American will not rule the Asiatic of the mainland, chiefly because he will not wish to rule him and that his ultimate attitude toward all Eastern races, like his present attitude toward China, "will be that of rather contemptuous guardianship."

The open season of ten days for deer began in Vermont on the 22d inst. Despite the fact that deer are become so plenty in Vermont as to be a great damage to the farmers, under the Vermont law no person may kill during the open season more than one deer. In Maine from September 1 to October 1 one person may kill one deer for food purposes, to be consumed in the locality where taken, and in the open season, from October 1 to December 15, one person in that time may take two deer. The more stringent provisions of the Vermont law have resulted in that state being fairly overrun with deer. The deer are so numerous and so tame lands and gardens, trample down and browse upon the growing grain and vegetables, and are most destructive to orchards. They can leap any ordinary does not extend the open season and

ture of Sampson, and the meanness of increase the number of deer that may the naval clique's conspiracy. Upon be kilfed, every farmer will be obliged the useful and honorable career of a to put a wire fence eight feet high or great sea captain. Admiral Sampson, a higher about all his cultivated and cloud has fallen, through the ill-advised orchard lands. The State Game Commissioner says the animals are rapidly increasing, and that the Legislature o Schley, a Congressional inquiry will 1902 will have to adopt some liberal game laws in order to protect the farmers. Twenty-five years ago deer were extinct in Vermont, save a few in the wild parts of Essex County, in the northeastern corner of the state. About 1876 a few deer were brought from the Adirondack region of New York State and turned loose in the mountain forests of the state. They were protected by law for twenty years, and there was

The greatest strength of Edward M. Shepard, the opponent of Low for the office of Mayor of New York, lies in his excellent personal character and his high reputation as a lawyer of excellent ability. He is also the author of the best biography of Martin Van Buren ever written. The nomination of Shepard was a shrewd move on the part of Croker; it was a bone thrown to the angry dog. Of course, thinking men like ex-Mayor Hewitt and Carl Schurz cannot be induced to vote for the Tammany ticket, because it is headed by an able man, whose personal character is clean; but the great mass of Democratic voters will be satisfied with the comination of an able man of good repute, and without a very strong Democratic support Low cannot be elected. The registration falls a good deal below that of 1900, when it ought at least to have equaled it, had the people been deeply aroused against Tammany. This failure to obtain a full registration means either comparative indifference or unwillingness on the part of a good many voters to take sides. If New York throws away this chance to unload Tammany, Croker and his political heirs and assigns are likely to be in the saddle for a long time to come.

Montana is to be congratulated upon a matter reported by Governor Toole as the result of his observations during a recent visit at the State School of Mines at Butte and the State Normal at Dillon, "The Montana boy," said the Governor, "has an ambition above teaching school, and he leaves that field open to the young women." In explanation of this statement he

says: Out of about 70 students at the state normal we found but five boys. The rest are happy, healthy and good-looking girls and young women, who are studying to become instructors and educators. At the State School of Mines the conditions are reversed. There are about 80 stu-dents, and I understood there were but two women among them, and they were not regu-lar attendants, so that it shows that the Montana boy's mind and ambition run to the knowledge and practical pursuit of mining while the Montana girl is not infringed upo in the field of her cho It would seem from this that he

young people of Montana are applying to their future needs the advice of Longfellow: Study thyself, and most of all note well Wherein kind Nature meant thee to excel.

Boys do not go amiss when they choose the sturdier vocations of life, while girls make no mistake in choosing those which are womanly. Therein "kind Nature meant them to excel,"

The Czolgosz family prudently waived their right to claim or attempt to remove for burial the body of the assas-Crankism unfortunately did not die with this assassin, nor did he represent the only phase of it. The danger that his dead body would be mobbed and perhaps carried away piecemeal by a frenzled throng athirst for vengeance upon the President's murderer, if given to his relatives by the prison offihand, the hundreds of letters addressed to the assassin during the brief period of his incarceration offering sympathy and attempting to offer consolation, is in evidence on the other extreme. These cranks have been ignored and outwitted, impartially; the letters failed to reach the assassin, being stopped at the prison office, and his body was protected from indignity by simple burial in the prison yard. Thus closes without public sensation or peril to officials in discharge of their duty the black chapter in our National history that was opened to the public view on the 6th of September.

Missionary endeavor in Bulgaria has indeed not been an eminent success. Instead of teaching the people there Christian morals, it has in effect done the opposite. "Thou shalt not steal" may be in the Christian moral code, but Miss Stone's missionary zeal has resulted in the exaltation of stealing to a virtue. Nothing succeeds like success, and success is the greatest of all religions. The success of the bandits if they get that \$110,000 will be a more potent religion for them than all the precepts of Christianity combined. The issue is now before the Christian world and its zealous workers. But the Christian world evidently prefers to rescue Miss Stone and to debauch the morals of the brigands. It is not clear that Miss Stone has achieved much success in preaching the gospel as her Teacher

bade her. Decent people can now pass along Fourth street, from Ankeny to Flanders, without being molested and having their sense of propriety shocked by the inmates of disorderly houses addressing them from windows and doors. The police have given the order that all window blinds must come down, and that all doors must be kept closed in that portion of the town, and the order is being generally obeyed. It is a change in the right direction, and ought to be made permanent.

Edward S. Stokes, who killed "Jim" Fisk in January, 1872, is dying of Bright's disease in New York City. Stokes did not kill Fisk because of Josie Mansfield; he killed him because Fisk used his opportunity through the Erie Railroad to ruin his business. Stokes escaped with four years' imprisonment.

There is said to be a shortage of wood at Salem. That is probably the reason why certain county officials up that way are squabbling instead of "sawing wood."

The issue of annexation of suburbs to the city or separation therefrom seems to vibrate according to personal interests of property-owners.

Dewet may be dead, but in view of the fact that the Boer War is not ended, the British may be excused from gloating over the rumor.

Perhaps when it is all over, Sampson will want a court of inquiry, too.

ADVANTAGES OF GOING BAREFOOT

Letter in Brooklyn Eagle. Were it not that there is a large per-centage of the human race still troubled as Nsaman, the Assyrian leper, was, that is to say, hankering after some great thing to happen to improve their physical condition, there is small doubt but that many who are today afflicted might be free from suffering, many of the sick per-fectly well, and that without money and ut price. The immediate incentive to this commu

nication, that pathetic tale of self-de-struction on Columbia Heights reported in the Eagle Friday of last week, would never have been told nor the poor family plunged into the grief of the widow and fatheriess had John C. Topping known and believed what every man on earth should be convinced of—the vital truth old by the writer in the New York Medical Journal of July 19, 1892. That an-nouncement of a perfectly new theory of disease received marked attention at the time from many of the leading physicians of New York, including the late Dr. Loomis, Dr. Bolton Bangs, Dr. Laidlaw and many others; and it may be men-tioned, much to the credit of the profession, that to this day medical advice continues to reach the people of Greater New York in goodly numbers, directing them to practice, free of cost, what was then recommended and which, in so many cases, has redounded to the permanent benefit of sufferers.

The gist of the article was, as stated at the time, "that civilized man is seriously damaged in health by wearing on his feet a covering in the shape of prepared leath-er or composition for soles, which, more less, insulates his body from tile

From numerous historical and anthropo logical data and from common everyday facts the truth of this proposition was sought to be established; for example, the marked inferiority in general bodily health of the civilized, as compared with the savage or semi-savage, of whatsoever race, color or climate, who never placed anything between his foot soles and the earth. The lower animals are also health. ler than man, who uses them, unless they are deprived of natural foot contact with mother-earth. If this is done, they very soon deteriorate and suffer as man does. The horse is shod with iron, which, being a conductor, does not injure him. But, if a piece of sole leather is placed under each of his feet, not fastened there by nails, but with thongs around his fetlocks, as our shoes are secured to our ankles, the horse in a short time becomes infirm and useless. This is not only theory; it is and useless. This is not only theory; it is fact, which the writer has more than once seen demonstrated most practically. Dogs which enjoy out of door liberty are healthy; but lap dogs which keep the house and walk like their mistresses, mostly on fine insulated carpets, quite frequently have to go with their mistresses to the dentist from toothache. It was told in the papers the other day that one of the monkeys at the Central Park Zoo had to have a tooth extracted, as one put "just like a human being"; in other words, actually, as it were, setting up for

Again, a curious fact is found in 'Brown's History of Man." To wit, that human privileges! Professor Brown was quite unable to account for something he witnessed in West-ern Africa. He visited and was kindly received by the King of Dahomey, a savage, whom, to the professor's astonish-ment, he found suffering from severe eye trouble and toothache. The professor was the more surprised at this, because, after diligent search, he could not find one other person in all the King's dominions whose eyes and teeth were not perfect. He mentions, however, under the head, "Habits, Clothing, Etc., of the People," that the whimsical King wore gorgeous silk sandals on his feet and that, by a special edict, no other person in his kingdom was allowed to wear any foot cover-ing whatsoever. The King monopolized the first concession that the savage ever to civilization and he bore all the

pain of it in his own royal body! Suffice to say here that, unimportant as this theory seems to some professional healers—that opinion being generally held in an inverse ratio as to the real importance of its holders-it is fearlessly sub-mitted as a subject eminently worthy o scientific research that no human being ever died or suffered from pulmonary consumption, disease of the kidneys, heart disease, cancer or any other of our most dread distempers, nor one ever had diseased or aching teeth, defective eyes, baldness or insomnia who from his birth never wore any protection but such as nature gave him for the soles of his feet

The trouble in the demonstration of this great truth lies in the fact of its being'in the majority of cases a gradual and slov process, and that anything remedial to be believed in in these days must be some-thing great and costly, preferably some drug that acts like dynamite. But that is not Dame Nature's way; and after all, and contrary opinions notwithstanding, to that woman's mandates we must bow if we would have health.

Some nervous complaints are not so tardy in responding to the restoration of natural conditions; and here is where insomnia, which drove poor Mr. Topping to his grave, comes in. The worst case of nnia is easily overcome, and the sufferer will sleep like a baby if he will walk on fresh-turned-up mold or on the grass in his back yard. To avoid taking old, however, the experimenter should kep his ankles and even the uppers of his feet clothed, say, with galters, and the moment his walk is finished he must plunge his feet into cold water, afterward rubbing them hard with a coarse towel till they glow with a fine natural heat; then he at once resumes his shoes and stockings. To hang around, even in the heat of Summer, with bare feet, is almost sure to lead to colds. Half an hour's exercise in this way morning and evening will enable any one of normal physique to enjoy natural, refreshing sleep, even where the strongest oplates have been used and at last falled.

Let any man consider the wonderful nature of the soles of his feet. Is it not suggestive that here, where in the natural state, they would meet the earth at every step, are marvelous clusters of nerves provided by the Creator, as all his provisions are, for some beneficial pur-

The question seems to be: Is it not ab solutely necessary for people to remember that, whatever strides we make toward refinement and elegance of living, we can never with impunity shed our amenability to the unalterable laws of nature? What is necessary in deciding this mat-ter is some honest reflection, but, above all, intelligent, practical tests for the satisfaction and great benefit of people who suffer and fail to find relief from medicine. GEORGE QUARRIE,

Mr. Cockran's Reasons New York Sun.

Mr. Cockran will support Mr. Shepard because: First, after accepting the Tammany

nomination, Mr. Shepard declared his virtue to be unimpaired, in Mr. Croker's Secondly, inasmuch as "no boss can b dislodged by reverses at the polls," Mr Cockran maintains that it is better to Mr. ald in the master boss' triumph, trusting to future attacks upon him from within the ranks of his own army.

Carried to its logical conclusion, this latter principle would require that, if you want to beat a party, join it! Don't shell the organization from without. Get inside of it and blow it up!

Subsidies of No Avail. Atlanta Journal.

The folly of trying to build up foreign trade by subsidizing ships has been clearly demonstrated by France, the country that has carried the subsidy principle fur-ther than any other. France, after spending hundreds of millions in ship subsidies, finds her commerce smaller and weaker than it was when she began that policy. She has increased her subsidies time and time again, but her merchant bunch of lays bunch of lays marine has continued to decrease stead-

AMUSEMENTS.

Its turbulent story opens on

ocking billows on the good ship Urania,

It took "The Sea of Ice." a five-act bilities of the Wiedemann company, The playgoing public has suspected that these possibilities were lurking beneath the respectively fair and manly countenances of the members of the company, but not until this chilly titled melodrama was enacted at the Metropolitan last night was assurance made doubly sure.

whose captain and crew are tossed over-board by an indiscreet stage villain named Carlos. They land on an iceberg, and the next curtain goes up on an atmos-phere that makes on strain his eyes to catch a glimpse of a scantily clad Eliza and hark for the deep baying bloodhounds. But neither the mulatto nor the canines are forthcoming. Instead the captain of the ship and family, consisting of a wife lately. and child, appear, and are followed by a sailor styled Barabas. They make a few well-chosen remarks, the tenor of which is that the ice is going to break up presently, and that their prospects are bright for interment in a watery grave. Incidentally they express very indifferent regard for Carlos. Verifying prophecy. the ice breaks up, splintering and crash ing, and soon the rude, tempestuous surges dash high before the footlights, tossing on their foamy bosoms the child, who, having fortified herself with a prayer, calmly to a cake of ice and rides safely into port. The port she makes happens to be in Mexico, where she is adopted and naturalized by the Aztecs or some other intelligent race, and after 15 years meets with some of her fellowvoyagers, who, of course, do not recognize The natural thing for Carlos to do is to fall in love with her. The same portion is the lot of one Horace, who wears the tight-fitting clothes and noble brow of a hero. All hands go back to France, where Carlos, who is wide between the eyes, elevates himself to power, casts Horace into the bastile, and is about to deport the girl's female friends among the fellow-voyagers back to Mex-ico, when she springs a pleasant surprise on him by becoming his wife. She didn't marry him to reform him, either. She still feels that he injured her when he murdered her respected parents, and after cowing him to the floor with a few searching looks, she makes a covenant with Barabas, who has evidently swum back to France, to pull off a general unmasking scene, and as a result Carlos crimes become known to the world, and she is ready for the final curtain in the arms of Horace, whom she loved all the

The play is elegantly costumed, of the garments worn by the men being giddy enough to turn the heads of the most fastidious matince girl. The staging is all that the play requires, the ice scene being particularly pleasing.

Frank G. Long, as Carlos afterward a French nobleman, with a long name, does most of the work, mostly consisting of soliloquies, which he delivers with becoming enthusiasm. Jack McDonald was his usual animated self as the captain of the ship, and afterward as a noble who has gone against the game to the tune of 19,000 crowns. Tom Wiedemann is Horace, of pale face and large heart, and Nellie Wiedemann is the girl, putting on diminutive Zella Marle in the first act as an understudy, the years of the character being at that time something like two rather a tender age even for a stock company leading lady to portray. "The Sea of Ice" will be the bill tonight and tomorrow night. It will be found

worth seeing.

lerton.

"The Casino Girl" at the Marquam. The sale of seats for "The Casino Girl," which comes to the Marquam Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday matinee, opened yesterday, and the demand was such as to assure big houses. The book is said to be one of the brightest that the prolific pen of Harry B. Smith has turned out, and the music, which is by Englander, is fully equal to the best work of that well-known composer, whose music

for "The Rounders" is so well known in Portland. Manager Samuel E. Rork, un-der whose direction the comedy will be given, promises an adequate production. "Hunting for Hawkins" at Cordray's The cast of the company which will nt "Hunting for Hawkins" at Cordray's Sunday night and next week, is compo of well-known actors, many of whom have been seen in Portland before. John L. Kearney, who plays Hawkins, was here with "A Stranger in New York," playing the stranger, and also with Belle Archer, in "A Contented Woman." Others in the cast are: Alf Grant, Frank C. Young and Bessie DeVoie, Bertle Conway, last seen here in the soubrette role Genie, in "Ole Olson,"; George D. Melville, Frank

"Theodora,"

Ely, Donald Harold, C. L. Kohsin, May

Thompson, Effle Kamman and Maude Al-

Mr and Mrs. Clarence M. Brune will b seen at the Marquam Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week, in an elaborate scenic production of "Theodora." Mrs. Brune will be remembered as Minnie Tittel, for many years a favor-ite Portland actress, and afterward leading lady with Frederick Warke. The company includes a large number of peo-ple, and the scenery is said to be unusually good. The sale of seats will begin

Hi Refry's Minstrels.

Hi Henry's minstrels, which have never failed to play to good business in Portland, will open an engagement at the Metropolitan Sunday night, and will remain through the week. Manager Baker made a special effort to secure them, and feels sure that his selection will be approved. A number of improvements have been made in the organization this year, and it includes many well-known burnt cork comedians and vaudeville people. Its band is said to be the best carried by

Chicago Chronicle, Dem. Americans must learn to treat men as they individually deserve, and not put a ban on the highest merit when it appears in an individual of a particular race.

They must learn this or they will fail lamentably in their new and world-wide ambitions.

"The Melancholy Days." Josh Wink in Baltimore American

For now the gentle poet takes his facile foun-

The melancholy days have come, the sadder of the year The time when parodies like this on every side appear;

tuin pen
And rhyming dictionary, and essays the task And rayming distribution again;
again;
He grinds it out—the yearly ghost about the 'somber haze," And eke the grouchy coal man of "the melur choly days."

The melancholy days, forsooth! Now pumpkin ples are here
In all their mellow yellowness to make existence dear; The arrogant mosquito to some other clime has

And, oh, we have the oyster now, escalloped, raw or fried; The mothballs and the pawnballs from our overcoats we raise, And yet the parodies appear on "melancholy days."

The melancholy days, indeed! The leaves are gay with gold.

The air is crisp and bracing with its tingling taste of cold, The stars come close and closer in the clear

October night, everything cor appetite; But still the gentle poets tune their yearly

ancholy days."

A sign on a barber shop feads: "Compressed air used on all customera." Is this an improvement on gas? Boys will be boys, a fact that will

NOTE AND COMMENT

He that hath a gate, let him look to it.

make it necessary for policemen to exereise unusual vigilance tonight. Czolgosz was not even granted the priv-"The Sea of Ice" is a drama for your

lege of having a good press agent write advance matter for his entertainment,

It is time for navagraphers to take their takes out of the pigeon-hole And amend them by atriking out ice and substituting coal.

It will take the President a good many years to live down all the anecdotes of his boyhood which have been published

English papers approve Roosevelt's ac.

tion re Booker T. Washington. Perhaps Br'er Washington will be invited to the coronation. Bryan is going to try to wrest Nebraska

from the Republicans. If he does the talking, it is likely that the Republians will do the wrest, The Chinese object to Minister Wu be-

cause he is too popular. Perhaps they had better hire Admiral Sampson to represent them at Washington, If Hall Caine is elected to the Manx

Parliament, Marie Corelli will have to take unto herself a husband and try to get into a mothers' congress. Cervera cannot get up any enthusiasm

about the court of inquiry. Whoever won the victory, his navy remains at the bottom of the sult, sait sex.

The rich man may not stand a very good chance of getting into heaven, but he is able to buy his daughters a few bunches of chrysanthemums now and

then. Perhaps with the great improvements in telescopes which have been made lately a certain Admiral will be able to see the next battle that is won by the fleet under his command.

The talk about sympathetic strikes reminds Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of one that he conducted when only a boy working on a farm. He relates: "The force of hands had dwindled to two, a fellow named Joe and me. The farmer decided to discharge the other fellow, whereupon Joe suggested that I should stop work also, leaving the farmer in a fix. This I did, I went out on a sympathetic strike; but the result was that the farmer bired Joe back again, and I was left out in the cold."

An important cricket match was recently scheduled in an English village and, to the disappointment of everybody, the best player was unable to play, owing to a sprained wrist. The new curate was surriedly substituted, and by his brilliant play secured a victory for the local team. The next morning as the squire, himself an enthusiastic ericketer, was leaving the church, where the curate had just preached his first sermon, he was sked by the vicar what he thought of the new curate, "Oh," responded the squire, "his voice is weak, his doctrine shaky, ne isn't as learned as he should be, but his cricket is a fair eye-opener. We must keep him, even if we have to pay him double the salary."

The Bank of England is a healthy institution, with a capital of over \$73,000,000 and a surplus of about \$16,000,000, yet the governor receives a salary of only \$10,000 a year. Small city banks pay as much as that to their presidents. The pay of its 24 directors is \$2500 each per annum. The bank is a vast building, one story high and perfectly isolated. There is not a fices are lighted from the roof, or from the nine inner courts and garden. At night a detachment of the Foot Guards, ommanded by a Captain, watches over the safety of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle street." During the day the private watchmen of the company itself suffice to maintain order. The bank is intrusted by the treasurer with the arrangements for the interest on the national debt, consols, annulties, etc., and receives from the government as payment for its services about \$1,300,000

Miss Dena Ellison, who lives near Promontory Butte, Ariz., is famous throughout the Southwest as a bear killer. She has killed so many of these brutes that her memory cannot keep track of their number. Miss Ellison's father moved to Arizona from Texas 16 years ago, as he declared that the Lone Star State was becoming "too civilized," and his cattle lacked room to graze. Now he has room enough. His 20,000 head of fine stock can roam over a territory 100 miles square and nothing to stop their movement. It was long Colonel Ellison's habit to spend his leisure hours with his hounds pursuing bears and mountain lions. When his daughter, Dena, grew old enough to ride a broncho she would often accompany her father on his shorter hunting trips. Her first bear was killed with a revolver after it had attacked her in a rocky deflie and killed her horse. The girl then lassoed one of her victim's cubs and killed the other with a shot. With the live cub tled fast to her saddle she proceeded home to tell of the incident.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

That Ended it.—Maud—What makes you treat Jack so coldly? You used to find him so in-teresting. Marle—Didn't you know I was engaged to him now?-Town and Country. Few Can Do It Successfully, - 'Why do you say he is a man of no judgment?' "Because, when he finds a dialect story that amuses him tries to read it aloud to his friends."-

Her Economy.-Mrs. Faitte-She isn't a very good manager, is she? Mrs. Finde-No, in-deed? Why, she had to buy four extra turkeys so as not to waste the dressing she had made for one.—Harper's Eazar.

How glorious these October days, When Nature wears her fairest looks. The splender of the changing leaves,

The misery of changing cooks.
-Suburban Paper. Going Easy.—"He is dying very calmit," observed the physician, as he fait the pulse of the sufferer. "So like John," softly spoke 'be prospective widow. "He always was an easy-going man."—Baltimore American.

Beginning at Home. - Jasper - I understood that you had turned over a new leaf, and were

even going to love your enemies; but it seems o me that you love no one but yourself. "Well, am my own worst enemy."-Life. The Count-I weesh to marry your daughter,

The Count—I weesh to marry your daughter, saire! I am worth one hundred tousand dollaire. The Millionaire—But I thought you were a bankrupt. The Count—I mean rat I am vorth rat mech to you.—Brooklyn Life.

Self-Approval.—'Young man,' said the serious person, 'don't you realize that the love of money is the root of all evil?" "Well," answered the spendthrift, "You don't see me hanging onto money as if I loved it, do you?"—Washington Star.

Fain: Pra'se.—Towne—I hear Inck Flisher.

Faint Praise.—Towne—I hear Jack Fligher was arresten for running his automobile at the rate of 10 miles an hour. Browne—Yes, and he's fighting mad about it. Towne—Why. does he deny the charge? Browns-Yes, considers it a gross libel upon the speed of his