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TODAY'S WHATHER-Fulr, with cool north VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem oranue; 61; minimum temperature, 43; pre

PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

# EQUITABLE TAXATION.

Great stir has resulted in Chicago

from the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois on taxation of public franchises or capital based on them. The decision adds \$75,000,000 at once to the tax-rolls of the City of Chicago. It was held by the Supreme Court that the quotations of the stocks on the stock board might be taken as a guide to the value of the franchises-not absolute ly, of course, but as indicia in making the assessment. Application of the rule set forth by the court has produced something like a panic among those who have been accustomed to the use of great public franchises for the purpose of making money for themselves without rendering any return for them. Effort was made, of course, to get rid of the obligation by appeal to the Pederal courts; but the application was de nied, and there is nothing now to do but submit and pay the taxes.

They say, however that this rule will drive corporations to m the State of Illinois to those states which may not enforce this system of taxation. It may do so in the case of manufacturing corporations, whose product is sold everywhere; for such plants may be reloved and nothing left within the jurisdiction of the state. But the transportation lines of Illinois and the musleipsI franchises of Chicago can't be removed to New Jersey and operated

There is a popular tendency toward taxation of those corporations that operate on public franchises, upon a valuation that will have some relation of proportion to their actual money-making power. It is right that this should be flone. Ascertainment of just value may be difficult, in some cases, but it is not beyond reach, and the corporations will learn through experience that it is better to be open and can-rency, but none has been passed did about this matter, and help the As- or will be passed. More restricsessors to a right conclusion, than to 'try to defeat or balk the purpose of grants, statehood was promised New the public that taxation shall have Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma, some nearer approach than at present the Nicaragua Canal was to be con-

to equality and fairness. In Chicago, stocks and bonds, based on public franchises, to the amount of Cuba. The platform also approved civil tens of millions, were selling on the markets away above par, while the assessment upon the companies was next if at all, over the opposition of the to nothing. This condition exists very widely. It is to be corrected; and the movement toward its correction is gaining ground throughout the country The longest step yet taken in that direction is this decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

In his speech at St. Paul last September, Theodore Roosevelt said: "The vast individual and corporate fortunes. the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the state and Nation toward property." Every one sees this except those who mistake for rights the privileges they have usurped. Since he made that speech Mr. Roosevelt has become President. It is not doubted that he will call the attention of Congress, in an official way, to the subject he presented so earnestly in the speech from which we have quoted.

#### -WOODEN SHIPS NOT WANTED.

Puget Sound papers announce that 4 wooden ship will be launched at Ballard, December 1, and that the builder has a contract for four others of a similar type. In the present era of all classes of ocean freighters are profitable, but it has been nearly a decade since any American shipowner on either. const has built a wooden ship, although acreased meanwhile more rapidly than ever before. The American wooden ship Rappahannock, Susquehanna, Shenandoah and Rosnoke, which were completed by the late Arthur Sewall in the early '90s. No finer or faster sulling eraft were ever constructed of wood but the material used was against them, and they never secured a cargo in competition with metal ships except at a differential which amounted to from hundreds to thousands of dollars

on a single trip. As master of his business, Mr. Sewall was quick to see that in order to keep the Sewall house flag in a prominent piace on the high sens it would be necessary to fight for trade with the same weapons used by his competitors. At the time the vessels mentioned were ander construction, Mr. Sewall had cination of children in the public strong hopes of Government aid which would make up the differential laid against his ships on account of their Into the cause. While universal and not meeting the requirements of the trade. His fallure to secure this aid settled the fate of wooden shipbuild- would escape an epidemic of smallpox ing, and the Roanoke is undoubtedly the last wooden ship that will ever be built on the Atlantic Coast. Being un- of virus used for this purpose is essen-

would enable him to continue in bustness with an obsolete type of vessel the premier of American shipbuilders promptly laid the keel of the Dirigo, the first steel sailing vessel built in America. The Dirigo went into the for eign trade in competition with the fleets of the world, and wherever she salled her owner secured the best rates paid any ship, merchants giving her the same preference and premium over the wooden ships of the Sewall fleet that they formerly conceded to metal ships of other nations. The Dirigo was fol lowed up by the Edward Sewall, Arthur Sewall and other metal ships, all which have been money-makers

without the aid of a subsidy. The wooden ships now building at Seattle may render fair service in the coasting trade or for short foreign voyages with lumber when the metal ships are all busy in other lines or the modern lumber schooners are not obtain able, but they will never be much of a factor in the marine business of the Pacific Coast, and the American flag will not be much the gainer by their construction. The big four-masted schooners recently built at Port Blake. ley, Gray's Harbor and Coos Bay will carry larger cargoes and can be operated at less expense than the square riggers, and will retire the latter from the business in periods of depression when the law of survival of the fittest comes into play. Being thus excluded from protected trade by vessels of their own flag, the wooden ship must seek foreign business in competition with metal ships, and here, of course failure is certain.

As a pretext on which to make plea for Government aid, the wooder ship may be useful, but as a factor is the world's commerce her day is ended A. M. Simpson and others who built wooden ships in Oregon and Washington made this discovery nearly twenty years ago, and Eastern shipbuilders about a decade ago. It is hardly probable that the experience of the Bal lard builders will be materially different from that of their predecessors.

#### TARIFF CHANGES IMPROBABLE.

Several leading Republicans, have lately declared themselves opposed to reciprocity. They fear to open the tariff question, they think the country is doing well enough as it is, they hesttate to shoulder the odium of attacking certain industries that are marked for sacrifice on the reciprocity altar. Their position moves the guileless Chi cago Record-Herald to this effect:

But if they could dominate their party what would all the talk about reciprocity amount to It is in the platform of 1802, which points to se success of the "Republican policy of reci-cocity," and reminds the people of "the bitter oposition of the Democratic party to this praccal business measure." It is in the platf of 1896, which laments the overthrow of reci procity arrangements by the Democrats as National calamity, and says that "projection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go band in hand." It is in the platform of 1900, though with a weaker note which was prophetic of the hedging of th Eastern Republicans today. Was it then all a film-flam, mere gabble meant to tickle the ear without reaching the brain?

This trusting conception of platforms ads to the inference that the Record-Herald has not been long on earth The idea that declarations are made a view to their realization should by this time have been eliminated from intelligent discussion. Here in Oregon we remember well how Polk went on the cry, "Fifty-four-forty or fight," and then gave up the boundary con tention; and in Chicago it ought to be recalled readily how the Democrats were elected to reform the tariff in 1892. and then gave us the monstrosity yelept

the Wilson bill. Reciprocity is not the only thing pro mulgated in the Philadelphia platform for effect in November. Legislation was promised for an elastic cur tions were to be enacted on immistructed, a Department of Commerce created, and independence granted to service reform, a most transparent pretense, which will have to be made good very men who made the platform.

Of course, a good deal of the inactivity that follows platform pledges is due to general apathy. The injustice of many existing tariff rates is generally conceded, but the average business man is well content with the po sition of cautious politicians who advise that the tariff be let alone. There is a great demand for a more scientific currency, but it comes from students rather than from business. The voters generally have little interest in civil service reform, pension reform, postal reform. Nobody will pretend that the steel trust needs protection; but nobody is anxious that the duties be taken off Nobody will say that the non-interest bearing debt should be forever left unpaid; but nobody dares to propose re-

tirement of the greenbacks. The simple truth is that it is almo impossible to maugurate any radical policy of reformation so long as times are good, business booming and wages The full dinner-pail covers a multitude of political sins. Mr. Hanna's philosophy of "let well enough alone" prevails over the most logical argument and the most skillful appeals to principle. The needs of industry for lower tariffs are interesting, and may high freights and plenty of business be studied with edification equal to that obtained by investigation of the Martian canals, and with about the same

bearing on practical results. But, when the next check of industry the fleets of iron and steel carriers have shall come, as come it will, when business again shall cease to boom, as cease it will, let the worshipers of the protecreached perfection in the magnificent tion fetich look out! The like has been seen before. There are those who still remember 1892.

> Again has the necessity of using the most intelligent care in regard to the animals from which vaccine serum is procured been illustrated in the most distressing manner. A fortnight ago a number of children died in St. Louis from tetanus, the disease, for which no remedy has ever been discovered, being communicated to the victims by means of diphtheria anti-toxin; now the dispatches tell of a number of cases of tetanus, most of them with fatal resuits, having been developed in Cambridge, N. J., following ordinary vacclnation. The order rendering the vacschools-compulsory has been properly suspended, pending scientific inquiry to make it universal, compulsory-vaccination is necessary if the country every few years, the most rigid and scientific supervision of the production ton has no room for the negro except in

well be declared to be worse than the disease against which it undertakes to safeguard the subject. Health boards and school boards are rising to mee this new emergency, and the blunders recorded as having recently taken place in the realm of medical science will no doubt soon be corrected, though, sad to say, the mischief that has been wrought thereby cannot be undone.

## A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

About two years ago a delegation of prominent Idaho gentlemen came down to Portland in the interests of Colum bia River improvement. They realized they said, the tremendous importance the undertaking, and wished to arouse the Inland Empire to the ne cessity of action. But the enterprise they thought, had always been to much of a Portland affair. The people of the Upper Columbia Basin had comto look upon the proposed improvemen at the dalles and elsewhere as a mean ure that was purely in Portland's interest, and therefore the general inclina was to do nothing and let Port land do it all. Therefore they thought that it would be better for the outside territory to be aroused to action for a while, and let Portland take a back seat, inasmuch as the benefits of the improvement would benefit the tributary country principally and Portland only incidentally.

That is the true story, the sequel to hich is now seen in the accusation at Boise that Portland is not interested in the improvement of the Upper Co lumbia. We might ask the people and the papers of the Upper Columbia Basin what any of them have ever done or behalf of the river's improvement. Who got the canal at the cascades, if not Senators Dolph and Mitchell? Who has ever done any effective fighting for the Columbia River except men from Oregon? The State of Washington has habitually sent men to Congress who have bitterly opposed all appropriations for the Columbia and other rivers not tributary to Puget Sound. This city has always been the source of practically all the effort put forth for Co lumbia River improvement, and probably will have to continue the bulk of that effort. From this it will not shrink from motives of self-interest as well as of public policy, but it is not pleasant now to be told that we are in different to the work

In our news columns this morning the history and status of the dalles improvement enterprise is set out with some detail, and expressions are given from Oregon men in Congress. The project is laboring under a temporary difficulty by reason of the sudden change from a boat railway to canals with locks. Although the boat railway has been favored heretofore by the powers that be, it has been abandoned as impracticable, which it undoubtedly is. A little time and effort is requisite in order to transfer the Government's support from the old plan to the new This time and effort will be given, and it is well worth while for the canals and locks, which will come along in due time, will do the work, whereas the boat railway could not. This change of plan is progress of the best sort. If the agitation of the subject will only serve to gain the active co-operation of Washington and Idaho men in Congress, Portland will cheerfully pay the price of the present misunderstanding

# RACIAL PREJUDICE IN NEW ENG.

LAND. A barber was fined the other day \$20 by Judge Almy, of Cambridge, Mass., for drawing the color line in refusing to shave Thomas S. Bruce, a divinity Stetson, of Washington, D. C., is printed in the New York Evening Post. which proves clearly that not only intense racial prejudice against the negro was bitterly manifested in New Eng land before the Civil War, but that i exists there today. In 1832 public opinlon in Boston forbade any merchant or mechanic to take a colored clerk or apprentice, and not long ago a convention of negroes in Boston complained of unjust discrimination by merchants, manufacturers, benevolent associations, private landlords; that no distinction was made as to degrees of color, intelligence, character, deportment or means; that, while Massachu setts opens her schools to the negro she shuts her shops. As late as 1849 separate schools for whites and blacks were maintained in Boston, and for several years after 1840 Massachusetts had "negro" pews, "negro" cars and "negro" stages. Colonel Thomas W. Higginson recalls having seen colored persons put out of the local stages be-

tween Boston and Cambridge, Charles Summer relates that he walked the deck of one of "the Sound" boats to New York with his friend, Frederick Douglass, because Douglass was excluded from the first cabin. There were "Jim Crow" cars on all the railroads leading out of Boston in those days, and as late as 1857-58 a negr could not ride in the public stages nor in the ordinary rallway cars; nor, however wealthy, could he sit in the boxes or in the pit of the theater. he desired to go to church he had to worship with people of his own color. When Thackeray visited America he saw negroes turned out of the first-class cars, and Hepworth Dixon in 1867, in Ohio, found that negroes paying the same fare as he did were obliged to ride in a separate pen of most fifthy description. Nearly all the New England churches before the Civil War had a "negro" pew placed in the church gal lery, and sometimes on the walls above the galleries. De Tocqueville, in 1850, wrote that the race prejudice was no where so intolerant as in those states

where slavery had never been known. While the political status of the negro has improved in New England, his so cial status has not improved, and color prejudice is today more pronounce there than in the South. Intelligen negroes who were treated as personal friends by Sumner and Wilson confess that the social ostracism of the negro not only has not declined at the North, but has increased. Mr. Stetson's con-clusion is that today in New England the negro is not wanted as a neighbor or club member, or church member, o guest at the hotel, or in places of amusement, or as a fellow workman, or student, or as a Government official, by his white brother. The Atlanta Univer sity (colored) reports that "a large per centage of 100 colored families in Cambridge, Mass., had been refused work because they were colored; a number also said that they were unable to follow their trades for the same reason. Zion's Herald, the Methodist organ in Boston, in August, 1896, said that "Bosthe places the white men do not want; able to secure Government aid which tial. Otherwise the preventive may she loves to educate him loves to put | can cure or timinish it?

a diploma in his hand, but with if a ticket for the South. The color line is drawn silently and courteously, but positively and rigorously." The senior bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, when he visited Boston a few years ago could find no vacant rooms at any of the leading hotels; the landlords did not dare violate the law, but simply evaded it by a faisehood...

In New York State today negroes are discriminated against in the public schools at every opportunity, and are obliged to appeal to the law to obtain entrance for their children to other than a colored school. The same trouble has confronted the negro in Ohio, Illinois and other states of the Middle West, In Connecticut the negro was disfranchised until 1876. There are other facts not cited by Mr. Stetson. In Vermont in 1844, a state in which slavery never existed, the Rev. Samuel J. May, a Unitarian minister, of fine abilities and culture, was mobbed by both Whigs and Democrats in three of the leading towns in the state for attempting to deliver an anti-slavery address. When Phillips Brooks, the famous pulpit orator of the Episcopal Church, preached in Philadelphia during the Civil War he found negroes excluded from the horsecars. The police of New Orleans did not exhibit any more insensate race hate during the negro riots than did the Tammany police of New York City. These facts illustrate that race prejudice and discrimination against negro exists still in New England and elsewhere at the North, where the negro is not much in evidence in the population or politics. If this is so, we need not wonder that the racial problem is far more disturbing at the South, where the negroes are neither few nor far between. The question calls for judicial and sympathetic rather than sectional treatment on part of the North, which is still greatly dominated by racial prejudice.

The King of England is a constitu tional monarch who could be expelled from the throne at any time by an act of Parliament. Since the English revolution of 1688 no monarch has reigned over Great Britain by divine right. The King of England is merely the representative of a state. The President of the United States is clothed with far more actual executive power than is the King of England, who really does not govern at all, save through his ministers and the House of Commons. For example, President Lincoln, without any other authority than his personal powers of office, could summon by proclamation a great army into the field, which no constitutional monarch of Eu rope can do. King William of Prussia by an act of clear usurpation exceeded his powers in the war of 1866 with Aus tria, but if Prussia had been defeated the King would have been constitutionally punished by his Parliament, and probably he and Bismarck would have come exiles.

President Roosevelt will visit the Charleston Exposition on the 12th of February-the birthday of President Numerous festivities planned in his honor, and in attending them he will be subject to the danger that overcame his predecessor on the occasion of his fatal visit to the Buffalo Exposition. It may be hoped that handshaking will be eliminated from the programme on this occasion, as fatiguing and precess, and giving unwise opportunity for possible mischief. The practice is a little better than rubbing noses, but it is unnecessary and tire some to the last degree, and, as a custom at all public receptions, it should become obsolete. A beginning in this student in Harvard College. A long and direction was made at the late celebra-very interesting letter from George R. tion of Yale's bicentennial, which, it tion of Yale's bicentennial, which, it may be hoped, will be persistently fol-

The anarchist, Alexander Bergman who, for breaking into the office of H. C. Frick, then President of the Carnegie Steel Company, in 1892, and attempting to shoot him, has since been confined in the penitentiary of Western Pennsylvania, has petitioned the Superior Court to be set at liberty. Mr. Frick may well protest against an act of elemency to his would-be assassin that would again place his life in jeopardy. This is not a good year in which to deal magnanimously with anarchists.

The insane ex-wife of the millionaire Henry M. Flagler has perhaps the most munificent private allowance of any insane patient in the world. Her physician and purses will, of course, absorb the most of her income, which is just as well, since she has no other use for It in her present condition. It represents the price her husband paid for his release from her, with the contingent privilege of marrying a young woman who is in full possession of such faculties as nature gave her.

There will be no revulsion, no setback. We have a country full of new resources. There can be no reaction, no fall, as a consequence of the celebration we are to hold. The country is not an old one, but a new one. It is going ahead. Nobody went to Chicago nobody has gone to Buffalo, in search for a place to settle. But no end of people are coming to the Pacific Northwest,

It seems scarcely necessary to say another word for explanation, promotion or support of the canvass for stock subscriptions to the Lewis and Clark Centennial that is to begin today This money is to be raised. Let every person do his part. Nor let him take a slight or limited view of his part, either,

What did Lewis and Clark come out here for? They explored a great country. But what did they come to the country for, why did they trouble themselves to explore it, if we are not to develop it?

We shall not let the best opportunity in a century to advertise to the world our wonderful resources, our matchless scenery and our delightful climate, pass

It will be the duty of the City of Portland to offer and supply the site for the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The stock subscriptions are for the celebration. Will not our good friends at Astoria

plain that Portland does not remove itself to Astoria? No matter how great our Exposition may be, our country will still be the

chief attraction. We want people to

reflect a little and then cease to com-

"Delinquent parentage" is chief of the evils that afflict this country. What

#### SALVATION AND IMMORTALITY. The Question Is, What Are the Disputants Talking About?

New York Sun, We learn from The Portland Oregonian that in that Pacific Coast town a con-troversy has arisen because of the nonination by a Methodist prescher of a Universalist minister for membership in the Ministerial Association of Portland. The Methodist proposer takes the ground that as the association is general in character and has nothing to do with specific religious doctrings are minister. specific religious doctrines, any minister, Jewish Rabbi or Roman Catholic priest, properly eligible to membership in it. even says that he "would freely vote to admit a Mormon"; and he explains that already its members of different churches are in radical disagreement as to certain doctrines, Baptists, Methodists and Pres-On the other side it is urged that as the

association consists of ministers of the "Evangelical" school, a Universalist, who "does not believe in regeneration nor in the need of it for the salvation of the world," cannot be included in it constat-Universalism, in the early days of this ountry, was not regarded by many who ceepted its theory as opposed to "Evangelicalism." It made some headway, for example, among the Puritan Congrega-tionalists of New England and among the Baptists of New Jersey, and two pro

nent Episcopal clergymen, in Connecticut and in South Carolina, were pronounced advocates of it. In more recent years however, it has so closely approximated to Unitarianism in its doctrine and spirit that the organic union of the two de nominations is advocated. As a Unitarian has said, the only difference between them is that the Universalists believe that God is too good to damn anybody and the damned. Accordingly there came a time when the animosity between the "Evan-gelical" churches and the Universalists

Now, however, all such controversy has ceased, for the "Evangelical" churches have given up preaching the doctrine of Hell almost wholly. Their ministers put it aside as of disagreeable suggestion even where they have not given it up alto-

Meantime almost daily we are receiving letters discussing the question whether anybody is to be saved, or whether there is any immortality at all. When this corspondence seems to have closed it suddenly revives and flames up with new in-tensity of controversy. A great number of people must be very deeply interested in the question, unanawerable by human science, and therefore beyond the range there is life after death or death ends all

troversy as to everlasting salvation be-tween the orthodox and the Universalists of trifling significance, for it assumes the immorial existence which is strenuously denied by so many of our correspondents who may be taken as representatives of a very large school of thought at this tin

#### Underground Wireless Telegraphy

Correspondence London Spectator. Having been present at the experiments conducted by Messrs. Armstrong and Orilng in the transmission of electrical energy without wires, I shall attempt, with your leave, to present a few reflec-tions on them. Whereas the Marconi system works through the air, the "Armorl' system, as it is called, sends its radia-tions most frequently through the ground or through the water; and these radiations have conveyed the exact inflee tions of the human voice and have proved to be powerful enough to direct the cours a torpedo. The "Armoral" system Marconi system; the first is that fi is better for land use, and the second is that in the conveyance of messages it pro-vides for a secrecy as yet not secured in practice by Marcont messages, they are to all the world and to his re

What we may look forward to from this discovery? I do not pretend that the Armstrong-Orling inventions are yet in a practical working state. I am no enthu siast about fledging discoveries; I know their high rate of mortality. But no man who has heard as I did the articulate human voice rise through a long spike, devold of wires, which had been thrust nto the ground, can doubt that here we have the beginnings of an important change. This, then, is what we may look forward to. Some day men and women will carry a wireless telephone as com-monly as today we carry a card case or a camera. We shall switch ourselves on a camera. We shall switch ourselves on to the underground radiations through the medium of our walking sticks or our boots. We shall then tune up our receiver to tone No. 33,451, or whatever may be the lawfully registered wireless telephone number of him to whom we would speak. We shall hear no distracting buzzings and wranglings, no echoes, too little faint, of others people's business or dinnsers. Tone No. 33,451 will go about his business undisturbed. about his business undisturbed.

## Truly Homeopathle.

From the Philadelphia Post, lenator W. A. Clark, of Montens, tells a story on Professor N. B. Leonard, who for years was dean of the faculty of the Iowa State University, and who was called recently to the presidency of the Mining College at Butte, Mont. Senator Clark says that, though Montana is somewhat out of the circle of Prohibition in-fluences, it can now boast in President Leonard a rare apostle and advocate of temperance

long ago Professor Leonard, feeling indisposed, consulted his physician, o German, very scientific and acknowledged as one of the leading men in his profession in Montana. The doctor advised Mr. Leonard to work less at the desk, exercise more outdoors and take beer as a tonic.

The professor's labors were such that he felt that he could not devote fewer heurs to them, but he concluded at least to try some beer, which he had neve before tasted. He did not approve of t as a beverage, but as a medicine he felt justified in taking it, especially on the recommendation of so eminent a practi-

The doctor met his patient a few day ater as he was leaving the college and stopped to inquire how he was feeling.
"About the same." replied the professor
"Did you take the beer as I directed?
inquired the physician.

"Yes," responded the professor. "I took it a few times, but it became so nauseous that I had to discontinue it."

"How much did you take?"
"Why, I bought a whole bottle and took
a spoonful before each meal," answered the professor.

#### Benefit to All. Astorian.

The energy with which Portland has gone to work on the Lewis and Clark Centennial celebration to be held in that city augurs well for its success. Differ as we may with some of the methods per-sistently pursued by the business interests of our neighbor on the Willamette, there should be no question as to the loyalty of every section and every town of the state to that enterprise. While the principal good results to follow a successful celebration of the magnitude proentire state and in fact the whole Pacific Northwest, would be greatly bene-fited by the attention that would be attracted to this section, and the thousands of people that would for the first time visit this the most resourceful and promising section of the United States,

Montgomery Advertiser.

The Portland Oregonian declares that sooker Washington is "the ablest and most distinguished citizen of Alabama at the present time." For a paper which purports to be fair and truthful this is the most contemptible filing we have seen in generous justice, floats alo in any newspaper in the country.

#### AMUSEMENTS

A melodrama of more than usual interest, presented by a company that number several exceptionally good actors. mounted more elaborately than anything that has been seen at Cordray's this year, is "A Lion's Heart," which opened a week's engagement at that thester last evening to the usual packed Sunday night house. Carl A. Haswin, who is the star and who played the part of Hizardo, i actor who has won a reputation in meldrams, and whose fine presence and voic fit him admirably for that kind of work He is aided by Carrot Daiy, who carrie away plenty of noners on his own no count as Gaspard Dobra, a sort of assistant villain; S. H. Verney, who did a flat piece of character work in the first act Lewis Reinhart, in a comedy part; Frank Eckhart, Blanche Carlyle, a dainty come dienne; Grace Welby, as heroine, and host of other people, for all of whom we found niches in the rather involved ple The house was enthusiastic, cheering the herotes, hissing the villain, and lacat the comedy without stint, and for plays ever appearing on that stage have

nade a more instantancous or decider

Revenge with a capital R is the them

around which the tale of the play is woven. A prologue develops the fact tha Rizardo, a Bon-tamer, loses a wife an

child to Gaspard Dobre, who makes away with the same, much to the lion tar ter turns up in the first act as the wife of Dick Lorimer, a gentleman farmer. Ga pard also turns up as the valet of Coton lain, and presently Rizardo drifts in look ing for Gaspard, with the intention of killing him on sight. The Colonel, who is it love with Mrs. Lorimor tips off Gast m he wants to lose to Rizardo, and the next act, which is at a French hote Risardo makes an attempt to get eve with the villain, but is stoppe Milardo makes an attempt to get even with the villain, but is atopped by meddlesome bystanders. In this act a diamond necklace is atoen by Gaspard, and the Colonel kits a detective, both of which crimss are charged to the account of the innace Mrs. Lorimer, and the is found in the ony, of which the Colonel is to com Her rescue is effected by Rizardo, who is Gaspard undertakes to secure her relea from prison and deliver her to the Colonei He learns that she is his daughter just a the right time, however, and forgives Ga pard, who turns up in the last a s led away to prison amid the plaudits the multitude. There are side lastics i

#### COMING ATTRACTIONS.

heart interest, but these are the mate

facts. There is also some very good comedy, and altogether the play is an exce-

lent one of its type. It will be the at traction all the week, with a special man

#### Mrs. LeMoyne at the Marquam To-

Manager Calvin Hellig takes pleasure in announcing the appearance at the Marquam Grand Theater tonight and to morrow night of Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le-Moyne in a new play, "The First Duchess of Mariborough," a drama written for her by Charles Henry Meltzer. It is based upon the dramaffe episode in the career of the famous Sarah Jennings, the Duchess of Mariborough, when Duchees of Marlborough, when sta-thwarted a conspiracy of her enemics to overthrow her and her husband, the gr Duke, and have them banished fre court of Anne, Queen of Eugland. described as a brilliantly written comedy of manners in which there are dramatic scenes, the characters b historical personages. Mrs. LeMoyne's fine reputation has been further enhanced by this latest of her roles, and the Amer. ican drams, it is said, has been enriched by another addition of distinguished life erary and dramatic merit. A large and carefully selected company supports Mrs LeMoyne, and a production of artistic value and beauty is assured

## "The Cowboy and the Lady."

The sale of sents will open this morn the Lady," which opens at the Marquam Grand Theater Wednesday night of this week, continuing as the Thanksgiving atetion, both afternoon and evening the above theater. A hero who does not rant, but acts in a calm, natural and manly fashion is the part played by S. Miller Kent in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Teddy North, the leading role, a cowboy because he owns a ranch and a cowboy because he owns a ranch and lives on it cowboy fashion, associating in a friendly way with the rougher characters of the West, he himself being a Harward graduate. The role is especially ward graduate. The role is especially suited to Mr. Kent, and he plays it with telling effect.

#### The Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company The Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company

which will open an engagement at the baker Theater Thursday afternoon, arrived in Portland yesterday, and will take a few days' rest before making its bow to the Portland public in "Said Pasha." The company numbers over 40 people, and has been especially strengthened for the Pa-cific Coast tour, its territory heretofore having been the larger cities of the East, "Said Pasha," the opera which will be given as the opening attraction, is the work of Richard Stahl, and is one of the brightest and most tuneful of modern operas. It admits of elaborate costuming, and all the members of the company ar said to have a fine chance to display

## Thomas Jefferson

No more praise could be given to Thon as Jefferson, who appears in "Hip Van Winkle" at the Marquam Grand Theater next Friday and Saturday nights, with a special malinee Saturday, than has been received by large houses wherever he has appeared since his first starring tour in that charming old play entitied "Rip Van Winkle." He comes heralded here as a able exponent of "Rip." A company of able players will aid Thomas Jefferso during his engagement in this city.

## A Crubshell Barometer.

A curious barometer is said to be used by the remnant of the Araucanian race which inhabits the southernmost province of Chile. It consists of the cast-off glical of a crab. The dead shell is white in fair, dry weather, but the approach of a moist atmosphere is indicated by the ap-pearance of small red spots. As the moisture in the air increases the shell comes entirely red, and remains throughout the rainy season.

## Harvest.

Joseph Truman in The Speciator, A chalky steep-a climbing lane— An airle of clime—a Norman fano— Where far from din and crowd of towns Runs the cost line of waving downs. The garnered globe in sunlight smile, The sen-waves lipped its margin, mild; The robin from red-berried spray Piped his tright Autumn roundelay; And in the church that nested near 'Mid flowers and fruits and harvest cheer, The village raised a grateful strain To great the ingathering of the grain. A moment's thought it was, alast

From those fair fields of peace in pass To where beside a Southern main Stretched harvests grim of death and pain. Set has the fight's ensanguined sun. War's ghastly chance is dared and dor And dauntless calm has triumphed slow Over a false and callous fee. Now come the victories blut are Than the great soldier's harder far; No sacred freedom to withdraw, Or stint the boons of equal how, To close the civic breach, efface The rancorous dominance of race; To act that fairly over all, The standard of the island throne,

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Murder will out!

Score one for the policel

The trial of Czolgosz will set the pace for that of the thugs captured yesterday.

Hangings are not pleasant, but they are the only means of teaching anything to footpads.

The passengers on the Ship of State have no reason to doubt who is the man at the wheel. There is no punishment to fit the crime,

but hanging will do very well, under the circumstances. It is about time for two or three dozen

alleged widows to produce pencil wills of the late L. H. Chang. Turkey is without funds, and has no credit. It looks very much as if Turkey

would have to go to work. Having mingled for many years with the stripes. Frank James is now going to cultivate the society of the slars,

There is over \$57,000,000 on deposit in the banks of Kansas. Even the Populists are unable to view this with alarm.

Santos-Dumont has been very successful with his flying machine, but he has not yet sent out any passenger tariff sheets. Mr. W. E. Honley has been achieving

notoricty by criticising the works of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Henley, it must be remembered, has books on the market, and that method of advertising is as good

The return of Congressmen to Washingion in December is a serious inconvenience to postal clerks. It is no small job to take care of Christmas mull, and the addition of deadhead warden seed is the extra ounce.

Iowa, one of the wealthiest states of the country and without debt, pays its Superintendent of Instruction \$2350, Michiman pays \$1000; Alabama, \$2200; Georgia \$2000; Idaho, \$1500; Arkansas, \$1800; Indigna, \$2500; California, \$3000; Muryland, 23000; Louisiana, \$2000; Maine, \$1500; Nevada, \$2000; New Hampshire, \$2500; New Jersey, 2006; Oregon, \$2000; North Dakota, \$2000; North Carolina, in which the ratio of illiteracy among the white inhabitants is very high, \$1500; Vermont, \$2050; Urah, \$1500; South Carolina, \$2000; Rhode Island, 1960; Wyoming, \$30; Wisconsin, \$1200; West Virginia, \$2000, and Vingmis, 32000.

A flock of pigeons owned by a Philadelphia man gave an alarm of fire the other morning, and probably saved the lives of the inmates of the house. The pigeons are quartered in a loft at the rear of the house, and when at 4 o'clock in the morning they set up a great fluttering and cooling, they awakened a boarder. thought it strange conduct on the part of the birds at that unseemly hour, and got up to investigate. He found that the house was full of smoke, and lost no time in arousing the inmates, one of whom ran and turned in an alarm of fire. A defective fine was the cause of the fire, and dumage to the extent of \$500 had been done before the flames were extinguished. The piacons were all saved.

Thomas Baret, of Sydney, N. S. W., has recently obtained a putent for an invention by which the actual length of the time that a telephone is used on any occasion can be measured, so that the com pany may charge the subscriber only for the actual service he has had. A subscriber who, in the course of a day, should use the telephone for an hour would pay for that length of time, and not the same amount as another subscriber, would pay who would perhaps use his telephone several hours each day. The "telephone meter" consists of a clockwork mechanism which is quiet when the telephone is not in use, but which begins to move the moment the receiver is lifted from the hook, and so registers the length of time the instrument is employed. The apparatus is so arranged that the up-and-down movement of the lever switch winds up the clockwork. A dial plate indicates how long the telephone has been in use.

it is well known that whenever there is a sale of actresses' dresses in New York the bargains are snapped up by or on behalf of society dames of restricted income. The materials are always of the best, and in the hand of a clever dressmaker can be turned to capital advantage, being so disguised in the new makeup as to be totally unrecognizable. About two years ago an extensive stage wardrobe belonging to a former society woman was sold. One purchaser secured for \$90 three gowns, either of which cost thrice as much. Costumes in the "Three Musketeers" were disposed of at \$5 each, the original cost being 353. Six brecaded satin "Juliet" dresses, trimmed with lace and nearls, were knocked down for \$30, and six "Romeo" costumes, trimmed with silver lace, realized only \$25. Twenty pairs of buckle shoes worn by the chorus girls in a comic opera sold for \$4 50. Contumes originally costing \$25,000 usually bring about \$3500.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Ah, my friend?" sighed old Skinflint, who was dying. 'I am going a long, long journey.'
"Never mind," replied the friend, who knew
him: "it's all down hill."—Philadelphia Record. As He Understood It .- 'I reckon yo' done' know what de paper means by breadwinners."
"Oh! Dat's easy huff. It means when de head
of de fambly plays policy an comes out ahead?"-Puck.

Not to Be Expected.—"I don't see how he can expect to succeed as an author. Why, he can't write common sense." "He doesn't have to. All his stories are in dislect."—Philadelphia "Mamma, what would you do if that big

vase in the purior should get broken?" said Tunmy. "I should whip whoever did it," said Mrs. Sanks, gazing severely at her little son. "Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle," said Tommy, "cos papa's broke it."— Tit-Bits. A Natural Deduction .- "Please, sir." said the

negligent measurer boy. "I forgot to deliver the message." "You did?" snorted the sar-cantle employer. "Well, you take the first train to Washington. They'll give you the command of a vessel in the Navy, with that record."- Baltimore Sun.

A Modest Bonnet,—Mrs. Necreito-Really, now, for Mrs. Noorlich that's quite a plain bonnet. I especially admire that modest little rosetts of green ribbons. Mrs. Sharpe-They're not green ribbons, my dear; merely a mode little bunch of \$10 bills.—Philadelphia Press. He Knew.-The kind-hearted lady picked the

ad up and brushed off his clothes. made you take such an awful fall?" "whatever attraction of gravitation, ma'am, answer little Harold Beschill, in his quiet Bostoni way.—Chicago Poet.

A Willing Subject,- "You will have to be identified before I can east that check," said the bank cushier to the man who was unfathe check, in disgust. "I don't recken it hurts enny more than bein' vaccinated, does it?"-